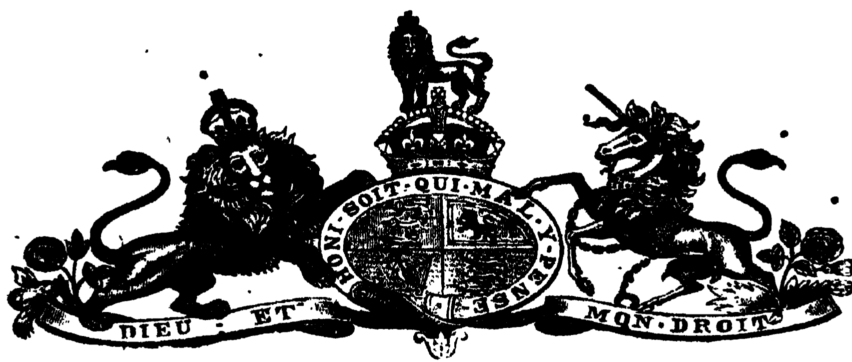
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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, & 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Monday, the 22nd March, 1915.

PRESENT :

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., I.S.O., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*, and 58 Members, of whom 50 were Additional Members.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Members made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown :—

The Hon'ble Dr. Sundar Lal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
" " Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle :—" As I promised in speaking on the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's Resolution of 9th March, regarding an increased grant for irrigation, I lay on the Table a statement* showing the provision for Irrigation Major Works in the Budget Estimate for 1915-16.

* *Vide* Appendix, page 335 *post*.

[*Sir Robert Carlyle; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Sir Ali Imam; Mr. Reid; Mr. Clark; Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar.*] [22ND MARCH, 1915.]

"I include in the table a statement showing the actual expenditure on Major Irrigation Works in India for the last 9 years, and the Revised Estimate figures for 1914-15. The average for 11 years is a little over Rs 227 lakhs per annum as compared with the Irrigation Commission's programme of Rs. 44 crores spread over 20 years, or an average of Rs 220 lakhs per annum".

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola asked :—

Practice in regard to legislative measures proposed to be introduced in Provincial Councils.

1. (*a*) "Will the Government be pleased to state what practice prevails at present in regard to legislative measures proposed to be introduced in Provincial Councils by (*i*) the Provincial Governments, and (*ii*) the non-official Additional Members?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India require every Provincial Government to submit for their previous approval and sanction every legislative measure intended to be introduced by them in Provincial Legislative Councils?

(*c*) If the answer to question No (*b*) is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state what legal authority there is empowering them to do so?"

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam replied :—

"(*a*) The introduction of all Bills in Provincial Legislative Councils is regulated by rules made under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Councils concerned.

(*b*) Before a Bill is introduced in a Provincial Council by a Local Government it is, save in exceptional cases, submitted for approval to the Government of India.

(*c*) The legal authority for this practice is to be found in the various statutes which confer upon the Government of India powers of superintendence and control over Local Governments. It is assumed that the Hon'ble Member does not refer to cases in which under the law the specific sanction of the Governor General is necessary to the introduction of a Bill in a Local Council".

The Hon'ble Mr. Reid asked :—

Punjab Cement Concession.

2. "Will Government be pleased to state how matters stand with regard to what is commonly known as the 'Punjab Cement Concession' and regarding which a question was asked and replied to in this Council on 17th March, 1914?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

"Certain difficulties have been found in the scheme proposed for the transfer of the concession, which has accordingly not been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. It is understood that the original concessionaires have not yet commenced operation".

The Hon'ble Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar asked :—

Revision of the Regulations governing elections to Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils.

3. "Will the Government be pleased to state if it is intended to revise the regulations governing elections to this Council and the Provincial Legislative Councils before the next general elections are held?"

[22ND MARCH, 1915.] [*Sir Reginald Craddock; Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar; Mr. Clark; Mr. Barua; Mr. Gillan; Sir Robert Carlyle.*]

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"The Government of India, as at present advised, do not intend to undertake a general revision of the Regulations before the next election".

The Hon'ble Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar asked :—

Indian emigration to the self-governing dominions of the British Empire.

4. "Will the Government be pleased to state if any negotiations have been proceeding between them or His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and the Governments of the Self-Governing Dominions of the Empire on the subject of Indian Emigration thereto? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the proposals made by them?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

"No proposals have yet been laid before His Majesty's Government for negotiations with the Self-Governing Dominions The Hon'ble Member will recollect that His Excellency intimated in his speech in Council on the 8th September, 1914, that the Government of India, before approaching the Secretary of State, wished to ascertain whether the policy which he then outlined commended itself to the people of India".

The Hon'ble Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar asked :—

Recruitment of Legal Remembrancers from members of the legal profession.

5. "Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of appointing to the office of Legal Remembrancer in provinces where it exists, members of the legal profession of a certain standing, instead of members of the Indian Civil Service?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"There is no statutory bar to the appointment of barristers or other members of the legal profession to the office of Legal Remembrancer in provinces where such a post exists, and occasional appointments have been made with the Secretary of State's sanction from this source in cases where the Government of India have been satisfied that the nominee of the local Government is clearly the best candidate available. As, however, for the proper performance of his duties the holder should possess some administrative experience as well as legal knowledge, it is frequently the case that the selection can best be made from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service".

The Hon'ble Mr. Barua asked :—

Conversion of metre gauge lines on the north side of Hardinge Bridge to broad gauge lines.

6. "Has Government under consideration any programme for converting the metre gauge lines of the Eastern Bengal State Railway on the north side of the Hardinge Bridge to broad gauge lines? If not, do the Government propose to consider the advisability of examining this question"?

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied :—

"The Government of India have under consideration the question of converting to broad gauge certain of the Eastern Bengal Railway metre gauge lines north of the Hardinge Bridge".

The Hon'ble Mr. Barua asked :—

Rates charged for grazing cattle in State Forests.

7. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the different rates charged for grazing cattle in State forests in the different provinces?"

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle replied :—

"The Government of India are not in a position to give the rates now charged for grazing in State forests as these vary in the different provinces and are altered from time to time. A statement* which was compiled in 1913 is, however, laid on the table"

* Not published with these Proceedings.

[*Mr. Dadabhoy; Sir Harcourt Butler; Mr. Das; Sir Reginald Craddock.*] [22ND MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked :—

Indian Educational Bureau of London.

8. "Will Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) What amount is spent annually for the maintenance of the Indian Educational Bureau of London and its branches in India with available details?

(*b*) In how many cases has the Bureau since its creation succeeded in securing for Indian students admission into the various educational institutions of the United Kingdom?

(*c*) How many Indian young men going abroad for education apply to the Indian branches of the Bureau every year for information, advice and guidance?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"(*a*) The details of the cost of the Secretary for Indian students, of the Educational Adviser in London, his assistants and the London Bureau, and of the local assistants will be found on page 17 of the Report on the work of the Indian Students' Department ending June, 1915*, which was recently published as a Parliamentary paper and placed in the Press Room in India. The Government of India have no precise knowledge of the cost of the provincial advisory committees There are now eleven of these. Local Governments have been authorised to grant to the secretaries of these committees allowances not exceeding Rs. 200 a month.

(*b*) The Government of India have no precise information. But the Hon'ble Member is referred to pages 4 and 8 to 10 of the same report.

(*c*) Information is to be found on pages 6 to 7 of the same report".

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked :—

Admission of Indian students into the educational institutions of the United Kingdom.

9. "(*a*) Has any correspondence passed between this Government and the Secretary of State for India for the freer admission of Indian students into the educational institutions of the United Kingdom?

(*b*) If so, do the Government propose to lay such correspondence on the table?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"(*a*) and (*b*) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply given to a similar question asked by him on the 16th September, 1914. He is also referred to the Report on the work of the Indian Students' Department ending June, 1914*, which was recently published as a Parliamentary paper and placed in the Press Room in India. A few copies of the Report* are placed on the table for the convenience of Hon'ble Members".

The Hon'ble Mr. Das asked :—

Signification of expression "Local Government" in rules regarding the submission of petitions to Government of India.

10. "(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the expression 'Local Government' in paragraph 1, rule 1, of Home Department Notification No. 147, dated the 19th January, 1905 (regarding the submission of petitions to the Government of India by private persons or public bodies) has a wider signification than its statutory definition?

(*b*) If the expression is used in the above-mentioned notification in a wider sense, do the Government propose to give references which may help the public to know the exact connotation of the expression in the above-mentioned rule?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"Note 1 to the preamble given in the notification referred to explains the scope of the term 'Local Government' as employed in the rules, and this note appears to answer the Hon'ble Member's inquiry".

* Not published with these Proceedings.

[22ND MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Das; Sir Robert Carlyle; Sir William Meyer.*].

The Hon'ble Mr. Das asked :—

Case of Raja of Puri.

11. " Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article headed 'The case of the Raja of Puri' which was published in '*The Bengalee*' on 12th February, 1915 ?"

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle replied :—

" The answer is in the affirmative."

BUDGET FOR 1915-16.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer ;—" My Lord, I rise to present the Budget of the Government of India for 1915-16 The preliminary estimates which I laid before the Council on the 2nd March have been revised in the light of our latest information. The Financial Secretary's explanatory memorandum has also been checked and brought up to date.

" 2. The final figures of the Revised estimate for 1914-15 and of the Budget estimate for 1915-16 are given in the statements which I have to-day laid before the Council. The broad results of the revenue account are brought out in the table below, the figures in brackets, now superseded, being those given in the corresponding tables appearing in paragraphs 24 and 39 of my speech introducing the Financial Statement : —

[In millions of £]

	BUDGET, 1914-15.			REVISED, 1914-15.			BUDGET, 1915-16.		
	Imperial.	Provincial	Total	**Imperial.**	Provincial.	Total	**Imperial.**	Provincial.	Total
Revenue . .	**54·237**	30·842	85·079	**49·929** **(49·927)**	30·228 (30·229)	80·157 (80·156)	**49·650** **(49·655)**	30·770 (30·692)	80·420 (80·347)
Expenditure .	**52·981**	34·048	87·029	**52·715** **(52·669)**	32·483 (32·446)	85·198 (85·115)	**52·607** **(52·425)**	31·828 (31·755)	84·435 (84·180)
Surplus (+) or deficit (−)	**+1·256**	−3·206	−1·950	**−2·786** **(−2·742)**	−2·255 (−2·217)	−5·041 (−4·959)	**−2·957** **(−2·770)**	−1·078 (−1·063)	−4·035 (−3·833)

" The alterations which have been made in the figures of the Financial Statement are not important and can be very briefly explained.

" 3. The effect of our corrections in the Revised estimate for the current year is to increase the Imperial deficit previously announced by £44,000, and the Provincial deficit by £38,000. The Land Revenue is not coming in quite so rapidly as we anticipated in Burma and Madras. We have also had to allow under the new adjusting head for transfers between Imperial and Provincial, for the grant of £67,000 (10 lakhs) to the Calcutta University, for hostels, which was announced by Your Excellency a few days ago at Calcutta. On the other hand, the salt revenue has been increased by further advance payments of duty in February, and the latest figures indicate an increase of Customs receipts under silver and petroleum. The net effect of these changes is to leave the total revenue, whether Imperial or Provincial, almost unchanged, and the slight increase in the deficit of the year to which I have already referred is due to minor variations in the expenditure figures.

" 4. As regards the Budget of next year, the effect of the changes made is to raise the Imperial deficit by £187,000 and the Provincial deficit by £15,000. Here again, there is very little change on the Revenue side Under Land Revenue we allow for some increase of arrear collections (£42,000 more under Imperial and £58,000 more under Provincial) in view of the short collections at the end of the current year. But this is counterbalanced, in the case of Imperial Revenues, by a reduction of our anticipated Salt revenue in consequence of the higher figure taken for advance payments in the current year. An increase of £182,000 under Imperial expenditure is almost wholly explained by our having been obliged to raise the total net grant for Military

[*Sir William Meyer.*] [22ND MARCH, 1915.]

Services by £169,000 as the result of increased expenditure now advised by the Secretary of State in England owing mainly to a rise in the prices of military stores. On the Provincial side the total allotment for expenditure has been raised by £73,000. This represents in the main the provincial outlay involved in the transfer to the Calcutta University of the grant of £67,000 for hostels already referred to, which in the current year is treated as a provincial receipt.

"5. Turning now to Ways and Means, we expect the total cash balance, in England and India, at the end of the current year to be some £288,000 higher than the figure taken in the Financial Statement. This is due to recoveries from the War Office being effected more promptly than we had anticipated, and to larger outstandings of Council Bills We must expect, however, to lose this temporary addition to our resources during 1915-16. In addition, we have to finance the slightly larger Imperial and Provincial deficits which I have just explained On the whole, therefore, we expect the closing balance on the 31st March, 1916, to be about £235 000 less than we anticipated in the Financial Statement, but this relatively slight divergence does not require any modification of our previous arrangements.

"6. A larger share (to the extent of some £700,000 more) of the lump provision of £8 million for Railway capital outlay is now expected to be incurred in India; and the effect of this, with other minor variations, is that we now estimate that we can meet the Secretary of State's actual remittance requirements in 1915-16 by the sale of £7·1 million of Council Bills, *i.e.*, some £600,000 less than the amount previously allowed for"

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY (TEMPORARY AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend—temporarily—the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910.

"On the 16th of January last Your Excellency passed an Ordinance, No. I of 1915, which, for the time being, amended the Paper Currency Act by substituting for the figure 140 million of rupees under section 22 of the Act the figure 200 million; that is, to put the matter, in non-technical language, the portion of the Paper Currency Reserve which can be invested instead of being actually held in coin or bullion was thereby raised to six crores of rupees or £4 million. The object of this measure was explained in a *Communiqué* issued on the 5th January subsequent to the Cotton Conference. It was further referred to by Your Excellency in your speech opening the present legislative session, and was again dealt with in my recent speech introducing the Financial Statement. In brief, we desire to give temporary application to a recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency with the object of raising the fiduciary portion of the Paper Currency Reserve so as to allow us to give special assistance to trade through the Presidency Banks, or, if necessary, to supplement our own resources during the present abnormal period. As I said in another portion of my Budget speech we do not by this prejudice in any way the final decisions which will have to be come to with reference to the proposals in respect of our Currency policy and methods contained in the report of the Royal Commission.

"The Ordinance by itself, however, can only cover a period of six months, and obviously that is too short a time for the temporary measure that it authorises. We must provide, as in the case of other Ordinances, for it remaining in force during the period of the war, and for six months there after so as to allow things to settle again into a normal state. Had the Ordinance been issued a few days previously, this result would have been automatically achieved by its coming within the purview of the recently passed Emergency Legislation Continuance Act. As it is, it becomes necessary to obtain the same result by specific legislation.

[22ND MARCH, 1915.] [*Sir William Meyer ; The President ; Sir Harcourt Butler.*]

"The Bill which I now ask leave to introduce will achieve precisely the same effect that the Emergency Legislation continuance Act would have accomplished. It definitely amends the Paper Currency Act of 1910 in the way in which the Ordinance has hitherto done, but at the same time the force of this legislation is specifically limited to the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter.

"In the circumstances I have explained, and in the absence of any previous criticism in regard to the temporary policy we have adopted with reference to the Paper Currency Reserve, we consider this measure to be so non-contentious, as well as essential, that I propose to ask for a suspension of our ordinary rules of business so as to allow the Bill to be passed into law at once. But I must begin by moving for leave to introduce it, which I now do."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—"My Lord, I now beg to introduce the Bill, and I also beg, for the reasons which I have already stated, that Your Excellency may be kind enough to suspend the Rules of Business so as to allow of the Bill being taken into consideration at once."

His Excellency the President :—"I suspend the Rules of Business."

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—"My Lord, I now beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration I need add nothing more to what I have already said on the subject."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—"I now beg to move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler :—"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce the Benares Hindu University Bill. It is the earnest desire of the University Committee that this measure may be placed upon the Statute-book during the viceroyalty of Your Excellency with whose name the University will be for ever associated It is the bare truth that without Your Excellency's constant interest, support and approval, this measure could not have been introduced to-day. By a series of compromises the Government and the Society have arrived at conclusions which, I hope, may take the measure out of the domain of controversy. It is intended to publish the Bill now for general information, and to take Select Committee stage and pass the Bill into law during the September session. Before I go further I must congratulate the Committee and especially the Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga, Mrs. Besant, Dr. Sundar Lal, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the late Rai Bahadur Ganga Prashad Varma, Sir Gooroo Das Bannerjee, Dr. Rash Bihari Ghose, and, outside the Committee, such active helpers as His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir and His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, on the success which has already crowned their efforts. I need not review the history of the movements which resulted in the proposals for a Hindu University at Benares and a Moslem University at Aligarh. I will deal with the results that have emerged from long discussion. The facts are well known, but I will confidently say this that if anyone had predicted ten years ago that the idea of a university of this kind, then in the air, would take practical shape, he simply would not have been believed. The University Commission, an influential body, had recently

[*Sir Harcourt Butler.*] [22ND MARCH, 1915.]

pronounced against such a university and there was widespread opposition and hostility to any scheme which threatened to cut into existing territorial and federal universities. It would have seemed incredible ten years ago that the Government of India should associate itself with a movement of this kind. That the difficulties have been overcome is in large measure due to the genuine spirit of co-operation which has inspired the University Committee.

"My Lord, this is no ordinary occasion. We are watching to-day the birth of a new and, many hope, a better type of university in India The main features of this university which distinguish it from existing universities will be, first, that it will be a teaching and residential university, secondly, that while it will be open to all castes and creeds, it will insist upon religious instruction for Hindus, and, thirdly, that it will be conducted and managed by the Hindu community and almost entirely by non-officials. I say that this is a new type and, many hope, a better type of university. Let not this be taken as disparaging the work of existing universities. That would, indeed, be gross ingratitude and sheer injustice. India owes much to her universities in every department of intellectual life and energy. They were based on the latest model, the London University then recently founded and much admired and only lately condemned by Lord Haldane's great Commission on university education in London as fundamentally defective. The best minds in India are, I think, now in agreement that teaching and residential universities are the special need of India to-day.

"At the same time, there is naturally very little knowledge in the country of what a teaching and residential university is To this want of knowledge I attribute much criticism which has been levelled against the constitution of the Benares Hindu University. Conditions which are appropriate and necessary in a teaching and residential university have been viewed away through the glasses of minds habituated to the existing universities. This is only natural in the circumstances of India. I wish it were possible to say in a few words what a teaching and residential university really means. Probably, the best idea will be obtained from Cardinal Newman's Idea of an University, May I quote a passage from the report of Lord Haldane's Commission on university education in London, the most authoritative statement of modern times on university education ? It runs as follows :—

'In the first place, it is essential that the regular students of the University should be able to work in intimate and constant association with their fellow students, not only of the same but of different Faculties, and also in close contact with their teachers'. The University should be organised on this basis, and should regard it as the ordinary and normal state of things. This is impossible, however, when any considerable proportion of the students are not fitted by the previous training to receive a university education, and therefore do not and cannot take there place in the common life of the university as a community of teachers and students, but, as far as their intellectual education is concerned, continue in a state of pupilage and receive instruction of much the same kind as at a school, though under conditions of greater individual freedom. It is good that the students should be brought together if only in this way, and Newman, writing in 1852, even went so far as to say :—

'I protest to you, Gentlemen, that if I had to choose between a so-called University, which dispensed with residence and tutorial superintendence, and gave its degrees to any person who passed an examination in a wide range of subjects, and a University which had no professors or examinations at all, but merely brought a number of young men together for three or four years, and then sent them away as the University of Oxford is said to have done some sixty years since, if I were asked which of these two methods was the better discipline of the intellect, . . . which of the two courses was the more successful in training, moulding, enlarging the mind, which sent out men the more fitted for their secular duties, which produced better public men, men of the world, men whose names would descend to posterity, I have no hesitation in giving the preference to that University which did nothing, over that which exacted of its members an acquaintance with every science under the sun'.

'Nevertheless, this is only one side of the question, and in any case Newman does not refer to the kind of student life that can be reproduced in London. But for this very reason it is the more essential that in such a University as London can have, the students and teachers should be brought together in living intercourse in the daily work of the University. From the time the under-graduate enters the University he should find himself a member of a community in which he has his part to play. The teaching and learning should be combined through the active and personal co-operation of teachers and student'.

[22ND MARCH, 1915.] [*Sir Harcourt Butler.*]

The active and personal co-operation of students and teachers, their association on more or less fraternal lines, that is the keynote. A teaching and residential university does not aim at mere intellectual attainment; it is a way of life, and a way of corporate life. Those of us who have been at Oxford and Cambridge can appreciate the force and meaning of Newman's vivid words. But Oxford and Cambridge are not the only models There is much to be learned in India from other universities which are more definitely practical in aim. They are all, however, alike in this that they pursue an outlook on life, form an atmosphere, concentrate thought and by friction of mind get truer perspectives, no matter whether the dominant note be philosophical or technical. So much for the teaching and residential aspect of the University. There remains the question of religious instruction. You know the history of religious instruction in India, the fixed and unalterable neutrality of the British Government, and how, in every province at the present time, earnest men are seeking to find some means of infusing religious and moral ideas into the swiftly onrushing intellectualism of the day. It is a matter which we much leave to the Hindu community to work out on lines which best commend themselves to it. The theological faculty must be a purely Hindu faculty. On behalf of the Government of India I can only assure the Committee that they have our fullest sympathy in this new and, I believe, important venture.

"I turn now to the measure itself. This consists of the Bill and the original statutes. The regulations are in course of preparation. It was only by a *tour de force* on the part of Mr. Sharp, Dr. Sundar Lal and Mr. Muddiman that the Bill and the statutes have been prepared in the time. In the first place, as regards the form of the Bill, I must explain that its apparent brevity is due partly to the accepted practice conducive to the maximum of elasticity, whereby only essentials are included in a legislative measure, partly to the desirability of relegating much to statute and regulation. Schedule II is very full and can be still further extended by the addition hereafter of such statutes as are not required for permitting the University to get immediately to work, and the regulations have still to be framed.

"I will now try to give you a brief account of the organisation of the new University. You will see that it is a somewhat complicated organisation and it has been necessary to define and adjust functions with some care. The University is an all-India University. It is incorporated for the teaching of all knowledge, but will commence with five faculties, Arts, Science, Law, Oriental studies and Theology. I know that many of the promoters desire to add a faculty of Technology. This desire has my full sympathy and I trust that adequate funds will soon be forthcoming. The University will be open to students from all parts of India on conditions which I shall specify hereafter. The Governor General is Lord Rector of and the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh is the Visitor of the University. Among those whom the University will delight to honour are Patrons, Vice-Patrons and Rectors. The governing body is a numerous and very representative Court, with an executive body in a Council of not more than 30 Members, of whom five will be members of the Senate. The academic body is the Senate consisting of not less than 50 members, with an executive body in the Syndicate. The Senate will have entire charge of the organisation of instruction in the University and constituent colleges, the curriculum, and the examination and discipline of students and the conferment of ordinary and honorary degrees. Except in matters reserved to it the Senate is under the control of the Court working through the Council. The Senate will be constituted as follows:—

"*I. Ex-officio.*—(*a*) The Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the ViceChancellor and the Pro-Vice Chancellor for the time being; (*b*) The University Professors; (*c*) The Principals or heads of constituent colleges of the University.

[*Sir Harcourt Butler.*] [22ND MARCH, 1915.]

"*II. Elected.*—(*a*) Five members to be elected by the Court. (*b*) Five members to be elected by the registered graduates of the University from such date as the Court may fix. (*c*) Five representatives of Hindu religion and Sanskrit learning to be elected by the Senate. (*d*) Should the Vice-Chancellor declare that there is a deficiency in the number of members required in any faculty or faculties, then five or less persons elected by the Senate, eminent in the subject or subjects of that faculty or those faculties.

"*III. Nominated.*—And five members to be nominated by the Visitor. The Syndicate will consist of the Vice-Chancellor, Pro-Vice-Chancellor and fifteen members of whom not less than ten shall be University professors or principals or professors of constituent colleges The object aimed at is to secure that purely academic matters should be decided by a body mainly expert while the Government and supervision of the University rests with the Court and the Council. It is necessary to represent the Senate on the latter in order that the academic view may always be before it. The Court will elect its own Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Pro-Vice-Chancellor. In the first instance these officers will be scheduled. The Vice-Chancellor will be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council, the Senate and the Syndicate. He will be the Chief Executive officer of the University. The University will through the Council and the Board of Appointments appoint its own professors and staff and have entire control over them. Stability is given to the constitution by requiring the sanction of external authority to changes in the statutes and the regulations. This is the outline of the constitution of the University. The Government binds itself to accept the degrees, etc., of this University as equivalent to the degrees, etc., of existing Universities. This in itself is no mean concession.

"My Lord, I have seen this constitution described as ill-liberal and I have rubbed my eyes in amazement. It is far more liberal than the constitution of existing universities. No Government can allow universities to grow up without control. In most European countries the universities or at least the majority of them are entirely State universities. In the course of these discussions two policies emerged. One was a policy of trust. The other a policy of distrust. The Government might well have said to the Society—You are starting a new kind of University without any experience of it in India. We must leaven the lump with officials who have the requisite experience. We must guide you from within at any rate until you prove your worth and the value of your degrees. That would not have been an unreasonable attitude. But we preferred to trust the Society, to leave them large autonomy, and to reserve to Government only the necessary powers of intervention if things go wrong. I hope that things will not go wrong but you will not misunderstand me when I say that the taking of these powers is a necessary precaution. You will also realise that to some extent this is a leap in the dark and that the machinery which is being provided is very complicated, and might in conceivable circumstances produce friction. I hope that intervention will not be required. We desire and Sir James Meston desires that you should manage your own affairs ; we are anxious to maintain the dignity and independence of the University. But we must in the public interest, in the interests of the rising generation, in your own interest, have powers to interfere should things go wrong. We could not contemplate the existence of a university or recognise its degrees on any other terms. But with this one reservation, we wish to see you realise your own way of life, your own way of corporate life.

"I ask Hon'ble Members to compare the constitution of this University with that of the oldest University in India. And yet who will deny that the University of Calcutta has had in practice a measure of independence that is not accorded to universities in most countries? In Calcutta 80 of the 100 ordinary members of the Senate are nominated by the Chancellor who is *ex-officio* the Governor General, while the election of the remaining twenty is subject to the approval of the Chancellor. In the case of this University only 5 out of a minimum of 50 are nominated by the Visitor, who is *ex-officio*

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the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, and this provision was suggested by yourselves in order to secure expert official help and co-operation. In Calcutta the appointment of professors requires the sanction of the Government of India. In this University no such sanction is required. There will be, in this University under normal conditions, no interference whatever from outside with the University staff. In Calcutta the Vice-Chancellor is appointed by the Governor General in Council. In this University the Court elects the Vice-Chancellor subject only to approval by the Visitor. The Court has power to elect its own Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor. In the Court and the Council the Government has no voice or representation whatever. The ordinary powers of intervention are vested in the Visitor. The Visitor will be close at hand. You will need his help at every turn, in the acquisition of land and in many other ways. And you will not appeal to Sir James Meston in vain. The extraordinary powers are vested in the Governor General in Council. You need not be alarmed lest they be exercised unduly The tendency will be the other way. It will not be in human nature that the Visitor should seek lightly the intervention of the Governor General in Council. I have not noticed such a tendency in Local Governments. In the Government of India the tendency is all the other way, to avoid interference in the details of administration. The terms are necessarily general, but it is made quite clear that they are extraordinary and emergent powers, and considering how much this movement already owes to the Government of India, I confidently ask you to believe in our *bonâ fides*. We have trusted the promoters so much that I think we ourselves may claim some trust at your hands.

"So much for the constitution of the University. There remains the question of admission to the University and this raises the whole question of the recognition of schools and matriculation. This will be dealt with in the regulations but I will tell you exactly what is our policy in the matter and what principles underlie it.

"Some of the promoters, I understand, desire to keep the recognition of schools in the hands of the University and to conduct their own matriculation examination. This wish is opposed to all the best modern view on the subject. This view, strongly emphasised by the Commission on University education in London, is this—that it is the central educational authority which is concerned to see that its grants are effectively used and that it is that authority also which must provide for the co-ordination of secondary schools and universities and must give the necessary assurance to the latter that the pupils seeking admission to their degree courses have reached the required standard of education. The Committee, I may mention, accept the recognition of schools by Local Governments and Durbars. As regards matriculation, I must remind the Council that this is not a federal territorial university but a teaching and residential university. In the case of Dacca, the Dacca University Committee decided that it could not conduct its own matriculation examination. It was recognised that most of the high school students would be reading for admission to colleges of the Calcutta University and that therefore the requirements of that University must regulate the course of studies in those schools. In the case of the Benares Hindu University, the pupils of high schools will similarly be reading for admission to existing universities and the new university could not with advantage set up a different standard or prescribe a new course. Again, it was recognised that a sparate entrance examination for Dacca held at the head-quarters of Dacca would be cumbrous and difficult to carry out and would be likely to cause confusion. These reasons are applicable with even greater force to the Benares Hindu University Probably before many years have passed the external matriculation examination, the octopus which digs its tentacles into all limbs and parts of our secondary English schools, will have been replaced by some system of school-leaving certificate. The most weighty authorities of modern times, the Consultative Committee on Examinations in secondary schools, and Lord Haldane's Commission on University education in London alike contemplate the abolition of the purely external matriculation examination.

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"Meanwhile the position will be this:—The Benares Hindu University will accept for admission to its courses all candidates from schools at present recognised by an existing university or by a Local Government or by a Durbar, who have passed the matriculation examination of such university or obtained a recognised school-leaving certificate. The Benares Hindu University will also be able to impose any additional test on such candidates that it may think desirable. The Benares Hindu University will hold its own matriculation examination at Benares for all candidates for the faculties of Oriental Studies and Theology, and for private candidates (on usual conditions) in other faculties. Finally, in order to meet the strong desire of some of the promoters that certain schools should prepare exclusively for the Benares Hindu University it has been decided to allow such a course provided that such schools are recognised by the Local Government of the province or, by arrangements which will have to be decided hereafter, by the Durbar of the State in which they are situated and provided also that such schools are not allowed to send up candidates for matriculation at any other university. Only in this way can complication of school curricula and confusion in the examination system be prevented. The Secretary of State allows this large concession involving some breach of principle in deference to the sentiment of the promoters. It will come under reconsideration if at any time the school-leaving certificate generally ousts the matriculation examination of other universities.

"I have now dealt fully and frankly with the two main points on which there have been differences of opinion. There remains yet another point on which there has been misunderstanding that is easily removable. It is said that this University has ceased to be an all-India University. This is not the case. It is open to students from every province and Native State in India. Schools preparing for admission to it may be situated in any province or Native State in India. Its governing body is recruited from the length and breadth of India. It will send forth its *alumni* to every quarter of India. It will number among its patrons Governors and Heads of Provinces, Ruling Chiefs and other eminent benefactors in all parts of India. I am informed that the following large subscriptions have alreay been paid. His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur 1½ lakhs, His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore 5 lakhs, His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur 2 lakhs with a grant in perpetuity of Rs. 2,000 a month, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir one lakh with a grant in perpetuity of of Rs 1,000 a month, His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir a grant in perpetuity of Rs. 1,000 a month, His Highness the Maharao of Kotah one lakh, the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga 3 out of 5 lakhs, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose one lakh, Dr. Sunder Lal one lakh, Maharaja of Kasimbazar one lakh, Babu Bijindra Kishore Roy Chaudhri of Ghorepur one lakh and Babu Moti Chand one lakh. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior has promised 5 lakhs of rupees. Others have promised liberal donations of which in many cases part payment has been made. If there ever Was an all-India University, it is this.

"I think that on a review of all the facts Hon'ble Members will agree that the Government has dealt in a large and liberal spirit with the movement. The conduct of the negotiations has not been easy. It has been complicated by the fact that the movement started on lines of its own without reference to Government and without knowledge of the conditions which Government considered essential to its success. It was further complicated by criticisms from opposing points of view. If to some it has seemed that the Government was granting too little, to others it has seemed that the Government was granting too much. I do not conceal from Hon'ble Members that in some quarters it has been considered that the Government was taking grave risks, risks graver than any Government ought to face. I can understand this view but I do not myself share it. We know that we are taking a certain amount of risk. We know that there is danger lest this University or similar universities elsewhere develop undesirable tendencies or lower standards of education. We deliberately face that risk, believing in the loyalty and good sense of India and the growing desire to co-operate with Government on the part of the Hindu and other com-

munities in India. For my part, I am hopeful of success. I earnestly trust that the introduction of this Bill and the removal of misunderstanding will lead to further enthusiasm and the provision of funds sufficient to build and equip the University on a worthy scale, a scale worthy of the great Hindu Community. I confess that the other day when I was standing opposite Ramnagar, on the site where your University buildings will, I hope, soon be rising in stately array, and looked down the river Ganges to the ghats at Kashi, which swept before me in the distance, I felt that if I was a Hindu I should be proud indeed of the achievement of my people, and at the same time I felt some little pride myself that I was a member of a Government which had joined in one more large endeavour to combine the ancient and honoured culture of India with the culture of the modern western world".

The Hon'ble Dr. Sundar Lal:—"My Lord, on behalf of the Hindu University Society I beg leave to offer our grateful thanks to Your Excellency's Government, and more particularly to Your Excellency, and to the Hon'ble the Member for Education for all the encouragement and help that the Government have given to the proposal for the establishment of a Hindu University at Benares. The supporters of the University will rejoice to learn that a Bill for the establishment of the University has to-day been introduced in the Council.

"My Lord, if I may be permitted to say so, the Bill before us marks a memorable epoch in the history of University education in India It constitutes a very important step forward, in the extension of the system of establishing residential and teaching universities in India managed mainly by the people themselves It emphasises the desirability of combining religious with secular education under their own control, and it will ever be remembered as one of the most beneficial acts of Your Excellency's Government.

"Sixty years ago, when the Court of Directors of the East India Company, impelled by the noble desire of bringing to 'the natives of India those vast moral and material blessings which flow from the diffusion of knowledge' decided to establish universities in India 'which may encourage a regular and liberal course of education by conferring academical degrees as evidences of attainments in different branches of Arts and Sciences,' they directed that the new universities should be modelled after the then recently established University of London. Like their prototype they were to be merely examining universities 'not so much to be in themselves places of instruction as to test the value of education imparted elsewhere'. They could not by reason of the principle of strict neutrality in religion invariably followed by the Government in the examination for degrees 'include any subjects connected with religious belief'.

"Limited though their functions were the Indian universities have more than fulfilled the expectations that were formed of them. Evidence of the excellent work done by them greets the eye in all directions and in almost every part of the country. In the years that have rolled by the opinion of those best qualified to speak on that subject has been steadily growing in the western countries in favour of Universities which should not merely be institutions for holding tests of education but which should themselves be the homes of knowledge and learning, where their *alumni* should be trained and educated under the direct guidance of their teachers, and where their pupils may not only live in an atmosphere of learning, but inspired by the influence of their teachers, they should be imbued with and animated by the spirit of progress and research pervading therein. The view has naturally found many votaries in this country both among Hindus and Mahomedans. There has also been a wide-spread feeling that a system of education which makes no provision for religious teaching is essentially imperfect and incomplete. It is of course impossible to provide for it in the existing State universities. It is to these considerations, as also to the very keenly felt desire of resuscitating the study of the ancient learning of India of

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enriching its vernaculars, and of imparting some knowledge of the practical applications of modern science to the industries, that the proposals for the establishment of denominational universities owe their genesis, and it is to Your Excellency's Government that we are so greatly indebted for the initiation of so important an experiment. It is a matter of much gratification to us that the proposals for the establishment of the Hindu University at Benares have met with the ready sympathy and support of Sir James Meston, to whom we are no less indebted.

"It is, of course, not permissible at this state for me, to dwell upon the provisions of the Bill, and with Your Excellency's leave I propose to reserve any observations I may have to make on them to a later and more suitable stage, but I would crave the indulgence of the Council to permit me to refer to some of the features of the Bill, to remove any possible room for misapprehension and to place side by side some of the more prominent aspects in the constitution of the new university, along with those of the existing universities in India, to enable the public to form a clear idea of what the Bill proposes to give to us.

"I have already pointed out the essentially non-official character of the governing bodies of the new universities. I will now explain more fully what I mean. The government of the University is entrusted to—

(1) the Court on the administrative side ;

(2) the Senate on the academic sid .

'The Court is to consist of donors and their representatives, as also of representatives of learning and of bodies interested in the education of the Hindu Community. Every one of these persons must, in future, be Hindus. Not one of them need be a servant of the Government unless he comes in as a donor or is elected by one of the electoral bodies It will be presided over by the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor, who will be elected by it.

The Senate is so constituted that no less than three-fourths of its members must be Hindus. The Government will nominate only five of its members. The *ex-officio* members of the Senate besides the Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor will be servants of the University or of its constituent colleges. The Vice-Chancellor and the Pro-Vice-Chancellor will be elected by the Senate, subject to the approval of the Visitor, who will be the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces The University will be competent to appoint its own professors and teachers Their appointment will be solely in the hands of the university and will not, as in the case of some of the existing Indian universities be subject to the approval of the Government. It will also appoint its own Boards of Examiners.

"Let us now compare it with the constitution of the existing Indian universities The donors in these Universities have no place in the constitution of these Universities, unless the Government appoints any one of them as an honorary member of the Senate, who, as such, can take no part in the affairs of the University. Four-fifths of the members of the Senates of them all must be nominees of the Government; only one-fifth being left to be appointed by election by the graduates, the senate and the faculties. A very large number of the Government nominees are, as a rule, officers of the Government. The Vice-Chancellor is appointed by the Government. It will be then evident that the constitution of the new University is conceived on a considerably more popular and liberal basis. It is, as I have said, essentially non-official in its character and I may, I venture to think, claim for it that it will be the university of the people in full contact with and responsive to their intellectual aspirations.

"I may now touch upon its relation with the Government As in the case of the existing universities, its Statutes and Regulations and the amendments thereof will be subject to the approval of the Government. The admission of outside colleges to the privileges of the University will, as in the case of institutions affiliated to the existing universities, be subject to the approval of the Visitor, who will have also the right to inspect the university and its colleges at pleasure. If

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any action of the University is contrary to the provisions of the Act, the Statutes and Regulations, and therefore *ultra vires*, the visitor will have power to annul them.

"The Governor General in Council will have certain emergency powers which have been reserved to him.

"It will thus be evident that the constitution of the University is as liberal as we can expect it to be.

"The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler has been pleased to mention the names of some of the larger donors. I may be permitted to say that in addition to them, there is a large body of donors who have already paid substantial amounts, or who will pay them in the course of a short time, and I have no doubt that, now that the Bill has been introduced, it will not be difficult to collect a large sum of money.

"I have much pleasure therefore in supporting the motion for the introduction of the Bill."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis:—"My Lord, I need not say much after the speeches which have been delivered in this connection. It is a matter of genuine satisfaction to the great Hindu community that the labours of the promoters of the Hindu University movement have, thanks to Your Excellency's sympathetic help and attitude, borne fruit, and that a stage has been reached when Government is pleased to extend to it legal recognition. It is only just to mention and it is a matter of common knowledge that the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Maharaja of Dharbhanga, Dr. Sundar Lal, and Mrs. Besant, have now for some time worked in the cause with admirable devotion and singleness of purpose, at times at great personal inconvenience and sacrifice. The people have some idea of their work, but few outside the organisers know the great services the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler has rendered to the cause.

"The Bill now introduced marks an important step in the educational history of India which is full of possibilities, and let us all hope that the Hindu University will be as great a success as its supporters expect it will be. It is permissible also to indulge in the hope that this University, imparting as it proposes to do, sound religious instruction, will inculcate in the youthful mind a due sense of proportion, of duty and responsibility, and respect for authority which will make the graduates useful, virtuous, loyal and contented citizens. A thing well begun is half done and we hope that this coming University will soon rise to a position when it will be possible for the products of this University, modelled as it will be on the basis of the ancient religions of this great land, to come out of its portals what model University students should be equipped with the best that the East can teach and helpful both to Government and the large community to which they belong."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi:—"My Lord, as one interested in the Hindu University scheme, may I be permitted to express my gratification at the introduction of the Bill which crowns the efforts made for the establishment of this University? The realisation of our hopes is now in sight and we are deeply grateful to the Hon'ble the Member for Education and the Government of India for the kind help and sympathy accorded to this scheme and the legislative sanction which is being initiated to-day. My Lord, I hope there will be no jarring note and this Bill will receive the same unanimous support in the Council that the scheme has received in the country."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"My Lord, as the only member of the Parsee community on your Legislative Council, I rise to join in the chorus of congratulations welcoming this Bill. My Lord, outside this Council there were many misgivings about this Bill, but after the luminous and very

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instructive speeches of the Hon'ble the Education Member and Dr. Sundar Lal, most of these misgivings have been dispelled. I keep an open mind about the provisions relating to the Constitution, in respect to which this Council will have a suitable opportunity later on to express its opinion. But I must admit that this Bill concedes many important privileges. The constitution, the details of which have been indicated by the Hon'ble the Education Member, fully prove this and further that the new University will be in advance of the existing universities in many matters. I am glad that this will not only be a teaching, but also a residential university, that it will be free from official control, and also that religious instruction will be imparted in it.

"My Lord, I have no hesitation in stating, as the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler has already stated, that when this University comes into existence a few years hence, it will be an imperishable monument to the educational policy pursued by Your Excellency.

"My Lord, before I sit down, I wish to say a word with reference to the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler. He only stated that he had pleasure in being a member of the Government which had associated itself with this important measure. He might, with pardonable pride, have referred to the most important share that he has taken in the preparation of this Bill and for the matter of that, in working the whole scheme. It was his laborious and sympathetic work and it was his desire to make certain concessions to the educated Indians that has brought about the promise of the Hindu University, and has led to the University Bill being presented in its present form."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar :—"My Lord, the Hindu University Bill has been for some time past looked forward to with eagerness by the Hindu public, and although we have not before us the detailed provisions and have not had time to consider them, the eloquent speech of the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler gives us an outline of the scope of the Bill. We shall have later an opportunity to discuss the provisions of the Bill in detail. For the present we are glad to note that Your Lordship's Government has been pleased to view the movement with favour, and proceeds to take practical steps to give us a national University, and, as has been remarked by the Hon'ble the Education Member, a residential and teaching university, a university to teach the essential points of Hinduism to all classes of Hindus.

"My Lord, Hindus in common with Muhammadans have always felt the need of secular education being supplemented by religious education. A Hindu knowing the real essence of his religion will be an acquisition to the country. Ever mindful of his duties to God and man, to all his fellow-beings, he will be a desirable citizen. My Lord, the circumstances attending the introduction of English education into India made it incumbent on the Government to favour secular education. This is a defect which must sooner or later be removed and beyond all doubt the defect can only be removed with the co-operation of the community concerned. The introduction of the Bill is significant It is a great practical step towards National Education in India.

"My Lord, I support the motion before us."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi :—"My Lord, with Your Excellency's permission, I should like to draw Your Excellency's attention to the fact, that it is a matter of some inconvenience to non-official members, that when a Bill is about to be introduced into Council it is not previously circulated to Members. On the last occasion I made the remark that because the Defence of India Bill was circulated even 24 hours before it was introduced into this Council, it had the effect of allowing us to make ourselves acquainted with its contents, and, therefore in a measure resulted in our being able to give it our practically unanimous support, particularly when we discovered at the very outset that the Bill was only going to be enacted into law for a specified short period of time. On this occasion, when a Bill of such importance as the Hindu

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University Bill is about to be introduced, we non-official members feel that as we have not had copies of this Bill beforehand we are not able to make any observations which we would consider to be absolutely pertinent to the subject. Such being the case, My Lord, I should only like to say at the present moment that there is some amount of feeling in the country that neither a Hindu University nor a Mussulman University will be of any real advantage to the people, because, I take it, that the desire of true Indian patriots is, above all else, to bring about the unification of the two great communities of this country, namely, the Hindus and Mussulmans; and a Hindu University and Mussulman University will, I am afraid, tend to produce ultra Hindus and ultra Mussulmans. But, if my Hindu friends in this Council, the promoters of this University and the Hindu public outside, are enamoured of their University, and if they are satisfied with the constitution which the Government has been pleased to grant them, I for one wish them all joy. Therefore, I desire to congratulate my Hindu friends as well as the Government, and particularly my Hon'ble friend Sir Harcourt Butler on introducing this Bill, and I desire to thank Your Excellency and the Government of India for having introduced this Bill out of deference to the wishes of our friends the Hindus."

The Hon'ble Mr. Das:—"My Lord, with regard to the objection that has been made by the Hon'ble Member who spoke just now (Mr. Ghuznavi) that we have not been furnished with a copy of the Bill beforehand, I should like to observe that this objection, which would apply in the case of some other Bills, does not apply in this case, because it appears from the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler's speech that there has been consultation and discussion on the subject-matter between the Government on the one side, and those who are interested in the scheme on the other. Though I am one of those who did not see the Bill or did not know the contents or the details of the Bill, yet the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has explained to us that it is not confined to Hindus only: the only peculiarity of the University will be that Hindus will be taught the Hindu religion, but the University will be open to persons of other religious persuasions.

"The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler said in his speech that ten years ago nobody would have considered this Bill a possibility. That shows, My Lord, that under a sympathetic rule, under a sympathetic Government, when the policy of the Government is to trust the people and to take the people into their confidence, Government can actually wipe away, as it were, from the history of the nation ten years' time, and bring them nearer the goal of their aspirations. That means a statesmanship for which Your Excellency's rule will ever be remembered. Sir Harcourt Butler in the course of his speech has taken a very modest share of the praise that is due to him, but let me assure him and the Government of India generally that we shall all be thankful for the step that he has taken, for it establishes the principle that the people, when they realise the responsibility of any steps they are prepared to take, may count on the Government's willingness to give them a helping hand. So long as education stands on a religious basis, it stands on a safe foundation. So long as the heart which sends up blood to the brain pulsates with the fear of God, no matter whatever be the religious persuasion of the student,—Hindu, Muhammadan or Christian—when his heart pulsates with the fear of God, the nutrition which the brain receives, the education which the mind receives, must be good and useful. And even in an atmosphere where there are a large number of Hindu boys who are educated under a system which attaches an importance to religious principles and teaches us that man is a creature of God, I have no doubt that better results will follow.

"I have heard in certain quarters and it is borne out by the remarks which have been made by the Hon'ble Member who spoke last (Mr. Ghuznavi) that this University will have a tendency to develop bad feeling between Hindus and Muhammadans and produce ultra Hindus and other evils which are the results of institutions standing on a denominational basis. I feel, my Lord, that people—educated people especially—are learning to discriminate

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between the articles of a man's faith, of a man and the reflection of his faith on his life and character in daily life; and as education grows, as time advances, this power of discrimination will increase and Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians will more readily co-operate in public life and in works of utility than they do now. With these remarks, My Lord, I support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"My Lord, I frankly confess that I do not in the smallest degree sympathise with the observations and criticisms which have been made by my friend to my left (Mr. Ghuznavi). His grievance is that we have not seen the Bill before. I venture to submit that that is no grievance at all. If this Bill were introduced, if the rules of business were suspended, if no Select Committee were to be appointed, if the Bill was not to be placed before the country, that would be a real and tangible grievance. But, My Lord, the Bill has now only been introduced, it will go before the country, it will be considered in Select Committee; and criticisms will pour in from all sides. Where, may I ask, is the grievance? In the House of Commons, so far as I have been able to understand the procedure and the rules of that House, when leave is given to introduce a Bill the text is not placed before Members of Parliament: it is only the Statement of Objects and Reasons that is laid before them. Therefore I do not sympathise with the observations of my Hon'ble friend to the left. When we have a grievance, by all means let us ventilate it in this Council; but when we have none I think it is our business not to bolster up one and indulge in criticisms.

"Then, My Lord, my friend blesses the Hindu University in a somewhat left-handed fashion. He says the effect of the establishment of this University would be to perpetuate differences between Hindus and Muhammadans. My Lord, if that was to be the likely result of the creation of this University I for one would oppose it whole-heartedly; but I do not believe that a result of that kind will at all follow. My Lord, Hindus and Muhammadans to-day are far more united than they were ten years ago. Ten years ago there was far greater friendliness and solidarity of feeling between them than twenty years ago. What is the secret of this daily growing feeling of friendliness between the two communities? Knowledge, learning, the spread of light and illumination. We are being taught; schools and colleges are growing up in all directions; we are beginning to realise what our common interests are, and I do believe that this University, this Benares College, instead of helping to create any alienation of feeling between Hindus and Muhammadans, will by the spread of knowledge bring them closer together in those bonds of friendship, good-will and amity upon which the best prospects of Indian advancement depend. Therefore, I find myself in complete disagreement with the observations which have fallen from my Hon'ble friend in regard to the two main points which he has placed before this Council.

"My Lord, I desire to congratulate the Government of India and the promoters of the University project upon the introduction of this Bill and upon the culmination of their labours so far. My Lord, I have heard many speeches in this Council Chamber, but I will say this in reference to that splendid oration which it was our pleasure to listen to to-day, that I have hardly ever heard a speech in this Council Chamber more deeply sympathetic, more attuned to the love of India and her people than that made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. I feel, My Lord, that the special thanks of the Hindu community—and I am a Hindu of Hindus though perhaps my Hon'ble friend over there will not give me that character—as a member of the Hindu community I will say this that our special thanks are due to Your Excellency and to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department for the Bill which has been introduced. It will represent a crowning achievement of Your Excellency's Government and of the administration of the Department over which the Education Member has presided for a period of now over three years.

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"My Lord, when I say all this, I must not be imagined as passing a judgment upon the details of the Bill. The Bill has been just placed before us. We have heard the details. Those details will be placed before the country and the country will judge, and then the Select Committee will sit and deliberate over those details. Therefore, so far as those details are concerned, I do not express any opinion. But I do hope and trust that the constitution which will be given to the University will be a liberal one, that a large measure of independence will be accorded to the University authorities so as to enable them to do the fullest justice to the great work in which they will be engaged. For, My Lord, without real power there can be no sense of responsibility, and without responsibility there can be no efficiency. My Hon'ble friend, the Member in charge of the Education Department, has told us that 'trust' is the policy of the Bill. I welcome this. And he has asked us to believe in the good faith of the Government of India. Speaking from my place in this Council Chamber, weighed down by the sense of my responsibility as a member of the Council, I will say this, that we accept the assurance with alacrity and enthusiasm. We feel that if the Government of India did not interest itself in this matter, this project would not have reached the degree of success which it has attained.

"My Lord, my Hon'ble friend referred to one or two objections with regard to the Hindu University. But there are certain objections which have been urged by responsible people—at least in my Province, and I think it is only right and proper that I should allude to them, not, indeed, that I share them, but I should like the Council to know what they are. It has been said in some of the Bengal newspapers that this University will be a 'Citadel of Reaction.' I have no fears, no misgivings on that score. Knowledge, be it from the West or be it from the East, elevates and liberalises the mind, breaks down all narrow barriers. The Temple of Learning is the temple of brotherhood and of catholicity. Here within the walls of this University, the East and the West will meet; two parallel streams of knowledge will commingle and roll on a mighty and fertilising river scattering broadcast its richest blessings.'

"Another objection which has been taken to this University is that it is going to be a sectarian University. Be it so. All education is useful. If you look at the history of educational institutions in the past you will find that they were sectarian to begin with—dominated by religious considerations and religious motives.

"In the middle ages the Moslem universities of Seville and Cordova in Spain held aloft the torch of knowledge Later on the monkish institutions kept alive the flame. I am perfectly certain there are many who give a wide berth to our educational institutions at the present moment who will come and join this University. I have in view especially the Marwaris and the extreme section of the orthodox community. My Lord, in this country we want more schools, more colleges, more light, kindly light amid the encircling gloom.

"That was the gracious message of His Majesty to the people of India. The wish that was nearest to his heart was that there should be a net-work of schools and colleges spread over the land from which there might issue loyal, useful and manly citizens, able to hold their own in the varied vocations of life. Here is a definite substantial addition to the schools and colleges of th's country. My Lord, this institution also will partly fulfil the recommendations of the Education Commission of 1882 They urged that there should be different types of educational institutions, and it was mainly upon this ground that they urged the encouragement of private enterprise in matters educational. This University, My Lord, will impart religious education which is necessarily absent from the Government institutions. For these among other reasons, subject to an examination of details, and in the hope that the constitution of the University will be liberal, I desire to accord my whole-hearted support to the Bill which has been introduced."

[*Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray.*] [22ND MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray :—"My Lord, I am a Hindu and an orthodox Hindu, and as such take particular interest in the present Hindu University scheme; and in rising to give my humble support to the Bill just introduced, I may say that it will be hailed with intense satisfaction by my countrymen. It will open a new era in the history of the great educational movement in this country and so far as I can take a mental survey of the future, I see it has a bright prospect before it. I beg to take advantage of the present occasion to express our feelings of heart-felt gratitude to Your Excellency and the Hon'ble Member for Education for the kind permission accorded to the introduction of the Bill before us, for the establishment of a teaching and residential Hindu University at Benares. A better and more appropriate site than Benares could not have been chosen by the promoters for the location of the proposed University. The distinctive features of the proposed University will be that it will not only be a teaching and residential University, it will not only teach different kinds of literature, philosophy, science, technology, etc., it will not only promote research work in different branches of learning, but, what is more, it will also 'Promote the study of the Hindu *Shastras* and of Sanskrit literature generally as a means of preserving and popularising the best thoughts and culture of the Hindus and all that was good and great in the ancient civilisation in India, and it will also promote the building up of character in youth by making religion and ethics an integral part of education', which are so very necessary to build up a boy's character. My Lord, I say that nothing can be more deplorable, more subversive of discipline, more detrimental to the development of true manhood and character than to rear up tender boys in godless education, for I beg to assert that it is education dissociated from religion which is at the root of all anarchy and disregard for constituted authority It may not be out of place to mention here that one of the cardinal principles of the Hindu religion is absolute obedience and respect to the Sovereign who is regarded as a part of Divinity. It is therefore well that the promoters of the scheme have made religion the bed-rock of education.

"My Lord, I cannot sufficiently admire the boldness and liberality of spirit which has permitted a sectarian University to spring up, but I have no hesitation in predicting that nothing but absolutely good results will be the rewards of such generosity and high-mindedness.

"Now, a word or two about the promoters and initiators of this Hindu University Scheme. We shall be wanting in gratitude if, on this happy occasion, when the disinterested labours of the promoters are about to fructify, we were not publicly to declare our deep obligations to them and express our sincere appreciation of their disinterested labours. The initiation of the scheme is wholly and solely due to the genius and bold conception of our distinguished and much respected countryman and colleague, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, a man whom to know is to love and respect. Now, as the Panditjee is more a saint, a *sadhu* in the true sense of the word, and does not care for any pecuniary reward from his countrymen, the only other reward that I can promise him in abundance is that besides securing the unstinted regard and love of his countrymen, he will have his name enthroned in the hearts of his ever grateful countrymen.

"Next to my Hon'ble friend, another distinguished countryman of ours, who deserves prominent mention in this connection, is the illustrious and much respected head of an illustrious and princely house, I mean the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga, for we owe the materialisation of the scheme primarily to the unceasing efforts and disinterested labours of the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur and the Hon'ble Pandit and our much respected friend the Hon'ble Dr. Pandit Sundar Lal; for it was they who did their utmost and it was their powerful advocacy and personal influence which succeeded in inducing the powers that be to give sanction to the scheme and it was they who at great personal sacrifice moved from place to place, from door to door, to raise subscriptions and I must say that it was the commanding personality of the noble Maharaja Bahadur and the influence of his high rank and position

[22ND MARCH, 1915.] [*Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr. Setalvad.*]

combined with the persuasive tongue of our friend here that induced our generous and noble-hearted feudatory Chiefs and others to unloosen their purse strings in the cause of this noble scheme. It must be admitted that both by his princely generosity and personal and unselfish labours the noble Maharaja Bahadur has done much to have his name gratefully remembered by the present generation and the generations yet unborn.

"My Lord, I have to mention another prominent name in this connection. I come to it last, not because it is the least, but because it is difficult for me to find words in which to express all the feelings which rise in my heart in mentioning the name of one who though not of our own blood, though not of our own land, is still regarded as one of us Her love for us and our ancient ideals and culture, her unceasing efforts and ceaseless activities to bring the spirit of that ideal and culture again into this ancient land of ours, her steadfast devotion to that purpose have made the name of Mrs. Annie Besant a household word in every Hindu home. The Central Hindu College is the outward manifestation of that love and devotion and nothing can be more auspicious for the success of this movement than that it should be the nucleus round which a nation's hopes and aspirations will take concrete shape and form. Poor India cannot give her anything in return for those labours nor does she herself expect anything in return Her labours are labours of love in the true spirit of *Nishkam Karmayoga* for which her Maker and Master will reward her. Our prayer is that she may live long to continue in this Noble Path and may Lord grant her the health and strength necessary for it.

"With these few words I beg to give my humble support to the scheme."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:—"My Lord, the Bill marks the success of my Hindu friends' philanthropic labours. I am glad the idea of a Hindu University had materialised, and it is now going to take a definite form and shape. The Hindu University will be the first experiment of its kind. For more than a century the controversy has been more or less vigorous over the ticklish question of secular *versus* religious instruction in our educational institutions Government, from its position, had to encourage a purely secular education so long. They could not accede to the prayer of the Christian Missionaries in the early days of English education in India; but now that the people themselves have come forward with definite schemes of denominational Universities, it is only right and proper that Government should encourage them. Everybody has realised the evil effects of education devoid of all religious or moral training, but so long as the people did not undertake to organise Indian education on a religious basis, nothing could be done to counteract them. With the Hindu University a new chapter is opened in the history of Indian education. Unlike the existing Universities, the vitalising force of the Hindu University will be religion, which ought to mould the plastic mind of the graduates into a different and more agreeable shape

"The Bill now goes to the country. Opinions will be collected about the details It is therefore not desirable that the provisions should be criticised now. Government, and especially the Hon'ble Education Member, have done their best to so modify the Bill as to make it acceptable to the Hindus, but with the fresh criticisms from the public I hope the Bill will be still further improved so as to tempt the sister community, the Moslems, to ask for the Charter, and so pave the way for the progress of the two communities on parallel lines.

"I cannot sit down without congratulting the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler on the happy conclusion of his labours in this matter, and I am very pleased to be able to associate myself with the eulogy just bestowed on the Hon'ble Mover by the previous speakers. Although we can none of us grudge the higher appointment which awaits him, I am sure we shall regretfully part with the present Hon'ble Member for Education when the time arrives to do so."

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad:—"My Lord, I confess that I share to a certain extent the apprehensions of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ghuznavi as regards the danger of having sectarian universities. When the shortcomings

[*Mr. Setalvad.*] [22ND MARCH, 1915.]

of the present Universities are animadverted on, I am afraid sufficient importance is not attached to the great unifying influences that these Universities have exercised all these years. I, for one, connected as I have been for many years with the University of Bombay, can testify to the great unifying influence that that University has exercised by throwing together young Hindus, Muhammadans and Parsees in the same colleges and in the same educational institutions. And what is true of the Bombay University, I feel, must be true of the Calcutta and Madras Universities and also of the Allahabad University. Holding these views and feeling that sectarian Universities might destroy that unifying influence which the present Universities are exercising, I, for one, would have welcomed a Bill which, instead of proposing to establish a Hindu University or a Muhammadan University, had proposed to establish an all-India University for Hindus, Muhammadans, Parsees and all other communities. When I say this, I am not unmindful of the fact that the Bill provides that students of all classes and creeds would be admitted into this University. But when you have a Hindu University established in this manner, and you have a Muhammadan University established side by side, the natural result is bound to be that Hindu students will flock to the Hindu University and Muhammadan students will flock to the Muhammadan University. That being so, I still entertain the apprehensions that I have of the danger of having sectarian Universities of this character and all the eloquent words which have fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee have not dispelled these apprehensions in my mind. However, these are the views that I hold and there are other people who hold the same views, but if the Hindu and Muhammadan communities, as a whole, want sectarian Universities, no useful purpose would, I am afraid, I will be told, be served by at this stage running counter to their desire. But if that is to be, I hope and trust that those responsible for this University and this legislation will not carry sectarian divisions too far. For instance, the Bill provides that the Court in future shall consist only of Hindus; an exception is only made in the case of the present Court to effect the inclusion of Mrs. Besant therein. I do not see why that restriction should be laid down for the future. If those responsible for the University, if Hindus want to include in the Court in future Muhammadans, or Parsees, or Europeans to co-operate with them, there is no reason why liberty should not be given to them to do so, and why they should be deprived of their choice if they desire to make such a choice. Further, I, for one, do not view with any favour the introduction of compulsory Hindu religious education in the University; those who want it may certainly have that provided for them, but I do think that it will not be desirable to compel students to take religious education even if they do not desire it. Speaking of the present Universities, I was very pleased to hear the Hon'ble Mover say that they have served and are serving a very useful purpose, for we in Bombay, during the administration that preceded the present one, were always told in season and out of season that the University had been a failure and that it served no useful purpose, and that the sooner it was reformed root and branch the better. I was therefore very glad to hear the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler say that so far the present Universities have exercised a good influence and they have done useful work. Your Excellency, I do hope that, when the Bill goes to the Select Committee, the various matters to which I have referred will be considered; whether it is desirable to make the Court exclusive, whether it should consist only of Hindus in future and whether Hindu religious education should be made compulsory. Then there is the question of Government control. Under section 19 of the Bill, very wide powers are given to Government. It runs as follows:—

19 (*1*). If at any time the Governor General in Council is of opinion that special reasons exist which make the removal of any member of the teaching staff desirable in the interests of the University, or that as a special measure the appointment of certain examiner or examiners to report to him is desirable to maintain the standard of University examination, or that the scale of staff of the University is inadequate, or that in any other respect the affairs of the University are not managed in the furtherance 'of the objects and purposes of the University or in accordance with this Act and the Statutes and Regulations.'

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he may take various steps. These are very wide powers of interference in numerous details as regards the working of the University. No doubt, I recognise what the Hon'ble Mover has said that initially the whole administration is left mostly to non-officials, but I am afraid the control which is embodied in section 19 is of a very far-reaching character. I do hope that when the Bill is considered in Select Committee, attention will be given to that section. Then the Hon'ble Mover referred to the question of the Matriculation examination. This is no doubt a question on which there exists a sharp difference of opinion. I trust that when the Bill goes to the Select Committee that matter also will have proper consideration. As I have said, I share the apprehensions which I spoke of about the institution of sectarain Universities, but, I am afraid, that if both the communities desire legislation of this character and Government have committed themselves to it, it may be said that it is fruitless to run counter at this stage to their wishes. Reserving to myself full liberty to take such action as I deem necessary in public interests, I can only conclude in the hope that these apprehensions will not be realised and that ultimately good will come out of the present project."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"My Lord, I should be wanting in my duty if I allowed this occasion to pass without expressing the deep gratitude that we feel towards Your Excellency for the broad-minded sympathy and large-hearted statesmanship with which Your Excellency has encouraged and supported the movement which has taken its first material shape in the Bill which is before us to-day. I should also be wanting in my duty if I did not express our sincere gratitude to the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler for the generous sympathy with which he has supported and helped us.

"My Lord, I look forward to the day when students and professors, and donors and others interested in the Benares Hindu University will meet on the banks of the Ganges to celebrate the Donors' Day; and I feel certain that the name that will stand at the head of the list on such a day will be the honoured name of Your Excellency, for there is no donor who has made a greater, a more generous gift to this new movement than Your Excellency has done. My Lord, generations of Hindu students yet to come will recall with grateful reverence the name of Your Excellency for having given the start to this University. Nor will they ever forget the debt of gratitude they owe to Sir Harcourt Butler for the help he has given to it.

"I should not take up the time of the Council to-day with a discussion of the provisions of the Bill. The time for it is not yet. But some remarks which have been made point to the existence of certain misapprehensions which might be removed.

"Two Hon'ble Members have taken exception to the proposed University on the ground that it will be a sectarian university. Both of my friends the Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi and the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad have expressed an apprehension that being sectarian, in its character, it may foster or strengthen separatist tendencies. They have said that the existing Universities have been exercising a unifying influence, in removing sectarian differences between Hindus and Muhammadans. My Lord, the University will be a denominational institution, but not a sectarian one. It will not promote narrow sectarianism but a broad liberation of mind and a religious spirit which will promote brotherly feeling between man and man. Unfortunately we are all aware that the absence of sectarian religious Universities, the absence of any compulsory religious education in our State Universities, has not prevented the growth of sectarian feeling in the country. I believe, my Lord, instruction in the truths of religion, whether it would be Hindus or Mussulmans, whether it be imparted to the students of the Benares Hindu University or of the Aligarh Moslem University, will tend to produce men who, if they are true to their religion, will be true to their God, their King and their country. And I look forward to the time when the students who will pass out of

[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*] [22ND MARCH, 1915.]

such Universities, will meet each other in a closer embrace as sons of the same Motherland than they do at present.

"Objection has also been taken to the provision for compulsory religious education in the proposed University. My Lord, to remove that provision would be like cutting the heart out of the scheme. Many people deplore the absence of a provision for religious education in our existing institutions, and it seems that there would not be much reason for the establishment of a new University if it were not that we wish to make up for an acknowledged deficiency in the existing system. It is to be regretted that some people are afraid of the influence of religion: I regret I cannot share their views. That influence is ever ennobling. I believe, my Lord, that where the true religious spirit is inculcated, there must be an elevating feeling of humility. And where there is love of God, there will be a greater love and less hatred of man, and therefore I venture to say that if religious instruction will be made compulsory, it will lead to nothing but good, not only for Hindu students but for other students as well, who will go to the new University.

"My Lord, it has also been said that if sectarian Universities must come into existence, we need not carry sectarianism to an extreme. The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad has referred to the provision in the Bill that in the University Court, which will be the supreme governing body of the University, none but Hindus are to be members. The reason for it needs to be explained. The University has to teach the *Vedas*, the religious Scriptures, and to impart instruction even in rituals and other religious ceremonies which are practised by Hindus. The Bill provides that there shall be two bodies in the institution, the Court and the Senate. The Court will be the administrative body, will deal mainly with matters of finance and general administration, providing means for the establishment of Chairs, hostels and other institutions. The Senate will be the academic body, having charge of instruction, examination and discipline of students. Well, membership on the Court has been confined to Hindus in order that Hindus who may make benefactions in favour of the institution should feel satisfied that their charities will be administered by men who will be in religious sympathy with them and in a position to appreciate their motives and their desires. With that knowledge they will make larger endowments to support the University than they would make if the endowment was to be administered by men of different persuasions and faiths. There is nothing uncharitable in such an arrangement. Besides this, there is a second reason. When the Sanskrit College was first established in 1793, in the time of Lord Cornwallis, there was provision made for the teaching of the *Vedas* and other religious books in it. Later on, some missionary gentlemen took exception to the idea that a Christian Government should encourage the teaching of what they described as heathen religion; and for that reason the teaching of religion was stopped in that institution. In formulating proposals for the Benares Hindu University, it was felt that, so far as possible, no room should be left for any apprehension which might prevent religious-minded Hindu donors from making large contributions to the University, and that the best means of giving them an assurance that instruction in Hindu religion shall always be an integral part of the education which the University will provide, and that their religious endowments will be administered in conformity with their wishes, was that the membership of the University Court should be confined to Hindus. There is, however, no such restriction in regard to membership of the Senate. In the Senate, which will be the soul of the University, we shall invite co-operation, we shall seek it and welcome it. Fully one-fourth of the Senate may not be Hindus. There will be no disqualification on the ground of religion in the selection of professors. No restriction is placed upon students of any creed or any class coming to the University. It will thus appear that while we confine membership on the administrative body of the University, the Court, to members of the Hindu community, we keep open the Senate which, as I have said, is the soul of the University, to teachers of every creed and race. That is a real provision. And we intend to get the very best teachers irrespective of any consideration of race or creed, from whichever part of the world we can, in order that our students should sit at their feet and learn the knowledge that they can impart.

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"I should like to say one word more with regard to the provision that religious instruction should be compulsory in the case of Hindu students. It has been said that we should not make it compulsory even for Hindu students, as it might keep some Hindu students who do not desire to receive religious instruction, from the benefit of education at the Hindu University. But, my Lord, in the first place, the general religious instruction which will be imparted will be such as will be acceptable to all sections of the Hindu Community In the second place, a number of Hindu students at present attend missionary institutions where the study of religion is compulsory So I hope that even those Hindu students who may not appreciate the teaching of religion, will not be kept away from the proposed University on the ground that religious instruction will be compulsory there.

"I do not think, my Lord, that I need take up more time at present. I beg again to express the gratitude that I am sure millions of Hindus will feel towards Your Excellency's Government, and personally towards Your Excellency, and towards Sir Harcourt Butler, when they hear of the Bill which has been introduced here to-day."

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler :—"I think the Government and the University Committee have every reason to be glad of the reception that this Bill has received in Council. It will be considered in detail hereafter, so I will not detain the Council any further now."

The motion for leave to introduce the Bill was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler :—"My Lord, I introduce the Bill, and move that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and in the local Official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS (TEMPORARY RULES) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark :—"My Lord, I move that the Bill to extend the powers of the Governor General during the continuance of the present war to make rules under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark :—"My Lord, I beg to move as an amendment that in clause 4 of the Bill the following words be added, namely :—

'and the power to make rules conferred by section 3 (1) (e) of this Act in respect of anything to be done under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, shall be exercisable in respect of anything to be done under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.'

"The reason for this amendment is a very simple one. Under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, 'patents' did not exist. An inventor was given what was called an 'exclusive privilege'. When the Indian Patents Act, 1911, was passed, the holders of exclusive privileges were allowed the option of converting these into patents. Very many of them preferred not to exercise this option, with the result that a large number of exclusive privileges are still in force Certain conditions attach, *e.g.*, the payment of fees to the possession of an exclusive privilege, and it is no less necessary that the Controller should have power to condone delays or other defaults committed in respect of them

than in the case of patents held under the Act of 1911. This necessity was not foreseen till at too late a stage to provide for it in the Bill as introduced; therefore the amendment in necessary now."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed into law."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE DELHI LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam:—"My Lord, I move that the Bill to declare the law in force in certain territory added to the Province of Delhi be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam:—"My Lord, I move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council here adjourned for lunch, and after lunch **The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, the Vice-President, took the Chair.**

RESOLUTION *RE* HIGH PRICE OF WHEAT.

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir, before I proceed to discuss the resolution of which I have given notice, I beg leave to amend it by adding at the end of the first clause, the words 'or to take such other steps as he may be advised to bring the price of wheat down to a reasonable level and to maintain it at such level.' The resolution will then run as follows:—

'That this Council recommends that the Governor General in Council may be pleased to prohibit all export of wheat from India until the price of that commodity comes down to 9 seers per rupee, and whenever it rises above that rate, or to take such other steps as he may be advised to bring the price of wheat down to a reasonable level and to maintain it at such level.'

"The Council is aware that there has been an abnormal rise in the price of wheat and of other cereals. There has consequently been a great deal of suffering among the great bulk of the people. How great the rise has been is evident from the index numbers given at page 34 of Mr. Datta's valuable report on the elaborate and painstaking inquiry made by him into the rise of prices in India. We find that taking the average of the prices of wheat during the quinquennium 1890-94 as 100, in 1890 it stood at 94 and in 1912 at 134! *i.e.*, that in the course of 22 years, the price of wheat had risen by nearly 42·5 per cent! During the last two years also the price of wheat has been abnormally high. But never did it rise so high as during the last few months. In the great famine of 1897, the price of wheat was indicated by the number 149: in that of 1900, by 134: so that the price was as high in 1912 as it was in the famine year 1900. Since the war broke out, the price of wheat, as I have said, has gone up much higher. Wheat has sold at the rate of 6 seers the rupee, a rate which was never known to the people of this country before.

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"Now, Sir, the consequent suffering to which the people have been exposed has been immense; it has been deep and widespread. Its intensity is not fully and clearly realised because of the patience with which the people have borne it. We have no doubt had some riots in the Punjab which have been ascribed to this cause; but the fact that in the presence of such deep and wide-spread suffering throughout the country the people have borne this calamity with the patience with which they have, is a phenomenon, I venture to say, that will hardly be seen in any other country.

"Wheat is the staple food of the people of Upper India Mr. Shapoorji Broacha, writing in a letter to the "Times of India," said that except in the Punjab in every other part of India wheaten bread is a luxury bread. But he is entirely mistaken there: bread is not a luxury with the people of Upper India: With the people of the Punjab and the United Provinces and with a great many people in the Central Provinces, wheaten bread is the staple food, and to deprive them of it or to make it unavailable to them, is practically to starve them Mr. Broacha says no famine is to be feared, even if the whole wheat were to go. He talks so lightly of the export of wheat because it does not touch his province.

"The total area under wheat cultivation in the whole of British India in 1911-12 was a little more than 25 million acres. Out of this 23 million acres were accounted for by the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and the balance, less than two million acres, by Bombay, Madras, Bengal, Assam and Burma In the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province nearly 50 per cent of the area under food grains was under wheat; in Agra and Oudh about one-fifth; in the Central Provinces about one-fifth; and in Bihar and Orissa about one-twenty-fourth, so that Bihar and Orissa may fall back upon other cereals if there is a scarcity of wheat, as it has got an area under rice cultivation there nearly 15 times that of the area under wheat. But the rest of the wheat-producing provinces, where that commodity is the principal article of food, must be hard hit by a rise in the price of wheat. It is not a question with the people of those provinces, as Sir Shapoorji Broacha wrongly says, of making money out of wheat. It is a question with them, primarily of their very existence. Let us see what are the other food grains, produced in the wheat-producing provinces. They are rice, barley, jowar, bajra, maize and gram and pulses The Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province have very small areas under rice cultivation. The United Provinces and the Central Provinces combined have nearly as large an area under rice as under wheat. But the area under gram in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province is equal to nearly 75 per cent of the area under wheat, and the price of gram has also risen very high Other provinces which do not produce wheat can therefore afford to live on other cereals than wheat, and as a matter of fact they live on them in normal times. But in the case of the people of the wheat-producing provinces, particularly the Punjab, the United Provinces and the North-West Frontier. Provinces, that commodity is absolutely indispensable and no greater hardship can be imposed upon them than if they cannot get their wheaten bread. It ought also to be remembered that the people who have supplied the most important—the hardest fighting—elements to the Army, are people who live upon bread. The Indian soldiers who serve His Majesty the King-Emperor are largely drawn from the Punjab, the United Provinces and other areas from the people with whom wheat is the staple food. This being so, the suffering caused by the dearness of wheat in Upper India is a matter of the gravest concern.

"Now, Sir, in earlier times when there has been a rise in the prices of wheat, it has been due to the failure of the rains and to the famine caused thereby. The people have learnt to bear that calamity as a *vis major*. The relief operations which the Government organises at such times have taught the people to understand what the Government does to mitigate their distress But the rise in the price of wheat that has been going on year after year owing to the operation of causes which can be controlled by Government

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has been creating a different feeling. And apart from the special circumstances belated by the war, in view of the high rise in the price of wheat owing to those causes, it is necessary that the Government should consider what measures can be adopted to secure a permanent relief to the people in this to them a vital matter. The causes of the rise in the prices of food-stuffs have been many. They have been very ably summarised and discussed in Mr. Datta's report. I do not think I should detain the Council by going into all of them, but there are some to which attention should be drawn. One of the important causes to which Mr. Datta has invited attention is that the growth of the area under food crops has not kept pace with the growth of population and the requirements of the country. Mr. Datta says at page 61 of his report : 'Considering the growth of the population and the increase in the external demand, the supply has been short during the greater part of the period embraced in the inquiry'. In another place (page 188) he says :—

'In recent years the production of food-grains has not been keeping pace with the population. This would explain the almost continuous rise in the price of food grains'

"Another factor which has been at work is the taking up of an increasingly large portion of the culturable area by commercial crops The area under commercial crops has increased in a higher proportion than the area under food crops, that is that the total area which should have come under food crops has not come under them.

"The Government of India have in their resolution disagreed. They say :

'So far as trustworthy statistical evidence is available it would appear that the area under food crops has increased in almost exact correspondence with the growth of the population,' they say further that 'no reliable estimate of the outturn during the period under review can be framed.'

"But, Sir, there is a large body of opinion which think that this is one of the causes of the rise in the price of food-stuffs, and the matter requires further consideration.

"In addition to the two causes mentioned above, there has been another, and a very important one, which has been the export trade. As Mr. Datta says 'The development in the means of communication (in India) apart from its levelling effect already referred to, has brought all parts of this country into much closer touch with foreign markets and has thus immensely facilitated and enhanced the influence in the direction of a rise'. The demands of the export trade have been growing, as the facilities for transporting wheat from one part of the country to another have been increasing. Indian wheat is now carried to countries where the people have a much higher average income than the people of India have. They are able to pay a much higher price for wheat and other commodities than our people can and which they would not have to pay but for this international trade. This trade has been growing and consequently the rise of prices has been growing also. Mr. Datta rightly says :

'It is to this immensely enhanced demand for Indian commodities of export that the relatively larger rise in the Indian price level as compared with that of other countries is probably to be attributed.'

"In this state of affairs it has become the imperative duty of the Government to consider what measures should be adopted to bring down the prices of food-stuffs to a reasonable level and to maintain them at such level. The conditions are peculiar and they require special measures to be adopted, when you offer facilities to the people of countries where the average national income is say 15 or 20 times the average national income of the people of India to obtain food-stuffs from your country at a much higher price than would be obtained for it in the country. The price which can be obtained in foreign countries thus comes to regulate the price of wheat in this country. But the people here have got a much lower average income, and they consequently find it increasingly difficult to obtain the wheat that they want at the price which they can pay, and suffer a great deal of hardship. If the export trade did not come into play,

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if it did not seriously affect the situation. I am certain that the prices of food-stuffs, and particularly of wheat, would not have been risen as greatly as they have. This would suggest, Sir, the desirability of considering the question whether an export duty should not be imposed upon wheat. But I am not taking up that question at the present moment; because even if an export duty were imposed upon wheat, it would not meet the situation with which we are faced at present. It would still permit people who want to speculate in wheat to purchase as much wheat as they can and to ship it to places where there is the greatest demand for it.

"What is necessary for the immediate present is that the Government should adopt effective measures to prevent wheat going out of the country except when it can be spared without pinching the people. As an export duty will not serve that purpose, the only measure that struck me as feasible is that all exports should be prohibited until prices came down to 9 seers a rupee.

"In the *communiqué* which they have issued, the Government have prohibited export by private parties They have however allowed export through recognised channels. That *communiqué* has not given satisfaction to the public. The measure has not brought the prices down There was a fall in prices for a little while; but prices have gone up again and have recently been going steadily higher. That decision of Government has failed to bring down prices; and an export duty, as I have said, does not seem likely to effect that object. The object of my resolution is to ask the Government to take some step which will be effective in keeping sufficient wheat in the country to enable the people to get it at the price which they can pay for it. I do not claim that the suggestion which I have put forward is the only one which should be taken into consideration. My object is that the need for more effectively regulating the export of wheat should be recognised by the Government. If the Government would recognise that in the special circumstances of the country it is essential that it should take effective steps to regulate the export trade in order that prices may come down to a reasonable level, I would be content. But such action is necessary, because unless Government intervene—and intervene effectively—to check the export of wheat, prices will continue high and I fear the patience of the people, which has been sorely tried, will be exhausted, which may lead to unhappy results.

"It may be said,—it has been said, that if the Government intervene to prohibit export or to regulate it in any such manner, as I have suggested, cultivators will suffer. Now, Sir, I am the last person to wish that the cultivators should suffer. The cultivators do deserve much sympathy; but sympathy should be shown to them in other ways than by allowing them to export wheat freely and to obtain inflated prices to the injury of the community The sympathy which should be shown towards the cultivators should, in my opinion, be in the direction of a general reduction of rent all round That is the way in which they can be benefited. But so far as the export of wheat is concerned, there are other parties also whose interests and requirements have to be considered. The cultivator may make a little larger profit if there is no restriction imposed upon the wheat trade; but the great bulk of the people suffer and there is no means of relieving them of the hardships to which they are exposed. The Government have recognised the principle that they should intervene to reduce the sufferings of the people due to high prices. The Government pay allowances to their low-paid servants. The Government have also paid allowances to some of their highly-paid servants, whenever in their opinion, there has been occasion for taking such a step, as witness the recent temporary increase to the salaries of certain civil servants. These examples show that when Government are convinced—they may be right or they may be wrong, and there may be differences of opinion about the justice of their decision; but my point is that whenever Government think that relief should be given to any of their servants—they do not hesitate to give it Now, the giving of increased salary to Government servants means taking so much more away from the taxpayer's money. But the Government recognise that in certain circumstances and to certain classes of people, the Government should afford aid in this manner, and what I want the Government now to

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consider is whether in the present economic situation some measure cannot be adopted whereby the general bulk of the people may benefit. The aid which Government give to low-paid Government servants benefits only an infinitesimal section of the people. I don't know that the number of persons in Government service is quite 2 per cent of the whole population, and the persons who are in receipt of small salaries must be very much smaller. And I do not know that there are many private individuals who are giving famine allowances to those under their employ ; and I submit that no such special measure, intended to afford temporary relief to a small class of persons, can be of any avail to the general bulk of the people in the presence of the wide-spread suffering to which they are exposed by reason of the prevailing high prices The only way to secure any relief to the people is to bring down those prices What is the best means of effecting that desirable end is a matter upon which opinions may differ; but I do hope that opinion will be united on the main question, namely, that the Government should intervene to secure their staple food to the general public at more reasonable rates than they have to pay at present. As regards the principle of interfering with the cultivator's profits, I may say that all taxation is an interference with the profits of individuals—all taxation means the cutting down of incomes more or less—and the Government does interfere to limit the profits of individuals, to regulate the prices of certain things whenever it thinks that such action is necessary in the interests of the public weal. For instance, in the Excise Department, they do not allow vendors in excisable articles to charge prices that they might charge if they were altogether free to do so. So also in many other things Take the case of rent of land. The Government do not allow zamindars to fleece their tenants to the extent that some of them might wish to. They have by legislative enactments largely prohibited landlords from raising rents except in accordance with the provisions of the law I need not multiply instances of this kind. If the Government are satisfied that there is a pressing need for bringing down the prices, and that until some effective step in that direction is taken by the Government, the people's suffering cannot be mitigated, then I am sure the Government will not on any principle hesitate to adopt the means that may, in their opinion, be likely to secure the end in view. No principle of political economy can be of such universal and rigid application as to stand in the way of Government doing so. In all public questions, as His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to observe the other day, '*Salus populi suprema lex*'. If the Government find that in the particular set of circumstances in which we find ourselves, it is necessary to adopt some such special measures as I have recommended, then, I feel sure, every principle of political economy and political science will support the action of the Government. I do not think, Sir, that I need take up the time of the Council by dwelling further on this question. My object has been simply to invite attention to the pressing need for some effective action, and that I think I have done.

"As regards the second part of my resolution, I would, with your permission leave out of it the suggestion for the fixing of maximum prices."

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark:—"I understood the Hon'ble Member to have omitted the whole of the second paragraph."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Very well, I drop the second portion of the resolution, Sir. In some provinces in the Punjab the Government has taken action to open cheap grain shops. This has brought relief to the poor. I do not know that this has been done to any large extent in other provinces. In the United Provinces, cheap grain shops have, I am told, been opened at Agra. My object in putting in the second clause was that, when it may be necessary, Local Governments may be asked to make a much larger use than they seem to have done of the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914, to adopt such measures of relief as the fixing of maximum prices, the opening of cheap grain shops and the grant of compensation for the dearness of food-grains to their lower-paid employés. I expect that

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if the first part of the resolution commends itself to Government, and some suitable action is taken to give effect to it, there will be a lowering down of prices, and in that case it will not, I hope, be necessary to draw the attention of the Local Governments to the second part of the resolution. I hope the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry will see his way to accept the resolution and to devise some effective means whereby the much-needed relief may be secured to the people."

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:- "The second part of the resolution is by permission withdrawn."

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark :—" Sir, I understand it will be for the convenience of Council if I rise earlier than is usual in the debate, as Hon'ble Members would like to have before them a statement of the action which Government propose to take in this matter, before they proceed further with the discussion. But I think first of all there is one point which ought to be made clear. When I saw this resolution first on the paper, I certainly understood that it related to the special conditions arising out of the war, and was prepared to discuss it on that basis. But I gather from the speech which the Hon'ble Pandit has just delivered that he wishes to raise the much wider question of Government regulating trade and prohibiting export during periods of high prices, even under normal conditions. That has not been contemplated by Government, and certainly was not in our minds when we issued our recent communiqué. I submit that Council would be well advised as far as possible to restrict our discussion to what is the only live issue at the present moment, namely, what is to be done in the present conditions arising out of the war.

"The question of the high prices of wheat which forms the subject-matter of this resolution, is one of the most momentous economic problems with which Government have had to deal during the currency of the war. The situation which has recently existed in India is unparallelled probably in the economic history of the country. Since the early days of February, there has been every reason to anticipate, unless some unforeseen disaster should occur, one of the largest wheat crops on record. Yet up to the date of Government's recent announcement prices have not fallen but rather have continued to rise. It is not surprising in these circumstances that Indian consumers should feel the contrast between the high level of prices and the indications of a bounteous harvest about them, to be bewildering and even sinister; and that wild reports should have been circulated of the whole crop having been bought up, and other dangerous and baseless rumours of the kind. They do not understand, and they could hardly be expected to understand, that the same forces, the cheapness and efficiency of communications, which have added so largely to India's wealth by bringing her produce into the markets of the world, expose her also to heavy demands when the world's produce falls short of its requirements. They do not realise that prices are not fixed at Lyallpur or Montgomery or even by the foreign dealers at Karachi, but are the result of world-movements which are affected by acts of war, such as the closing of the Dardanelles; by a drought in Australia or a late harvest in the Argentine; or by the activities in the Chicago wheat-pit of operators, who regard wheat as a gambling counter rather than as a necessary foodstuff of mankind. There has been, therefore, not only very real economic distress, but great discontent and disturbance of men's minds owing to this continuance of the high price of wheat. On both aspects of the case, both for the sake of relieving the actual distress and in order to allay the alarm and unrest which has ensued, it was imperative that Government should take action. I am very glad that the Hon'ble Pandit by bringing forward this resolution has afforded Government an opportunity of which I will presently avail myself, of explaining to Council the course on which we have decided. Before doing so, however, I think it is desirable that I should set forth a little more fully the various and complex factors with which we have had to deal.

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"Prices of wheat did not rise immediately on the outbreak of war or, indeed, for some time later. In Lahore, which I will take as a typical market, retail prices stood at nearly 11 seers to the rupee at the end of July, and by the middle of October they were still 10 seers to the rupee. From then onwards there has been a steady increase in prices. By the end of October only a little over 9 seers could be bought for the rupee. By the middle of November the quantity had dropped by nearly a seer. The rise in price was then arrested till about the end of January, when, just at the time when a fall might have been expected, a further increase took place, and by the middle of February only 6½ seers could be bought for the rupee. After this, there was no further relief until after Government had announced near the end of February their intention of prohibiting all private export after the 1st April. There have in effect been two sets of circumstances affecting prices during the period of the war; firstly, the causes which led to the rise at the end of October and which were concerned mainly with the old crop; and secondly the causes leading to the further rise in price in February and counteracting the effect on prices which should otherwise have been produced by the promise of the new crop, then well in sight. The crop which was harvested in the spring of 1914 was an unusually poor one, especially in the United Provinces. The yield was 1¼ million tons less than that of the preceding year and the acreage sown with wheat was nearly 2 million acres less. On the other hand, exports also were very much smaller than usual, partly owing to the disturbance of trade caused by the outbreak of war which practically stopped shipments in August, usually a large exporting month. Hence, when prices began to rise at the end of October, there was good ground for assuming that there were still considerable stocks in the country, and the first action taken by Government in the matter was to pass the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, which gave Local Governments power to inquire into the question of stocks, and if necessary, to take over such as might be unreasonably withheld. Shortly afterwards, in consultation with the wheat trade, Government decided to restrict the export of wheat and wheat flour from the beginning of December to the end of March to a definite quantity, namely, 100,000 tons. With the inclusion of flour this represents about the normal amount shipped in those four months, and it may therefore be argued that Government should have fixed the quantity lower; but it must be remembered that, owing to the war, as I have already pointed out, exports in the ordinary exporting months had been very much smaller than usual. It is impossible to estimate the exact figure of stocks available in the country last October, but we know this much, that an extra demand of over 200,000 tons was made on them for seed for the additional 6 million acres put under wheat, an amount more than twice as large as the total exports authorized between 1st December and 31st March This was a serious deduction from the existing stocks which the enquiries made under the ordinance have shown to be would be dangerously low, probably the lowest, in proportion to the wheat-consuming population, for many years past. The prohibition consequently was not effective in bringing down prices, but it undoubtedly had a beneficial effect in steadying prices at the moment, and looking back on the situation in view of the fuller knowledge which we now possess, I doubt whether even a total prohibition at that time would have greatly relieved prices in India. It soon, therefore, became clear to Government that no substantial relief could be hoped for until the incoming crop began to produce its effect, and in order to alleviate distress, compensation for the dearness of food-grains was given under the ordinary rules, and grain shops were opened in Lahore and Delhi and other urban areas, at which grain was sold below market rates.

"So far, the causes which produced the rise were for the most part not of an unusual kind, and the war, except for its generally disturbing effect, was not, I think, a very important factor in the increase The rise began at a time when prices are generally on the up-grade owing to the depletion of the old crop; there had been no severe drain on India by export, and there were no indications of the holding up of stocks. There seemed good reason to hope that when the new crop came in sight, prices would decline. These hopes were

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disappointed by a new set of conditions which had by then begun to operate. The prices of crops in India are usually governed more by the external demand than by the internal: but in any case by whichever of them happens at the time to produce the highest price. If there has been a preceding shortage, and holders in India are anxious to add to their stocks, a higher price than the world will pay will result in ordinary circumstances from the local demand, and there will be no wheat to be seen at the railway stations or on the quays, until the holders in India are satisfied. The current year is one in which such a state of things would normally have come about but for the extraordinary demand in Europe. So abnormal has been that demand that prices of wheat in England instead of ranging about 35 shillings a quarter, have reached 60 shillings a quarter and the price of flour has risen to a higher level than at any time in the last 30 years. It must be remembered that vast though is the world's production of wheat, the surplus available for export from each exporting country is comparatively small in proportion to its production. Consequently, a shortage may be brought about by circumstances which interfere with even a comparatively small part of the world's sources of supply. The consuming countries, too, have become so used to dependance on the exporting countries, that they look for a steady stream of supplies being kept up throughout the year, and the failure of some of the tributaries to this stream may for a time at least mean high prices. Europe, of course, with its huge urban populations is the great importing area. In July the winter wheat begins to arrive from North America; in August the local crops are coming in, and in September the balance for the countries which cannot feed themselves, is drawn from the American spring crop. In October the Russian wheat begins to move, and the Canadian wheat comes in a little later in the year. In February, March and April, the Argentine and Australian crops are due, and the Indian wheats, as we all know, begin to move in May and June. What has happened this year? The Dardanelles were closed just when the Russian crop was beginning to move, and probably 10 million quarters or roughly 2 million tons of wheat, are locked up awaiting shipment from Russian ports. Australia has suffered from a severe drought and is actually importing wheat instead of exporting. Bad weather has delayed the harvesting of the Argentine crop The war has not only closed the Dardanelles, but has greatly affected production in the Balkan States. It has devastated Belgium, and France, which in good years is self-supporting, has become an importer. There is a shortage in the world's shipping owing to the great number of ships taken up by Government, which has still further delayed the shipment of the Argentine crop, and there has been increased consumption due to the maintenance of vast armies in the field. But the point on which I specially wish to lay stress is, that circumstances have combined to bring about a special shortage in these present months. The United States have the largest crop on record, and when that crop begins to arrive in Europe in July, there is very little doubt but that the shortage will be at an end. The serious aspect of the case from India's point of view is the intensity of the demand which, unless the Russian crop is released, must so far as we can foresee, exist up to the end of June. We have in sight now, humanly speaking, one of the largest crops that has ever been harvested in India. The latest forecast shows an area of 32 million acres or 6 million acres more than last year, and the condition and prospects of the crop are on the whole very favourable, but we have already seen how little effect this has produced on prices in view of the high level of the world's price, and there is the undoubted danger, if Government took no action, that the new crop, as it is harvested, would be swept out of the country. Some reduction in the world's price would thus no doubt be brought about, but only sufficient very slightly to modify prices in India The Government of India have therefore, after the most careful deliberation, come to the conclusion that in these circumstances it is their clear duty to intervene. We could not contemplate with equanimity the prospect of the wheat consumers of India having to bear the burden of high prices throughout another 3 months. It has been argued that since the existing restriction on export failed to reduce prices, a further prohibition or restriction would equally fail; and no less an authority on commercial and financial questions than Sir Shapurji Broacha has

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contended that Government by prohibiting export would be depriving India of a great accretion of wealth and that there is no case for so doing, since the wheat-eaters of Northern India would be fed on Burmese rice and other grains even if all the wheat in the country were to go. The first of these contentions overlooks the difference in the conditions between the beginning of the cold weather and the present time to which I have already called attention. As to Sir Shapurji Broacha's views, while they deserve all respect, I do not think the Hon'ble Members who represent wheat-consuming districts in India would agree that a transference from one food to another can be so easily achieved. I hope, too, that I shall be able to show, before I sit down, that it is not impossible to devise a scheme which, while safeguarding the interests of the consumer, will yet secure for India the profits due to her this year as a great wheat-producing country.

"I am afraid I am making a considerable draft on the time of Council, but I feel it is very important that Hon'ble Members should recognise the complexity of the questions which arise out of the situation, and indeed which are apt to arise in any circumstances in which policy points to interference with the ordinary courses of a highly organised trade. From what I have just said, it will be seen that the primary problem before Government has been how to nullify the effect in India of the world market price, or in other words how to remove India from the world market. Unless we do so, it is morally certain that high prices must continue until the world's available supplies are restored to something like their normal level. A simple means of achieving this end and of safeguarding Indian prices would be merely to prohibit all export, but there are other factors to be considered. The amount consumed in this country is a fairly constant quantity, and it is absolutely certain that this year there will be a large surplus available for export over and above what is required for consumption. It would be equally unnecessary and unjustifiable to lock up this surplus indefinitely—a course which would be unjust to the agriculturist, and would mean a very serious loss to the country. Our interest, especially at a time when a heavy strain is being placed on our finances, lies in the maintenance of our export trade, so far as we can legitimately do it, having due regard for the consumer. Not only is our interest involved, but all subjects of the Crown in India, British and Indians alike, wish in this great crisis to render what help they can to the Empire, and that wheat should be permitted to leave our ports, in whatever quantities can be spared, is in present circumstances no small matter to England. There is no question here of any clash of interests; certainly no question of the interests of India being sacrificed to those of the United Kingdom. I may remind Hon'ble Members of the words used by the Prime Minister in this matter in the House of Commons. 'I do not think', he said, 'that I ought to say more now than that steps are being taken which we hope will prove effective, to make Indian wheat available in as large quantities as is compatible with the interest, which we must always keep in view, of the Indian consumer at home'. Those words admit of no doubts or suspicions on that head, and I may add that in the communications on this subject which we have had with His Majesty's Government it has always been perfectly clear that the interests of the Indian consumer are to stand first. If, however, some export is to be permitted, the question arises how it is to be controlled so as to prevent prices being constantly forced up again by rapid and excessive shipments. And, further, if we are successful in creating in India a price below the level of the world outside, and if some wheat is allowed to be exported, it becomes clear that whoever is able to buy at Indian prices and to sell at world-prices will make very large profits, and the question arises who is to benefit by this windfall. We have had to weigh most carefully the problem of how all these conditions were to be met, before deciding upon our course of action.

"There has been more than one alternative proposal in the field, and these have been carefully examined. The Hon'ble Pandit's resolution recommends that the Governor General in Council should prohibit all export of wheat until the price comes down to 9 seers per rupee, and whenever it rises above

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that rate. Another course which has been urged in quarters which command respect, is that of an export duty sliding on a scale corresponding to the fluctuation of prices. It is only right that I should say a few words in regard to these two expedients and our reasons for not accepting them. The primary objection to the proposal advocated in the Hon'ble Pandit's resolution is that it tends to fix not only a maximum but a minimum price; in other words, that while it might secure that prices would not rise above 9 seers to the rupee, it tends to prevent them falling to a lower level. An arrangement of the kind is also very disorganising to the trade. We are all agreed that the interests of the consumer must come first, but we are also all agreed, I think, that it is very desirable, primarily for the sake of the cultivator, that there should be no unnecessary impediment in the way of exportation of such surplus as may be available, when the needs of the consumer have been met. We require, in fact, a machinery which, while effecting the necessary control, will avoid as far as possible creating conditions which will be unnecessarily adverse to trade. On this aspect of the case, the fact that at any moment export might be stopped through causes quite outside the control of the individual trader, would be a serious deterrent to business, and therefore would be very prejudicial to agricultural interests On the other hand, in such business as would be done, the exporter would secure for himself the wide margin of profit between the price which we hope to create in India and the price in the foreign market, and it is very open to question whether this should be accepted as a necessary consequence of prices being reduced in India through Government's action. The proposal for an export duty to some extent meets this latter difficulty, as the duty when export takes place secures part at least of the profit to the State. But the proposal is open to the same objection as that put forward in the Hon'ble Pandit's resolution, that it would inevitably create instability of the market. It also seems to me that it would be extremely difficult to adjust the duty, even with the device of a sliding scale according to fluctuations of prices, in such a way as to allow exports to take place up to a reasonable amount, while still effectively controlling price-levels in India.

"I have now, Sir, discussed the difficulties of the situation and certain alternative solutions, which have been suggested, and I will not further withhold from Council the action which Government have in view. The course which Government propose to adopt is, if I may say so, bolder and more comprehensive than the remedies which I have discussed so far. We propose no less a matter than taking over the whole control of the export trade. Our communiqué foreshadowed this in that it stated that, after the 1st of April, no private export of wheat would be allowed. What we propose is that wheat for export shall only be bought on behalf of Government and only shipped on behalf of Government. We shall therefore prohibit the export of wheat except on behalf of the Crown from the 1st April to the 31st of March next year. (We have decided, I should explain, to extend by another three months the period of prohibition originally announced in our communiqué.) It is our desire, as far as possible, to avoid interference with the ordinary channels of trade, and we propose, therefore, to employ as our agents in this business firms who normally conduct the export trade of wheat in India. We propose to appoint a special officer, who will be known as the Wheat Commissioner, with a sufficient staff, to supervise operations in India and have selected for this purpose Mr. Gubbay, a very able official in the Customs service, who has had special experience of commercial questions. The firms employed will buy at prices fixed by us and up to quantities fixed by us. The wheat will be shipped in the main to London, and will be sold there through ordinary commercial agencies on behalf of Government. The firms acting as our agents will be remunerated in the ordinary manner by a commission, and the profits of the transactions will accrue to Government. As I have already indicated, these profits may be large, and it has seemed to us right that they should be secured by the State rather than that they should go to the enrichment of one particular class of the community, but we regard these profits as in a different category to our ordinary revenue, and we hope that it may be possible to make some arrangements

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by which such profits as may accrue will be ear-marked for special purposes. The essence of the scheme is that Government will have the power of fixing the prices at which purchases are to take place in India for export, or rather above which they are not to take place. This, with the additional safeguard that Government will also prescribe the maximum quantities to be bought, should secure that there could be no possibility of purchase for export forcing up prices. Hon'ble Members will naturally feel that the question of the initial price at which the working of the scheme is to open, thus becomes a very important one. The actual figure cannot be announced yet, as it is still some days before the end of the month and further fluctuations of price may yet occur, and in the meantime we are in consultation with the Local Governments mainly concerned and with the trade on the point. The initial figure will be fixed with regard primarily to the interests of the consumer, for while we do not intend to debar the cultivator from any part of the profit he might have looked forward to had times been normal, we are not prepared to let the consumer suffer in a year of Indian plenty by reason of the abnormal circumstances arising out of the war. Subject to this, our intention is that the initial prices at which buying will commence for April shipment should be relatively high as compared with the subsequent prices which we shall fix. The price will be lowered for May shipments, and we shall reserve to ourselves the discretion to lower the initial price even earlier than the 30th of April, should it seem advisable to do so; and still further reductions will be announced for June shipments. We hope in this way to bring prices steadily and surely down.

"These are the main principles of the scheme. It will be seen that it possesses the advantages which the advocates of an export duty claim for it, but it is not, I think, open to the objections which I have already enumerated in discussing that proposal. It resembles an export duty in that the difference between the Indian and world price will be secured to Government. But it avoids the disturbance to trade which must result from the uncertain operation of export duties, and it avoids the doubt as to how far an export duty would really control exports and protect the interests of the consumer. Our system practically amounts to a regulation of prices through the export trade, not in its own interests, but in those of the Indian consumer, while the greater measure of stability, which our scheme will secure, will also benefit the cultivator, whose interests under a system of export duties would be detrimentally affected by the uncertainties of the market. The details are matters of machinery with which it would be burdensome for me to trouble Council and which are still, to a large extent, under consideration and discussion with the trade, who, and not least our colleague in this Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid, have afforded us willing and valuable assistance. I would point out that whatever difficulties there may be in the working of the scheme, at least in its conception it covers the various points which I have just now enumerated. It enables Government to see that purchase for export does not take place at a higher price than they think right. It enables Government also to control the quantities to be exported; and it does not prevent the cultivator securing a legitimate profit. Lastly, the profits of sale for export will accrue to the State and will be used, we hope, for some suitable and special purposes for the benefit of the people.

"The difficulties will lie in the working of a scheme, which involves Government taking action in an unfamiliar field. I can assure Council that we shall be very glad to consider any suggestions that may be made to us, and we will most carefully weigh any representations regarding hardships to other interests which have not yet been brought to our notice. We may, I am sure, count on the loyal co-operation of the trade, and, for the rest, while we have not taken up this responsibility without a due sense of its gravity, we can only do the best that in us lies to achieve success.

"I shall be very glad indeed to be able to accept the resolution as amended, but I must call attention again to the point I raised at the beginning of my speech, that the Hon'ble Member appeared to wish to bring before Council the

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larger question of Government taking regulative action in normal circumstances. That we cannot pledge ourselves to do, and I cannot accept the resolution unless it is made quite clear that it only relates to circumstances arising out of the war. What I would suggest to the Hon'ble Member is that he should put in, after the words 'That this Council recommends that,' the following words:—

'so long as the special economic conditions arising out of the present war last.'

"If he agrees to these words being put in, I shall be very glad to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I think I made it clear that I do not suggest an export duty at this moment. I did refer to the larger question of an export duty on wheat which, I suggested, might be taken up in normal times; but my present proposal is meant for the present situation only, and what my friend the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry wishes to state is, I think, already indicated in the resolution, by limiting the prohibition of the export of wheat to the time when its price goes above 9 seers a rupee. However, I have no objection to make it still more clear that this is all I desire at the present moment. I do not want this resolution to be used for any larger purpose. With this statement I am quite content to leave the resolution as it is."

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark:—"I think it is better to include the words".

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Very well, I agree to do so."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya then moved the following revised resolution:—

'That this Council recommends that so long as the special economic conditions arising out of the present war last, the Governor-General in Council may be pleased to prohibit all export of wheat from India until the price of that commodity comes down to 9 seers per rupee, and whenever it rises above that rate, or to take such other steps as he may be advised to bring the price of wheat down to a reasonable level and to maintain it at such level.'

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—"Sir, I have carefully listened to the scheme so lucidly outlined by the Hon'ble Member and the steps which Government propose to take in the matter of regulating wheat prices. The central feature of the original proposition is that special circumstances have arisen which necessitate the regulation of the price of wheat to such a figure as would be regarded as normal for Indian consumers. It is only the conditions prevailing at present which may justify such a violent departure from the fiscal policy which Government are enforcing in India in regard to imports and exports of merchandise. The actual effect of a measure of this kind will be to deprive the cultivators of the handsome profits they stand to make on the crop they have grown, and that diminution or cutting down of the profits of the cultivators can, in my opinion, only be justified on the ground that there is such a scarcity of food-stuffs in the country as necessitates the conservation of the available supplies by restricting exports. As I said, the peculiar circumstances of the case might offer justification for undertaking measures of this character, but the sympathy of the people cannot but be with those cultivators who will be deprived of the substantial profit which they would make by the rise of prices. It is to be brought to the notice of Government that when a certain set of cultivators have grown wheat and they stand to make an enormous profit, a profit which brings great wealth into this country, Government essay to take steps to prevent those profits being earned; while those cultivators who grew cotton, and through the same circumstances have been very hard hit, receive no compensation. The

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approximate total crop of cotton is above 50 lakhs of bales in India, and putting the fall of prices roughly at R40 per bale, it means that the cotton growers have lost, in consequence of the war, something like 20 crores of rupees. The large amount of money which can come into the country by free export of wheat is now barred, and, as I said, the justification for it can only be found in the circumstances applying to the supply of food-stuffs. If the country requires that this food shall remain there, then, I admit, that there is a justification for this measure: on that point I leave the responsibility to Government to decide whether such circumstances do prevail as would justify this drastic measure.

"Now let us examine who is going to benefit as a result of this measure—into whose pockets the large amount of the actual difference between the world prices of wheat and the actual prices which will be laid down by Government will go. In the first place, a large portion of it will go into the pockets of the consumers, that is the people of India, who will thereby be enabled to buy wheat at lower than market rates. All the well-to-do people will share in the benefit of lower prices as a result of, what I may call, depriving the cultivators of the large profits they stand to make. But a portion of this profit will come into the hands of Government by measures proposed to be adopted by them in regulating exports, either by taking the export trade into their own hands or by imposing export duties. We have been assured that this amount, which will reach a high figure, will be set aside as a special fund, the application of which will be determined later on. I think it is essentially necessary that Government should declare at once that the amount which will come into their hands, and it will in any case form but a very small portion of the total sum which the cultivators will be deliberately deprived of by the State, shall go towards the benefit of the cultivating class in India. This will be but a meagre measure of relief to those other cultivators who, as I have pointed out, have been very hard hit in consequence of the war, and I think both equity and justice demand that Government should give a definite assurance that at least that part of the money taken away from the cultivators which reaches their hands shall be ear-marked for the benefit of these people and these people only.

"Sir, I will now deal with the scheme as it has been put before us, and I must say that my preference is in favour of a sliding export duty. The advantages of that course appear to be obvious, but Government appear to have found that method to be impracticable and I do not propose to go into that question at present. In this connection, Sir, I may be permitted to draw attention to the fact that Government took into their confidence representatives of export firms only before they decided upon and formulated this scheme. Sir, there is a genuine feeling amongst the people in this country that, in the consideration of such important questions, they ought to invite the representatives of both European and Indian interests, before deciding upon any policy or line of action. Sir, this is a grievance which has been keenly felt. I know what the Hon'ble Member has said in this connection, namely, that it is after all a question of those merchants who are in the export trade; but I must point out that the scheme does not merely deal with exports of wheat. That is only one of the means by which the prices in the country are going to be regulated. The question really at issue is whether the circumstances of the country necessitate some measure of this character, and if that is so, then what are the best means to be adopted to secure that a staple food like wheat will not sell in the country at exorbitant rates. And in the consideration of such a question, Sir, I think Government ought to have taken some of the Indian representatives into their confidence.

"There is one thing, however, to which I should like to refer. I do not know whether Government have clearly realized the great responsibility which they are undertaking in starting what may fitly be called an export firm. I suppose they will have to employ agents for purchasing and for effecting shipments. They will have to make arrangements for freights or the chartering of steamers and of selling the cargoes at Home or, in other words, the business

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which we merchants ordinarily do. I can claim to speak with some authority on this subject as for over 20 years I was in this export trade myself. I do not know the details of the scheme which Government propose to work, but it appears to me that it would be much simpler if Government utilized the Commissariat Departments for the purchase of their wheat, and I will tell you why I think so. All the large quantities of various kinds of goods that Government purchase at present in connection with the Expeditionary Forces are bought through the Commissariat Departments. I can quite realize that buying through the Commissariat Departments may be objected to on the ground that it would be more costly to Government. If tenders were to be called for given quantities of wheat, at such prices as the tenderers may choose to offer, then I will admit that my suggestion would be open to serious objection. But, as I have understood the scheme, it is merely this, that Government will notify from time to time that they will buy a certain quantity of wheat within a certain month at a given rate. If that is so, I do not see why every merchant, be he Indian or European, be he placed at the ports or in the interior, should not have an equal opportunity to make his own arrangements and tender for certain quantities of the required qualities. There is another point which has got to be borne in mind, when we talk of wheat. Wheat is not of one quality only—wheat has several qualities, and if Government advertise that they will buy so many tons of given qualities of wheat at declared prices during a given month, and invite tenders, I do not see why everybody should not be allowed to compete in supplying Government with their requirements. The rate of purchase being fixed by Government before tenders are invited, the objection to official agency disappears. This procedure will have the effect of regulating the prices, which is the main object of the scheme; reasonable competition will be provided and, further, it would enable every merchant all over India to participate in the trade by tendering if he is so inclined. I do trust, Sir, that when the actual purchases are determined upon, they will be carried out on this principle, instead of by employing special agents and paying large sums of money in the shape of commission to them. I will now explain why under my suggestion there will be no grievance on the part of export merchants. Export merchants at present buy in India, engage freights, ship the goods, and sell them in the consuming markets either on arrival, or to arrive during given months. Instead of selling in the Home markets, as they do in ordinary times, they will have to sell at fixed rates to Government. They will be free to tender at the rates Government lay down, while leaving it open to other merchants also to compete and to tender for the required quantities. No monopoly will be created by the scheme which I am advocating, and it ought to be acceptable to Government as, in addition to the saving of a substantial sum in the shape of commission, it places all merchants on a footing of equality and no difficulty can possibly arise in working the same. If you advertise that a given quantity of wheat to be delivered at a given port will be required during a given time, you will get your tenders for the same at such rates as may be fixed by yourselves. Under these circumstances, there appears no reason why full competition should not be permitted. As I have already said, there can be no grievance on the part of the export merchants, because they will be able to continue to trade as they have been doing in the past in competition with others; and instead of selling on the London and the Continental markets as they have been doing in the past, they will have to sell at fixed rates to Government. I do trust that the suggestion I have made will be acceptable to Government.

"If you will permit me, Sir, I will repeat, in conclusion, that the gravity of the situation can alone justify a measure of this character, and that care must be taken that the cultivators as a class are not wholly deprived of the handsome profits they stand to make under present conditions. The amount realized by Government in dealing with wheat exports must be ear-marked for their benefit, and their benefit alone."

The Hon'ble Sir Ganganhar Chitnavis:—"Sir, I am glad that the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has moved this resolution. In

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doing so he represents the general wish of the population. It may look unsound, according to the orthodox theories of economic science, but the action it suggests is most essentially desirable on political grounds. Economic theories are of little value when grave political issues arise from economic factors. Political considerations naturally weigh more with Government, and, judged from a political and administrative standpoint, Government interference with a view to the mitigation of the evil of high prices is certainly justifiable. It may cause loss generally to the bulk of the agriculturists in the country, because, though this policy immediately affects wheat, there is a sympathetic rise and fall in the prices of other products. I am an agriculturist myself, and though I may suffer some loss and inconvenience with my brother agriculturists in consequence of this artificial attempt to keep down prices by Government taking over the control of the whole wheat export trade, as explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Clark, yet I am glad that the Government has been pleased to resolve to try the experiment, as I think that the hunger of the people should be allayed first and the peace of the country should not be disturbed. It is too early yet to dogmatise and say what effect this action of Government in regulating exports will have, but I am sure people will appreciate that the main object of Government in doing this is, at this war time, to bring down prices in the interests of the people. And though the experiment is a bold and unprecedented one, Government is trying it evidently in the people's interests and with the best of motives. If this brings on any untoward results, it will be for Government to undertake some other measures which they may think fit; but it is hoped that by that time the war will be over, things will right themselves and there will be no necessity for any such extraordinary measures. The Right Hon'ble Mr. Asquith has in his most lucid speech explained how things stand, and I am sure the world movements after the opening of the Dardanelles will have the effect of bringing down prices to their normal level; but until then something has to be done, and I am glad that this has been and will be done. We are all glad that the position in this country as regards this important question has been so clearly and ably explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Clark to-day. It is unfortunate, however, that in the recent Conference the large agricultural non-official interests which are so largely affected by this question were not represented.

"I agree with the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola in thinking that Government should make it clear that the profits arising out of this policy will be ear-marked for the benefit of agriculturists who are to be the largest sufferers by this policy. I am confident that this will be the policy of Government, though they may not be able to make any pronouncement at this present moment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"Sir, I confess I heard with a sense of relief and satisfaction the most exhaustive statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Clark a few minutes ago. I have no doubt the decision at which Government has arrived, *i.e.*, to take over the entire control of the export trade from the 1st of April, is a decision which, though of a very bold and drastic character, I am convinced will meet the requirements of the case. We have to make some such provision, and I congratulate Government on their decision.

"At the same time the responsibility which attaches to a measure of this kind is very considerable. But, as the Hon'ble Mr. Clark pointed out, the situation is unparalled in the economic history of the country. Sir, I myself do not desire that the normal conditions of trade should be unduly interfered with; but in an emergency emergent measures are absolutely necessary. Only the other day we passed a drastic measure for the preservation of peace and order and for the maintenance of law. If such measures are necessary, I think measures for the protection of the people from starvation are equally essential. I do not believe that doctrines of political economy or economic shibboleths must be religiously and scrupulously observed at all times. There are occasions when a departure from the accustomed lines, from the ordinary course of a highly organised trade, is indispensable. I think the step which the Government proposes to take

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will not be materially prejudicial to the cultivator, whatever my Hon'ble friend Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola may think. The cultivators will doubtless suffer to some extent. They will not make those huge profits to which they are entitled in a period of bumper crops or a record harvest synchronous with an extraordinarily tight market. But it is not generally the cultivator, even in the case of a record harvest with high prices, who gets the whole profit. It is the man with a long purse, who buys up the stock from the people when the value of the commodity stands at a reasonable level, stores it up and then brings it out at an opportune moment, who makes a large profit out of it. I have the greatest sympathy with the cultivating classes; and if the measure which has now been suggested were to affect their interests unduly, I should be the first to withhold my support from it. But I feel convinced it will not unduly interfere with the interests of the cultivator.

"I quite agree with my Hon'ble friend Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola that it was advisable, when the recent Wheat Conference was convened, to place on it some Indians of experience in these matters. I have no doubt that if that course had been adopted, any recommendation that the Conference made and was accepted by Government would have inspired confidence. At present we do not know what took place at that Conference; but we presume that the statement which the Hon'ble Mr. Clark has made just now has been made after full consideration of all the circumstances of the case and the exigencies of the situation. It is no use crying over spilt milk. The Conference has met and has deliberated, and I understand that what the Government now puts forward is the result of its deliberations At the same time, I have no doubt there will be a certain measure of criticism against this bold pronouncement of the Government of India. The Government of India have assumed a very serious responsibility. I myself would have preferred the imposition of a heavy export duty upon wheat, but I do feel that the imposition of such duty would not have had the immediate effect of bringing down the rates in the months of April and May. I presume a certain quantity has to be shipped to the United Kingdom during the next two months, and the imposition of a duty would not have immediately brought down the rates. I am glad that the Hon'ble the Commerce Member has given an assurance to this Council that the profits—the large margin of profits—derived from the exports will be ear-marked for specific purposes. I was very pleased to hear this announcement, and I trust there will be no occasion for Government hereafter to absorb the profits in the general surpluses. The cultivator and the people should benefit by this amount.

"I therefore approve of the action which has been suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Clark; and though it is a very serious and bold step, I trust it will have the desired effect of reducing the rates, and then the benevolent intentions of the Government will be fully appreciated."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy:—"Sir, I am glad we have this opportunity of discussing the vital question of exportation of wheat. I have followed with great interest the forcible speech of my friend, the Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya, and the weighty pronouncement just made by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry. Wheat forms one of the staple crops of the country, and is very largely consumed by the people. As the Hon'ble Mr. Clark pointed out in January last, at the meeting of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, it is difficult to substitute other grains for wheat owing to the strong preference shown to it by large classes of the people. In the Punjab wheat is the principal food, and no amount of persuasion will avail against the habitual fondness for it in that locality. Any sudden inflation in the prices of such a commodity must necessarily entail great hardship upon the large consuming classes. Now the Hon'ble Mr. Clark told us in Bombay that Government wished to protect these classes from inflated prices. It is necessary that we should make it clear that that policy has our cordial support. Economic theories apart, the distress

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caused by the abnormal rise in the price of wheat has a deep political significance, and it behoves Government to make an earnest effort to keep down the market The embargo laid upon exports of wheat was thus perfectly just and politically expedient. It would have been a disappointment to us if Government had allowed the trade to take its course. We have now the decision at which Government has arrived, in the light of the opinions of the European exporters of wheat, in consultation with the Secretary of State for India. Sir, the people have a grievance in the matter of the Conference. It is surprising that at such an important Conference Indian interests were wholly unrepresented, and that Government have consulted only European exporting firms which have the strongest motives to oppose any restriction of exports.

"I presume the explanation will be that it is only the European houses that have large interests at stake in this matter; but I submit the Indian wheat grower and the Indian wheat merchants who deal with these exporting houses have even a larger stake in the business. I have full faith Government always jealously watch the interests of the country, as is evident from their first embargo on an article of export. At the last Conference also Government did not overlook these interests, as is clear from the exhaustive statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Clark Government have wisely restricted the quantity to be shipped and have arranged for the regulation of shipments But, Sir, notwithstanding all this, the Indian commercial public smart under a sense of wrong, that in a matter essentially concerning their countrymen Indian commercial opinion should have been ignored. The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, over which I have the honour to preside at present, have submitted strong representations to Government on the subject. It is not that the Chamber wished to send their representative, but all that they did maintain was that Indian opinion should have been consulted by Government and the Conference The Punjab especially, which is most affected by fluctuations in the price of wheat, should have been represented at the Conference.

"Sir, Indian public opinion is in complete accord with that of the Government, that India must not starve in consequence of heavy exports of wheat, stimulated as they are by the exigencies of the war. In times of famine, simultaneously with a failure of the crop or a great rise in the price of wheat in other countries, such countries, being rich, have always, notwithstanding the high prices, purchased wheat largely in India and have not felt the strain. But at such times wheat exporters certainly did not earn the benedictions of the people who were crying for wheat while it was shipped out of the country before them. I do not wish at this juncture to express any opinion whether my Hon'ble friend Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's scheme is better than the one which Government have selected; but I am sure that Government will adopt the scheme which will be best for the object they have in view, that is, a reduction in the price of wheat. This responsibility Government have taken upon themselves, and I trust Government action will result in a sensible decline in prices agreeably to expectations, and that the people of this country will not be in the unfortunate predicament just described by me.

"It is true that through restriction of exports the interests of the wheat cultivators will to some extent suffer through their inability to realise top prices; but for the good of the whole community such a sacrifice is unavoidable and necessary. Under the arrangement announced by the Hon'ble Mr. Clark, the whole profits of export will be reaped by Government, except the small commission which the exporters will be allowed to charge, and this money, I hope, will be utilised to promote the welfare of the cultivators, whose claims have been fully pressed by my friend, the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. A fund may be established out of which financial assistance may be judiciously given to them With these remarks I heartily support the Hon'ble Pandit's resolution as amended."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi:—"Sir, the war is responsible for many evils. It has affected almost every part of the Empire and India has felt its pinch no less keenly than any other country under the British

[22ND MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Ghuznavi.*]

flag. It is the situation arising out of the war with which, as the Honourable Mr. Clark has just pointed out, we are concerned at present. India is essentially an agricultural country and wheat, rice, and cotton and jute are the principal agricultural products. In Bengal the loss in jute has well nigh ruined many an Indian firm. In Bombay the cotton situation has been a matter of great anxiety, but the rise in price of wheat has been affecting the teeming millions of the United Provinces, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. Similarly, in Bengal and Burma and other parts where rice is the staple food, the rise in its price is causing the greatest hardship. The suffering is particularly acute in Bengal, for eversince the Bengal ryot discovered the fact that jute was a very paying concern, the area under jute cultivation has gone on increasing in proportion and the area under paddy has been diminishing; and in the early part of August, which is the time when the Bengal agriculturists had gathered in their jute and were hoping to make their usual profits on it, the war broke out and the price of jute fell down from Rs. 15 to Rs. 3. From the profit on the jute the Bengal cultivator has been paying his rent and buying his rice and other necessaries of life; while therefore his income from jute dwindled down, the price of rice began to rise and is still rising. The same may be said of wheat as regards the North-West Provinces. India produces about 10 per cent. of the world's wheat. In 1913-14, roughly speaking, 27½ million acres of wheat and 17½ million acres of rice were under cultivation, giving an outturn from the former of some 8½ million tons and from the latter of some 28¼ million tons. Some 12 to 15 per cent. of the total yield of wheat is exported out of India and from 8 to 10 per cent. of the total yield of rice is similarly exported. The trade in wheat depends largely on the character of the season and the fluctuations of the market, the margin between prices in India and Europe being also an important additional factor. The yield of wheat in 1913-14 was less by a million and half tons than that of 1912-13, and although the figures for 1914-15 are not yet out, still, as far as I can judge, it seems to me that the present year's outturn will again be less than that of last year. Now, although India's share of the world's production of rice is no less than 40 to 46 per cent., and although the export of rice in 1913-14 represented 59 per cent. of the total value of food grains exported from India, yet the outturn in 1913-14 fell short by a considerable amount from that of 1912-13, and likewise the present year's outturn is anticipated to be still less. We are all grateful to His Excellency for having gone into this question with his usual care and for the pronouncement which His Excellency was pleased to make in Council in January last, on the subject of the upward trend of the price of wheat which, with His Excellency's usual concern for the welfare of the people committed to his charge, has been giving him cause for anxiety. There was justifiable reason to believe that stocks were being held up in the expectation of a further rise in prices, either in the foreign or Indian market, and His Excellency was pleased to issue an Ordinance giving power to Government and to the Local Governments to investigate the existence and amount of stocks and to take necessary action. But, unfortunately, that action of Government has not been sufficient. The resolution which my Honourable friend, the Pandit, has moved is only a request to prohibit all export of wheat from India until the price of that commodity comes down to 9 seers a rupee, and as he has since amended it, it further runs 'or to take such other step as may seem advisable to Government to bring the price of wheat as near as possible to a normal level.' This is a measure, I consider, perfectly sound, and I hope the Council will agree in thinking that the exigencies of the time demand it should be adopted, particularly as the price of wheat at the present moment has gone down to something like 6 seers a rupee, whereas even in famine times wheat sells at 11 seers per rupee. I would, however, like to suggest an amended form of the resolution so as to include rice also. The amended form which I propose runs as follows :—

'That this Council recommends that the Governor-General in Council may be pleased to prohibit all export of wheat from India or to take such other steps as may be deemed advisable to bring down the price of wheat as well as of rice, as nearly as possible to their normal level and maintain it there.'

[*Mr. Ghuznavi ; Mr. Marshall Reid ; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola ; The Vice-President.*] [22ND MARCH, 1915.]

"My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Clark, has explained that Government intend to take over the whole of the export trade. This also comes within the purview of the proposal which has been added to the resolution. I trust my Hon'ble friend, the Mover, will see his way to accept the amended form of the resolution; and from all I have said I hope I shall be able to convince this Council that a measure such as this is a necessary step and should be adopted. I have also listened carefully and with great interest to the lucid explanation which my Hon'ble friend Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has given us of the manner in which he thinks Government should tackle this question, and he has suggested in his speech why Government should not employ the medium of merchants but should employ the medium of the Commissariat to deal with this matter, and I am perfectly convinced from what I have heard from him that this would be a very wise manner of dealing with this question, for it will certainly mean that the middleman's profits will, in this case, be avoided.

The Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid :—"Sir, I should like to say a few words to clear up what appears to be a misunderstanding. Several of my Hon'ble friends have been complaining that the non-officials invited to the Wheat Conference consisted entirely of European merchants interested in the export trade. When the Conference was opened (I think I may say this without disclosing any secret), I particularly asked the President whether it was our business to discuss the policy of the Government of India. The reply, I think, I got was 'we shall be very glad to hear what any of you have to say, but we are not sure that we shall be able to take very much notice of it' In fact, Sir, that Conference was called for the purpose of assisting the Government in deciding on the best machinery by which to carry out the policy they had already decided to adopt I trust what I have said in that connection will clear up any possible misunderstanding on the part of my friends. I agree with my friend Sir Ibrahim that Government should endeavour, as far as possible, to keep themselves clear of actually interfering in, or mixing themselves up with, the trade of the country : trade is a very complicated thing and it takes, as Sir Ibrahim and many others of us know, a great number of years to learn the intricacies of it. I am afraid that if Government get themselves involved in it to any great extent they will find themselves in a very difficult position, and I therefore would suggest to them that they should use to the utmost possible extent the machinery at present existing for the purpose of carrying on the wheat export trade. I am afraid this is in contradiction of what my Hon'ble friend desires, but I do not think it is advisable that Government should try and create an enormous body of wheat merchants in India, who know nothing much about the trade.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola :—"Sir, will you allow me to say a word in explanation with reference to what has fallen from my Hon'ble friend?"

The Vice-President :—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola :—"Sir, I never suggested the creation of a special body of merchants for the purpose of assisting Government in carrying out their scheme What I said was, that in this country, there is a large number of Indian and European merchants engaged in the wheat trade, and that by the means which I advocated, and which I need not repeat, you will put them in competition, regulate your prices and obtain what supplies you want for export, without employing any special class of merchants and paying them a large amount as commission. Instead of restricting the trade to the special agency of a few export merchants, let equal opportunities be allowed to all merchants to supply Government with their requirements; when prices are previously fixed, there can be no difficulty in giving effect to my suggestion. That is my point."

[22ND MARCH, 1915.] [*Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray.*]

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray :—" Sir, the problem before us is such a complex one, there are so many standpoints from which to view it, and so many conflicting views about it, that it is difficult for one to come to a definite conclusion The pronouncement made by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry relates to a vital matter which intimately affects all classes of people. But it is of such a novel character, and so sudden and unexpected, that we have had no time to deliberate upon it and, as such, it is difficult for us to express any satisfactory opinion about it. Government might have given us time to think about it if they had taken us into their confidence earlier by calling some of us into the Conference which was held so recently here to consider the wheat question

" But this is altogether another matter which does not immediately concern the question before us.' Now, the proposal is that it has become absolutely necessary that a certain quantity of wheat should be exported, and for carrying out the above purpose, what the Government propose is that instead of they themselves coming into the market which would have the effect of creating a panic and of unduly raising the prices of wheat, it would be much better that the purchase should be made for Government by respectable exporting firms, that is, European firms, and that the purchase should be made, not all at once, but by instalments and at regular intervals and at certain fixed prices, and it is further proposed that after the requirements of the Government have been met, that is, after the Government have purchased the requisite quantity of wheat, Government will then again lay an embargo on further exportation of wheat, the result of which would be that the prices of wheat would automatically go down, for there would be no further export, and, it is further said, that as the wheat crop this year is a record one, what would be left in the country would be more then enough to meet the requirements of the people in this country, and as further export would then be prohibited, prices of wheat would materially go down. But, Sir, I have my own misgivings about it. My belief is that as soon as the people come to know, and they are sure to know of it, that it is Government which is making large purchases through some of the exporting firms, the prices of wheat would go up, even now it is said that though an embargo has been laid on the export of wheat, it is Government which has been making large purchases of wheat through some of the exporting firms, and this has resulted of late in raising prices of food-stuffs It was only 12 days ago before the rains that wheat was selling here at 9 seers a rupee, gram was selling here at 12 seers a rupee ; but, to-day, the price of wheat is 7 seers a rupee and that of gram is 9 seers a rupee, and I hear it is all due to the belief that it is Government which has been making purchases.

" Considering all these circumstances, I cannot believe that Government, or for the matter of that the exporting firms, however cautiously they may carry on their operations, would be in a position to buy wheat at prices to be regulated by the Government. The general impression is that a wholesale embargo on the exportation of wheat is the panacea, the only means of bringing down prices, but I am not prepared to accept such a proposal.

" It is well known that during the Bihar Famine of 1873-74, when Lord Northbrook, the then Governor-General of India, was pressed on all sides to prohibit the export of rice from India, he set his face against it, for, he said, it was not desirable to interfere with the free course of trade, in that case it would take away all the incentive from the grain dealers to regulate the supply according to the demand. The question, indeed, is a very knotty one. I must frankly admit that it is not possible for me at such a short notice to express my definite opinion on the policy which the Government is going to pursue. However, considering all the circumstances of the case, I think Government is well justified in adopting the course they have fixed upon, that is, to prohibit the export of wheat after the requirements of the Government have been met. I think it is much better that instead of Government or their agents coming direct to the market, which would have a very disturbing influence on the market, the purchase of wheat should be made through

the agency of third parties which should, I hope, include Indian merchants also. But the operations should be carried on very cautiously.

"I quite agree with the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola that by adopting the policy which the Government proposes to follow, we shall be thereby depriving the cultivators of a very large amount of profit which the Government is likely to make on sale in the European market. But it was said by the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry that that profit would be ear-marked for certain purposes which were not indicated, but I do hope that a large portion of the anticipated profit would reach the cultivators. Then it was said by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy that if high prices were to prevail, the cultivators would not profit by them, for, he said, that if the prices were to go down considerably, the middlemen would step in and buy all the wheat at very low prices, stock them, and then make very large profit by selling them at higher prices. But my impression is quite the other way. If anybody were to profit by it, it would be the cultivators first, and then the middlemen, and that in support of this view, I may quote here the result of my recent experience of what took place in Bengal in the case of jute. What happened in Bengal was this: that when the prices of jute went down considerably, that is, when the apparent prices of jute were from a rupee and a half and upwards a maund, the cultivators absolutely refused to sell their jute and emphatically said that they would allow their jute to rot in the field and then cut and sell it at that low price, and the result was that it was the cultivators who profited considerably when higher prices prevailed in the market. Then it was said by the Hon'ble Mover himself that wheat is the only staple food of the people of the Punjab. To that I say that from the inquiries I made this very morning, I came to learn that it is not wheat but gram which is the staple food of the lower classes of the people of the Punjab. With these few words, I beg to give my support, which I do half-heartedly, to the scheme proposed by Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"Sir, The Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid has told us that it is a very serious matter to interfere with the ordinary operations of trade. I am sure that that will be the sense of every member of this Council and of every person who has given a thought to the subject. But the situation also is serious, and drastic measures are needed to cope with it. Sir, it seems to be practically the unanimous sense of this Council that something should be done, and the proposal which has been put forward by the Commerce Member seems to be quite acceptable to this Council and, I am sure, it will be endorsed by the country. Sir, my friend to my left (Mr. Ghuznavi), to whom I have to refer again in the course of to-day's discussion, wants to somewhat widen the scope of Government action in this matter. He says that rice should be included within the sphere of Government control. Well, I may say this, that rice at the present moment, coarse rice, is selling at seven seers per rupee. In West Bengal the pressure is not felt so much. But my friend who has extensive experience of East Bengal, and is a Zamindar in that part of the country, says that scarcity and pressure are being felt in East Bengal. Therefore these are the facts, and it is for the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Commerce Department to decide whether, in view of these facts, he would be prepared to extend the scope of Government control not only over wheat but also over rice. A situation may develop in Bengal when it will be necessary to exercise control over the export of rice, but whether at present we are confronted with such a situation may, perhaps, form the subject of inquiry by Government.

"Sir, reference has been made to the profits which the Government is likely to make in connection with this matter and it has been urged that these profits should be ear-marked for the benefit of the cultivator. I am in entire agreement with that view. The cultivator is likely to suffer and it is only right and proper that if the Government makes any profit a portion of that profit should be ear-marked for his benefit. I hope and trust that after the expressions of opinion which we have had in this Council in the course of this

[22ND MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Banerjee; Mr. Rayaningar; Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray; The Vice-President; Mr. Monteath; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.*]

discussion, in all future conferences relating to commercial matters Indian opinion will be represented, and adequately represented. I think Indian commercial opinion is a power in the land, and I am perfectly certain that the representatives of Indian Commerce will always be in a position to afford valuable advice to Government in regard to matters in which they are interested."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar:—"Sir, the question before the Council is a very intricate one. The adoption of the measure recommended by the Hon'ble Mover is sure to adversely affect the interests of a large and important section of agriculturists. It is certainly a drastic measure But drastic measures are sometimes unavoidable and no one will deny that the present is an occasion when the adoption of a drastic measure is necessary. Sir, I have no doubt the drastic nature of the measure will to some extent be minimised, if the Government ear-mark a large portion of the profit that it is likely to make by the adoption of the measure to be utilized for the benefit of agriculturists. Sir, I oppose the amendment which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi has moved, to bring rice within the scope of the resolution. No case has been made out for the control of the rice export."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray:—"May I be permitted to say a word or two in opposition to the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi?"

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"The Hon'ble Member has spoken once. He has had his opportunity and I am sorry that I cannot give permission to him to speak again. Nobody, under the rules, except the Mover and the Member in charge, has an opportunity of speaking more than once. I call on the Hon'ble Mr. Monteath."

The Hon'ble Mr. Monteath:—"Sir, the wheat question does not interest my province as much as it does North-Western India, but from a general business standpoint I would like to extend my full support to the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid's remarks. The less Government can interfere in the trade the better, and it does seem to me reasonable and best that existing channels of the export trade should carry on the agency of the future exports These agencies are quite accustomed to finding the right market and the Commissariat Department can scarcely be expected to know the system of exports and details of the Home markets"

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"Sir, It is evident that there is a general concensus of opinion about the desirability of Government adopting the measures which they propose; there are some differences only about the details. Personally speaking, I must say that I feel that the Government have adopted a very bold measure, and I hope and pray—I go further, and say, I hope and trust—that the decision of the Government will prove to be correct A suggestion has been made that a sliding export duty on wheat might have met the situation better. I have very great respect for the views of my friend the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola; but I venture to differ from him on this point. I fear in the peculiar circumstances in which we are placed, a sliding export duty will not solve our difficulties. The situation is this. The Government have to adopt some measures which will be effective in bringing down the price of wheat to a reasonable level, and to maintain it at such level: that is the first consideration The second consideration, which, I suppose, is also present to the mind of the Government, and naturally and rightly so, I should say, would be that any surplus wheat which should be available in this country after providing for the requirements of the people should be sent only where it is desirable in the interests of the Empire it should be sent.

[*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Mr. Clark.*] [22ND MARCH, 1915.]

Now if you let ordinary exporters export, you may, by levying duty on a sliding scale, secure the first object, but you will not equally secure the second one, namely, that the wheat shall go only where it should go. I take it that one great advantage of the proposal of Government is that our surplus wheat goes smartly to the place—whether it is England or any other part of the world—where in the interests of the Empire it is necessary that it should go. All that I should say in this connection is that I hope that the remarks of the Right Hon'ble Mr. Asquith, which the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry has quoted, and the assurance of the Hon'ble Member himself will always be clearly borne in mind, and that only so much of wheat shall be exported as can be exported without inflicting any serious injury on the Indian consumer. I consider that the very fact that the Government have taken upon themselves the responsibility of such a bold measure, carries a guarantee with it that the object which we and they have in view will be secured. I am persuaded that it will be better secured in this manner than it was likely to be secured in any other manner There can be no manner of doubt that the Government have taken a very great responsibility upon themselves. For if prices are not brought down to a reasonable level, a great deal of blame will fall upon the Government: and I feel that in that very circumstance there is a guarantee that the Government will so regulate the export that the price of wheat will come down I am supported in this view by the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Clark: he has told us that not only will the quantity of wheat which is to be purchased for export will be fixed by Government, but also the period during which that quantity is to be purchased, and also the price at which it is to be purchased. He has also told us that that price will be fixed in the interests of the consumer, and that it will be higher than the market price—".

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark:—"We cannot prophesy as to how the market will go in the future."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I thought my Hon'ble friend said so Anyhow, I take it that the Government will take care to so fix the price that it shall not prevent the needed quantity of wheat being available to the people

"There are differences of opinion also as regards the agency to be employed by Government for the purchase of wheat And when two gentlemen of the commercial experience of the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola differ, it must be difficult for a layman to express an opinion. But there is one aspect of the question to which I might invite the attention of Government There will be a feeling of satisfaction among the general merchants who deal in wheat all over the country, and who are, so to say, the sub-agents of the larger exporters, if the Government could see their way to adopt the suggestion of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. The Government have been purchasing stores of very great value through the Commissariat Department. I presume no difficulty is felt in obtaining what they want in that way. Once the system is adopted, it will involve no general interference with trade; it may mean an interference to a certain extent with the profits of a few large houses which export wheat after purchasing it from smaller traders.

"Then as regards the application of the profits which will come to the hands of Government from the proposals, the Hon'ble Member has said that the profits will be ear-marked for some useful and suitable purpose for the benefit of the people. There is much in that announcement to satisfy the public; but, if I may venture to make a suggestion, I will express a hope that Government will consider the desirability of earmarking the profits for something like an agricultural co-operative credit fund on the lines of the Famine Fund. It is well known that many cultivators are, owing to their poverty, unable to sell their crops at the price at which they should sell. They have to mortgage the crops, or sell them in advance to the agents of large exporters of wheat, and they have necessarily to content themselves with a

[22ND MARCH, 1915.] [*Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Mr. Clark.*]

smaller price than they would obtain if they could wait until the wheat could be taken to the market. Now, Sir, if the suggestion I have made commends itself to the Government, and if the profits realised from the proposed regulation of the export of wheat becomes the nucleus of a fund from which advances could be made to cultivators to save them from parting with the fruits of their exacting industry, on such terms as the agents of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and other firms, or the village money-lender may offer, the condition of the ryots will be materially improved, and the proposed measure will prove to be one of great beneficence and far-reaching importance. In conclusion, I wish to say that I have agreed to the modification suggested by my Hon'ble Friend the Member for Commerce and Industry, namely, to the insertion after the word 'that' of the words 'so long as the economic conditions brought about by the war last,' because that was all that I principally intended by my present resolution. I thought my proposal, that the export of wheat should be prohibited until its price came down to 9 seers for the rupee, conveyed that idea. I did not contemplate that wheat should sell at 9 seers for the rupee in ordinary times; but, of course, I reserve to myself the right of bringing up the larger question of a sliding export duty on wheat for the consideration of Government when we find ourselves in normal circumstances. I do think that, in the general interests of the people, such an export duty on wheat is desirable. But, as I have said, for the present I confine myself entirely to the present situation, and so confining myself I thankfully welcome the proposal of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark:—"There are two or three points, Sir, on which I think I ought to say a few words before this debate closes. The first of these is the question of Indian Commerce being represented in our discussions and conferences before we arrived at our decision. As to that there has been a certain amount of misunderstanding, as the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid explained. When Government came to the conclusion that intervention was necessary, they invited the representatives of the European firms up to Delhi to discuss the machinery. We did not invite them up to discuss whether or not we should prohibit export. That would be hardly a fair question to put to exporters. I may remind the Council that the European firms handle 9-10ths of the wheat exported from India. They are the only firms who handle the great body of our exports, the exports which go to Europe. There is a small amount of exports in Indian hands which goes to the Persian Gulf and to Arabia and so on, and for that we are making special arrangements which are not included in this scheme.

"If the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola will excuse my saying so, he seems to have been less consistent than usual in his arguments to-day. He began by impressing us with the gravity of the undertaking, and no one appreciates the gravity of the undertaking more than I do. But what does he next propose? He proposes that we should cast aside the one agency which has a thorough experience in the handling of this trade, namely, the European export firms. He proposes that we should go ourselves directly into the internal market and use for this purpose the Commissariat Department, overlooking, apparently, the fact that we are at war, and that the Commissariat Department is very much busier than usual providing our troops in the field with the necessary supplies. The proposal he puts forward seems to me utterly unworkable.

"The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy says we ought to have had a representative of the Punjab present at our conferences. The wheat consuming provinces were represented at our conferences through the representatives of the Local Governments. That is the constitutional way in which they should be represented, and the officers who came, or rather the Governments whom they represented, had been at special pains to acquaint themselves beforehand with the condition of affairs.

"The Hon'ble Pandit Malaviya asked why we should not deal direct with sub-agents. I would remind the Council that sub-agents will be in the same position as they are at present. At present they are dealt with by the European

exporting firms and that will go on exactly as it is at present. There seems to be a general impression in this Council that we are creating a monopoly for European firms. That is not so. We are merely using the one agency which is at present in existence, and I put it to the Council, that that is the only prudent course for Government to follow when they are launching into this new business, in which we feel deeply that we have but small experience.

"The only remaining point is in regard to the utilization of the profits, such as they may be. I may say at once that we regard with very great sympathy the proposal that these profits should be utilized for the benefit of the cultivator, but I am not able to make a definite announcement on the subject. Hon'ble Members know that on all these financial questions we have to refer to higher authority, and it is clearly too early to decide how we are going to utilize our profits until we have got them and know how great the profits are going to be; and I cannot now make any specific announcement on that point.

"It only remains to me to thank the Council for the very sympathetic way in which they have received these novel and, I feel, very difficult proposals."

The revised resolution was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 24th March, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI:

The 27th March, 1915.

APPENDIX.

(Statement laid on the table, *vide* page 285, *ante*.)

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on Productive and Protective Irrigation Works since 1905-06, including the Revised Estimate for 1914-15 and Budget for 1915-16.

Years.			49, Productive.	35 and 42 A, Protective.	Total.
1			2	3	(2 + 3).
Finance and Revenue Accounts.	Actuals	1905-06	83,42,910	44,48,589	1,27,91,499
	"	1906-07	1,19,64,406	53,46,895	1,73,11,301
	"	1907-08	1,26,85,822	62,58,602	1,89,44,424
	"	1908-09	1,47,52,336	60,45,453	2,07,97,789
	"	1909-10	1,57,85,241	64,93,341	2,22,78,582
	"	1910-11	1,80,58,320	53,95,101	2,34,53,421
	"	1911-12	2,30,47,958	57,51,961	2,87,99,919
	"	1912-13	2,11,24,946	63,97,506	2,75,22,452
	"	1913-14	1,92,33,925	86,26,702	2,78,60,627
Please see pages 9 and 11 Statement B, Financial Statement.	Revised Estimate, 1914-15		1,74,96,000	85,24,500	2,60,20,500
	Budget Estimate, 1915-16		1,65,00,000	75,00,000	2,40,00,000
		Total	17,89,91,864	7,07,88,650	24,97,80,514
		Average for 11 years	1,62,71,988	64,35,331	2,27,07,319

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, AND 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Wednesday, the 24th March, 1915.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble SIR HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Vice-President, *presiding*, and 58 Members, of whom 51 were Additional Members.

STATEMENT LAID ON THE TABLE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp :—" Sir, I beg to lay on the table a report* on Indian Education in 1913-14, which was promised at the time of the introduction of the head 'Education' in this Council on the 9th instant. Copies have also been distributed to Hon'ble Members. These copies are only proof copies. The Volume, when pub'ished, will be illustrated."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar asked :—

Increments in salaries or allowances given to members of certain services in India.

1. " (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to give particulars of the fresh increments (if any) in salaries or allowances given to the Indian Civil, Medical, Police and any other services in the years 1912-13 and 1913-14, and the cost to the tax-payer of such increments?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased further to state the total cost of the increments (if any) sanctioned since the outbreak of the War?"

* Not published with these Proceedings.

[*Sir William Meyer; Raja Jai Chand; Sir Robert Carlyle.*] [24TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer replied :—

"I understand that the Hon'ble Member desires information regarding any general increment of pay which may have been sanctioned for the Imperial branches of the major services engaged in the general administration of the country.

"There has been no general reorganisation of the pay of the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Medical Service or the Imperial Police since the commencement of the year 1912-13. The only important modification with regard to the pay of any of these services has been the temporary introduction of a minimum time-scale of pay for members of the Indian Civil Service of over seven years' service in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, subsequently extended to the Bombay Presidency, with the object of partially protecting them from loss owing to an abnormal block in promotion. Since the outbreak of the war this system of a special minimum time-scale of pay has been extended, subject to certain conditions, to all Indian Civil Service officers of over two years' service throughout India, in order to compensate them in part for the loss of the normal expectations of officiating promotion which they would have enjoyed but for the present crisis, which has necessitated the recall of officers already on leave and the restriction of fresh leave facilities. A similar system has been introduced, for the same reason, in the case of the Imperial Police service throughout India.

"A normal time-scale of pay was introduced in 1912-13 in the cadre of Assistant Collectors belonging to the Imperial Customs Service, at an additional cost of R2,196 a year. With regard to other major Imperial Departments, no general reorganisation of pay has been brought into effect since the beginning of the year 1912-13.

"It is impossible to state the exact cost of the introduction of the special minimum time-scale of pay in the Indian Civil Service and in the Police, since this does not supersede previous pay arrangements, but merely guarantees that an officer of a certain standing shall not draw less than a certain salary. Nor could the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member be tabulated without an elaborate investigation of the difference between the time-scale pay, if applied, and the rates of salary which each officer would have drawn had the scale not been introduced."

The Hon'ble Raja Jai Chand asked :—

Production of ground-nuts and linseed.

2. "(*a*) Is it a fact that, in the last few years, some tendency to grow ground-nuts, like those produced in Madras, and linseed is being steadily developed in other provinces of India? If so, will the Government kindly state what has been the average produce per acre, and the annual export (if any) of ground-nuts and linseed for the last—say—four years from these provinces?

(*b*) Have the Provincial Governments encouraged and countenanced agriculturists to develop the products on experimental lines, and otherwise?"

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle replied :—

"The cultivation of ground-nut is rapidly extending in Bombay, Burma, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces and the Provincial Departments of Agriculture are devoting attention to the introduction and maintenance of disease-resistance varieties. The cultivation of linseed is more firmly established and requires no special encouragement. Linseed is grown for export and the area under this crop is largely determined by the ruling price. The Agricultural Departments have not found it possible to devote much attention to this crop.

2. The last volume of the 'Area and Yield of Principal Crops' and a statement showing the exports of ground-nuts and linseed during the last four years are placed on the table.*"

* Not published with these Proceedings.

[24TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Raja Rai Chand; Mr. Sharp; Mr. Dadabhoy; Mr. Clark.*]

The Hon'ble Raja Jai Chand asked :—

Agricultural education.

3. " (*a*) Will the Government kindly state whether agricultural education has been introduced, and made compulsory in primary schools ?

(*b*) If the answer be in the affirmative, have sufficient additional funds been provided therefor ?

(*c*) If the answer to part (*a*) be in the negative, do the Government propose to consider the feasibility of introducing agricultural training, side by side with literary education ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp replied :—

" The accepted policy of Government, from which they see no reason to depart, is that, while it is undesirable to teach agriculture as such in primary schools, an attempt should be made to give to the teaching in such schools an agricultural colour and to encourage the power of observation of pupils by nature study."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked :—

Coasting freights for export of Bengal coal and increase in import of foreign coal.

4. " (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the statements at pages 13 and 34 of the *Review of the Trade of India* in 1913-14 that high coasting freights have interfered with the expansion of the exports of Bengal coal to Bombay and Karachi ?

(*b*) Do Government propose to take action, in consultation with shipping companies, with a view to secure a reduction in coasting freights ?

(*c*) Is it a fact that imports of foreign coal on Government account, even of the quality produced in India, have increased of late ?

(*d*) If so, will Government be pleased to state the reasons for such increase ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

" With regard to the first two questions, Government are aware that the high level of coasting freights is one of the causes which are alleged to have contributed to check an expansion in the exports of Bengal coal to Bombay and Karachi. It has never been their policy, however, to attempt to fix any standard for coasting freights.

2. With regard to the third and fourth questions, Government are aware that the imports of coal, coke and patent fuel by sea on their account increased up to the year 1913. The figures for 1914, however, show a very large decline."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked :—

Enticement of labour in Assam.

5. " With reference to the statement in the Assam Administration Report for 1912-13, that with a view 'to meet the changed conditions when there will no longer be a penal contract, and to give employers some remedy against the enticement of labour which they have imported at considerable cost, proposals which have been administratively approved by the Government of India have been framed,' do Government propose to lay on the table the correspondence on the subject between this Government and the Assam Government ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

" The Government of India regret that they are unable to lay the papers on the table."

[*Mr. Dadabhoy; Mr. Clark; Mr. Das; Sir Reginald Craddock.*] [24TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked:—

Wages of indentured labour in

6. "(*a*) Will Government be pleased to state if there has been any improvement in the wages of indentured labour in Assam, and, if so, to what extent since the enactment of the Assam Labour Laws?

(*b*) What is the present rate of the wages of indentured labour in Assam?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied:—

"(*a*) As far as can be ascertained from the returns furnished under the present Act, the average wages earned by indentured labourers in Assam at present show an improvement over the average wages earned since the statutory minimum wage came into force in 1903 of approximately 3 annas, 3 pies a month in the case of men and 15 annas in the case of women.

(*b*) The statutory minimum wage for men and women respectively is:—

R5 and R4 for the first year;
R5-8-0 and R4-8-0 for the second and third years;
R6 and R 5 for the fourth year.

On some gardens, however, the rate of pay is above that prescribed by law, and on almost all the labourers can, if they wish to, earn at least double their pay for a considerable part of the year by working over-time.

The Assam Immigration report for 1913-14 (the latest published) shows that the average of monthly cash wage including *ticca*, diet, rations, subsistence allowance, and bonus per head is as follows:—

Of total number on books

Men	R5-11-5
Women	R5-5-9"

The Hon'ble Mr. Das asked:—

Quarterly lists of petitions withheld by the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

7. "(*a*) Did the Government of Bihar and Orissa, during the year 1914, forward to the Government of India quarterly lists of petitions which were withheld by the former Government, giving reasons for withholding them?

(*b*) If such quarterly lists were received during the year 1914, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table copies of the same, with the reasons for withholding them?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied:—

"Quarterly lists of petitions withheld by Local Governments under the rules are received by the Government of India, but it is not considered that any public interest would be served by laying them before this Council. If the Hon'ble Member desires information about any specific case the possibility of furnishing it will be considered."

THE ASSAM LABOUR AND EMIGRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark:—"Sir, I move that the Bill further to amend the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark:—"Sir, I move that in clause 4 of the Bill after the word 'substituted' the following shall be inserted:—'for the words "the employer" the words "his employer or the association or firm which has applied in respect of such Local Agent under section 64, sub-section 2 and"'

[24TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Clark; Mr. Graham.*]

"Under clause 3 of the Bill, it is proposed to amend section 64 of the Act so as to allow 'any association or firm duly authorized by general or special order of the Governor General in Council' apply for a licence for a Local Agent. Now the term 'employer' under the Bill as introduced has the definite technical meaning assigned to it under section 2 (*1*) (*f*) of the principal Act, namely, the manager of the tea-garden for which the Local Agent mentioned in section 67 (*i*) of the Act as amended by the present Bill has been licensed to recruit coolies. It will therefore be insufficient to provide, as originally proposed in the Bill, that the application for the cancellation of the Local Agent's licence can be presented only by the employer, *i. e.*, by the manager of the tea-garden, seeing that many Local Agents do not work under the orders of an individual manager, but under those of an Association representing a group of tea-gardens, controlled by a number of different managers, and, therefore, this amendment is necessary."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark:—"Sir, I beg to move that in clause 5 of the Bill in sub-section 6 of the new section 116-A. inserted by that clause, for the words 'by the Board' the words 'in the manner prescribed by such rule' shall be substituted. In the Bill it is provided that the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association and the Surma Valley Branch of the Indian Tea Association are to be represented on the Executive Committee of the Board. Under the Bill, as drafted, it was provided that representatives of these two Branches should be chosen by the Board. The Branches, however, wish to choose their own representatives, and it is obviously a better arrangement that they should do so. It is therefore proposed now to put it in a general way by substituting for the words 'by the Board' the words 'in the manner prescribed by such rules.'"

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark:—"Sir, I move that in clause 7 (*2*) (*iii*) of the Bill in the new section 172 (*1*) (*a*) inserted by that clause, after the word 'emigrate' the words 'under Chapter IV as modified by any notification issued' shall be inserted.

"This amendment is designed to remove any ambiguity which may arise from the fact that section 91 of the Act does not of itself provide any specific method of emigration. It merely empowers Local Governments and Administrations to relax, by means of Gazette notifications, any provisions of Chapter IV in the case of Garden-sardars."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark:—"Sir, I now move that the Bill as amended be passed into law. I should perhaps explain that with the abolition of indentured labour in Assam and of recruitment by contractors, Act VI of 1901 is becoming less and less suited to existing conditions, and the whole question of what legislation is necessary for the control and regulation of recruitment for Assam and of labour in the Province will have to be taken up very shortly. The Government of India, however, were anxious that there should be no further delay in the introduction of the measures for the closer and more satisfactory control of recruitment embodied in the present Bill, and decided to proceed therewith at once and not to wait until the larger question could be taken up. We recognise therefore that though the provisions in this Bill dealing with the constitution of the Labour Board have been carefully framed, the measure is necessarily to some extent a tentative one and may in itself need some amendment at some future date when more experience has been gained of the improved system of recruitment, which is now being introduced."

The Hon'ble Mr. Graham:—"Sir, a complex subject and a complicated Act describe, I think, the Assam Labour question and Act VI of 1901. Since the first Government inquiry in 1859, there has been much

legislation and much controversy on this matter of labour, and looking back on it now it would seem that a great deal of it might have been avoided had there been more co-operation between Government and the industry. The proposed Labour Board it is hoped will effect this co-operation, and as such it is very welcome. That the necessary legislation to establish this Board has been added to Act VI is a matter of disappointment to the Industry, having in view the fact that both Government and the Industry are agreed that the Act should be gradually abolished. Apparently, however, it was not possible in the short time available to arrange matters otherwise, and we can only hope that the odium which has attached to Act VI will not extend to the Board. In some other respects the Bill does not accord with the desires of the Industry, and although we have suggested a number of alterations, Government have not seen their way to accept these. More freedom in the matter of recruiting is what is required to produce the conditions best likely to remove abuses, namely, cheap and plentiful labour—when I say cheap labour, I am referring to the cost of recruiting, not to the coolies' wages,—and although with the changed conditions likely to be created by the abolition of the contractor this is not immediately possible, we hope that the establishment of the Labour Board will lead to a more sympathetic and consistent administration of the Act and a less rigorous enforcement of the somewhat rigid restrictions, which at present abound. In these circumstances, and with this understanding, I support the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE SEA CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark :—"Sir, I move that the Bill further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878, be taken into consideration.

"Perhaps I may take this opportunity of removing a misapprehension which, it has been brought to my notice, might possibly arise in connection with this Bill, namely, that the Bill might perhaps be regarded as indicating an intention on our part to increase customs duties in the near future. This is in no way the case. As Council will remember, my Hon'ble Colleague the Finance Member informed us in his Budget speech that the question of the imposition of additional taxation had been very carefully examined in the last few weeks; and it was in the course of this examination that attention was drawn to the anomaly in the law, which it is now proposed to remove. It seemed to Government clearly desirable that the law should be amended, and we thought it best that the amendment should be carried out without further delay, not for present use but to simplify the position if tariff revision should be required hereafter."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark :—"I move, Sir, that the Bill now be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION *RE* STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola :—"Sir, I beg to move the following resolution :—

'That this Council recommends the Governor General in Council to consider the desirability of the future policy in regard to State Railways being one of management by Government instead of by Managing Companies.'

[24TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.*]

"I will open my remarks, by pointing out that my resolution does not deal with the question of the nationalisation of railways, as some people have imagined. It was so early as 1880 that the Government of India laid down as their future policy that they would acquire all the railways at the time when the option resting with them under the contracts with Railway Companies fell due So that, so far as the word 'nationalisation' means the ownership of railways, practically all trunk lines in India have been acquired and are now owned by the State. My resolution deals with the far simpler question of the management of railways, in other words, whether the lines owned by Government should be managed by themselves or whether they should be managed by Managing Companies. The present system of management of railways is divided into two parts. Government own 25,125 miles of trunk lines in India, out of which approximately 6,800 miles are managed by themselves. The balance of 18,325 miles are leased to Companies for the purpose of management. My resolution asks Government to lay down, as their future policy, that the 6,800 miles which they manage now may gradually be extended as the contracts with existing companies fall due, and that ultimately, when all the contracts have fallen due, to have the entire management of the State-owned railways put under one central Department of the State The advantages that I expect to result from such a system may be summarised as follows :—

(1) The saving to the State of the share of profits now paid to the Managing Companies.

(2) The development of trade and commerce on natural lines instead of the present artificial diversion by means of block rates.

(3) The growth and development of industries especially in the interests of this country.

(4) The promotion of inter-provincial trade.

(5) The centralisation of control in a single State Department located in India and amenable to Indian public opinion instead of in Boards of Directors in London.

"I do not propose to deal with other minor advantages such as the utilisation of the entire rolling stock as one system, etc I will confine my observations to these five main points which I wish to place before the Council.

"The saving to the State under item 1, namely, the share of profits now paid to Managing Companies, is a very important factor in the determination of this question. You are aware, Sir, that the Government of India have been during recent years providing large capital expenditure for the development of railways in India and for the more efficient working of the trunk lines. The annual figure has reached 12 million pounds and although the next year's provision is reduced to 8 millions, my Honourable friend Mr. Marshall Reid, representing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, only recently stated to this Council that their ideas had advanced and they wanted 15 to 16 millions per annum. In providing these large sums of money for the more efficient working of State railways trade has been undoubtedly helped, but at the same time the share of profits going to Managing Companies has largely increased. There may be other reasons why this is so, but the one I have mentioned is most important. In the year 1909-10 the amount paid to Managing Companies as their share of profits was 18 lakhs of rupees. In 1912-13 it went up to one crore and 6 lakhs and in 1913-14 it was 66 lakhs for 9 months, which if the same average is maintained would work to about 88 lakhs per annum There will therefore be a substantial saving at the time when all the trunk lines are taken over by Government, a saving of about a crore of rupees to the State on the present basis, which cannot possibly be regarded as a negligible quantity. Dealing with the question of development of trade and commerce on natural lines instead of the present artificial diversion by means of block rates I wish to point out that it is a curious phenomenon that though railways belong to the

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State, the interests of different Managing Companies, because they share in the profits, are divergent and each tries to draw the traffic its own way. Each management tries its best within the minimum and maximum rates laid down by Government to divert trade to the ports which it serves. They want to carry the largest quantity of cargo over the longest distance over their rails and in order to be able to do so all the cargo which is offered to be carried to ports other than those they serve, block rates, which mean full maximum rates authorised by Government, are levied. I should like to inquire what effect this has upon the cultivators. The cultivators growing their produce in a given centre find that the best outlet for their produce is, say, either Bombay or Calcutta. To illustrate my meaning I will take the instance of the East Indian Railway. My point is common to all railways and when I am taking for my illustration one particular line I do not wish it to be understood that that is the only line that is adopting this system. Each line that serves a different port avails itself of the maximum rates for the purpose of drawing as much cargo to its own port as possible. Supposing as I have said that the produce grown in a given centre has to be carried over the East Indian Railway for a short distance before it can be taken over by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the port of Bombay which is found to be the most suitable outlet for it, it has to bear the burden of block rates for the short distance over the East Indian Railway. If India had a monopoly of the produce under consideration it may well be argued that the extra charge thus levied will be paid by the consumer, but only recently the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry pointed out, and very rightly too, that the values of India's principal articles of export are governed by world prices, that the rates which exporters pay in the different ports are governed by what they expect to realise in the home markets or the markets to which these goods are exported. Therefore, if excessive rates are charged for any distance during the passage to the ports, it is, I venture to submit, the cultivators who have to pay them and not the consumers. Now, Sir, it appears to me that the interests of the cultivators should command greater consideration than those of Managing Companies and the merchants. After all, we merchants are the middlemen between the producer and the consumer, and whether the charges levied for transport are high or low they cannot directly affect us. In calculating our prices between the rates we pay for purchase and the rates we sell at, we take into consideration all the charges that we have got to find. Of course it does affect merchants who have their centres of business in different ports in the matter of volume of trade, but so far as these block rates are concerned they prejudicially affect the cultivators only. As I have said it is a curious phenomenon that, when the State owns all these railways, such a system should prevail to the prejudice of a class of people in whom Government profess to feel the deepest interest.

"The management of State railways by different companies is responsible for the formation of spheres of influence of the different ports in India. I cannot understand why any produce should be forced to specific ports by different Managing Companies having a monopoly of transport over their lines and thereby create the different spheres of influence of different ports? I venture to submit that the State should encourage the export of Indian produce through its natural ports, without allowing manipulation of rates. Not only in this respect, but in sanctioning new railways, in providing necessary links to existing railway lines, the same policy of port interests governs their action. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce had to press for, I think, nearly 17 years before they succeeded in obtaining sanction for the Nagda-Muttra line, and now for the last few years they have been pressing without avail for the construction of the Muttra-Aligarh section. It is a section extending over 41 miles only and will unquestionably promote the interests of the cultivators in taking the produce to its natural port. But Government have refused to sanction this link on the ground that it would be an invasion upon the sphere of influence of the East Indian Railway. Now, Sir, I venture to ask what has that got to do with the development of trade and the

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natural outlet for produce? Can there be any justification for talking about the sphere of influence of particular railways when all railways belong to Government or the sphere of influence of different ports justifying artificial methods for the purpose of diverting trade?

"Sir, when railways are owned by the State I think the foremost consideration must be to help to the utmost of their power the development of trade and to let the trade go to its natural outlets. In making these remarks I am not asking for any preference to be given to the port of Bombay. I am dealing with the question generally in the interests of the Indian people as a whole and especially the interests of the producers who are primarily affected by this manipulation of rates. I venture to submit that if the management of railways was vested in one and the same central authority, namely, the Government, most of these abuses would be removed.

"Sir, the next question I will deal with is the growth and development of industries and the encouragement of inter-provincial trade. The Government of India must have been convinced from the number of interpellations and resolutions on trade matters which have been coming before this Council, of how keenly the growth and development of industries in India is now being felt by the people of this country. It appears to me that railways are one of the principal means by which substantial encouragement can be given to the growth of industries in the interior of the country. Only recently during the discussion which took place on the Sugar resolution it was explained to us what methods are adopted by foreign countries to capture the trade of India. The payment of bounties and subsidies, the compulsion to plant and grow particular crops, and to sell them to particular manufacturing industries, the carriage by sea and land at less than commercial rates of freight are all considered legitimate means by foreign Governments to capture our trade. Surely it is not too much to ask that State railways, for which the country has paid enormously in the past, should be used for the purpose of helping and encouraging industries in the interior of the country. I know it is no use saying on the present occasion anything about, or asking, that these imports which compete with Indian industries should be made to pay higher rates of carriage on Indian railways, but surely, Sir, it is in no way unreasonable to ask that when goods are manufactured in India and are offered for transport they should be carried at special rates even though the quantities be smaller and the distances shorter than similar goods manufactured in other countries. I have no intention at present, I have not the time, to go into the large mass of figures I have; but it will suffice for my purpose to say that the general principle I am enunciating is certainly justified on the grounds of principle and policy. It is certainly not too much to ask that State-owned railways should carry raw materials to industrial factories and locally manufactured goods to the consuming markets in the neighbourhood at special rates. Such a policy may affect the railway revenue but if it does it will be to a very infinitesimal extent and that only for a time When local industries have developed they will form a source of substantial increase both in traffic and revenue. Apart from these considerations it is certainly not unreasonable to expect that the people of the country should reap some small advantage out of State-owned railways. Take the instance of oil manufacture. Oil seeds in India are sent for carriage over long distances in large quantities and are consequently quoted at very low rates, while oil manufactured in India is carried at second class rates. If you carry oil seeds at very cheap rates it is but fair in the interests of the development of industries in India that you should carry oil pressed out of these seeds at equally low rates, for the encouragement of local industries. Sir, the time at my disposal is so short that I cannot deal with the entire question as well as I should like to. I will therefore say a few words on the next question, namely, to centre the control of State railways in a single State Department located in India and amenable to Indian public opinion instead of as at present vesting it in different Boards of Directors in London. I have never been able to understand why, when the entire railways are owned by Government, when almost the whole of the Capital has been provided by Government, the Managing Companies'

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share being only 7 per cent., that the practical control in regard to management should vest in Boards of Directors in London.

"The more I have thought over the question the more I have been convinced that there can be no justification for governing these lines from 6,000 miles away from India instead of a central department in this country. Sir, I may be pardoned if I again refer to one point about which I feel keenly, and that is that when the Members of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Viceroy have adopted the name of 'the Government of India,' I want them to be in reality 'the Government of India,' largely independent in most matters affecting the interests of this country. One reason which was urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Clark in his speech on the last occasion was that he could not promise anything because the sanction of the Secretary of State would have to be obtained. Sir, when the non-official Members, drawn from different parts of India, meet here to urge what the needs and requirements of their countrymen are, they are constantly met by the reply that the matter does not rest with the Government of India but with the Secretary of State, and as regards the present question of railways, that the matter rests with the Managing Boards in London.

"Sir, I think that the time is fast coming, if it has not already arrived, when the Government of India should in reality be the Government of India, working in co-operation with the people of India, in promoting the best interests of this country, and I do feel, Sir, that this is one of the directions in which substantial reform is urgently needed.

"I will now deal with the actual effect of my resolution. My resolution merely asks Government to consider the desirability of laying down a policy of extending the State-managed railways from 6,800 miles gradually up to the time when all the lines are brought under their management. In the terms of the contracts existing between Government and Managing Companies, the only line that comes into consideration at present is the East India line. The contract with the East India Company falls due in 1919, and under its terms notice for determining it has got to be givin in 1917. We are now in 1915, and it is high time that Government should begin to consider very seriously the problem as to whether they will not, in the case of the East India line, give notice to terminate the contract in 1917. Sir, dealing with the East India line alone, I will in a few words point out what the position is. The East India Railway Company's share capital is, I think, $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or 10 crores of rupees. It will become payable, if the contract is terminated, along with the annuities which go on up to 1950. The contract with other lines fall in from 1925 to 1950, so that if my resolution is accepted, and if the policy which I advocate is laid down, it will not burden Government with the management of the entire system all at once. They will, at the interval of some years, get each line and bring it under their own management. In the case of the East India Railway, we have paid to them as their share of profits the sum of Rs. 25·93 lakhs for the previous year, and for the nine months during the last year, which is the latest date up to which figures are available, the sum of Rs. 17,88,000. That is to say, in addition to the rate of interest of 4 per cent per annum which is payable to them on their share capital, the amount of profits taken on the basis of 25 lakhs per annum gives them $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent more.

"Sir, I hope you will allow me about five minutes more to sum up. I have got a great deal more to say, but I will try to be as brief as possible

"It therefore follows that on the $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions of share capital which the East India Company has provided, you are paying them, on this basis, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. Surely the Government of India can well expect to obtain the capital necessary for the purpose without having to pay such excessive rates of interest, and, what is of even greater importance to the interests of the people of this country, vesting practically full control in the Board of Directors in London.

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"Sir, in conclusion I will merely draw the attention of Government to what was stated by the Hon'ble Member last year as the advantages of the present system. He said that the foremost advantage was that of obtaining capital through the Managing Companies. The other two advantages which he mentioned were, (1) that Government would not be able to bear the entire burden of State management all at one time. I have already dealt with that point. If the policy advocated by me is laid down, you will get the management of the East Indian Railway in 1919, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in 1925, and so on till 1950, so that you will not have the entire system in your hands till a long time hereafter. It will be a gradual working up of the area till you reach the maximum many years hence. (2) The question of training up experts for the purpose of management was the second advantage mentioned. I think that is also explained away by the point which I have already made. You are not going to have the whole system of railways under your management at once. When you do get the whole system by 1950 you will surely have reached the stage when you will be able to provide the requisite expert machinery necessary for the purpose.

"The only other point to which I should like to refer and on which much stress is laid is the help which these Managing Companies are said to give in the provision of capital. Sir, I venture to think that a great deal too much is being made of that. If you refer to the railway reports you will find that during recent years they have been borrowing at the rate of 4 per cent. All the debentures that are issued by the railways are guaranteed by Government. Surely Government need not employ middlemen, as these Managing Companies obviously are, for the purpose of borrowing money at such a high rate of interest and accept in the bargain company management of our railways. Sir, I venture to submit that if the suggestion which I put forward last year was accepted, namely, that if Government were to borrow at the rate of 4 per cent. which is the rate at which these Managing Companies are at present borrowing, they would secure what capital is necessary for their purposes. When Government are paying much higher rates under the present system both in the rate of interest on debentures *plus* the share of profits, surely there will even under that head be some saving to Government and the necessary funds will be available.

"I am of course not dealing with the special circumstances of the war, but when during ordinary times the Port Trusts, the Municipalities and Improvement Trusts, of Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras, Bombay and Karachi are able to borrow every year large sums of money at 4 per cent in India, it is not unreasonable to expect that Government on their own guarantee and with the security of the Railways, will be able to borrow both in India and in England, large sums of money at the same rate of 4 per cent. There is no meaning in not agreeing to pay 4 per cent direct and then paying not only 4 per cent through the Managing Companies, but also something more in the shape of profits, and accepting the control of Managing Companies in addition.

"It appears to me, Sir, that the interests of India demand that the centre of control of the management of the entire system of railways should rest with the Government of India and that they should be worked primarily in the best interests of the people of India."

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy :—"Sir, last year we had a resolution about railways and about this point of their management, and I favoured the present arrangement of management by Companies on certain grounds. The opinion I then expressed as regards the economic aspect of the question was formed in view of the fact that State management is more expensive than management by Companies. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings is higher under State management than under management by Companies. But now, on hearing the exhaustive speech of the Hon'ble Mover, I am convinced that the advantages of economy are counterbalanced by the disadvantage incidental to the present arrangement for division of

[*Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.*] [24TH MARCH, 1915.]

profits. For a proper elucidation of this point a detailed and exhaustive analysis of the whole position would of course be necessary, such as a body of experts, working jointly with the Railway Board, alone can undertake. And this I confidently hope Government will take in hand at an early date.

"Apart from the commercial and business aspect of the question, there are facts which would make one pause in his advocacy of management by Companies. The first and most foremost of course is the one relating to the differential treatment as regards rates on these Company-managed lines of internal and sea-borne commerce, to which the Hon'ble Mover has referred. The general complaint among merchants connected with the inland trade is that the schedule of freights on these lines for exports and foreign imports is much higher than the schedule for goods moved from one part of the country to another; or to be more precise, the rates inland from seaport towns are generally lower than between two intermediate stations. I am quite prepared to concede that, in cases where goods have to be transhipped at a junction station, an extra charge for handling is fair. But making every allowance it is difficult to believe that the higher rates are unavoidable. We have every right to insist that both external and internal trade should receive one and the same treatment on our railways, and all distinctions in favour of the former should be removed. Special facilities for the internal trade may perhaps be justified in principle; but no principle will sanction the imposition upon it of particularly onerous terms and conditions. Government might possibly succeed in enforcing a fairer adjustment of rates, but it is doubtful if, without State management, perfect equality of conditions for the two branches of the trade could be secured.

"Then there is another fact of serious importance connected with management by Companies. Public opinion in India is ripe for a large expansion of feeder railways by Companies formed by Indians or by firms doing business in the country The recent revision by the Secretary of State of the Branch Line terms testified to the earnest desire of Government to encourage the people. But it appears that under some arrangement between the big Companies and Government, these Companies have a powerful voice as regards sanction of schemes of feeder lines. They are only fractional owners of the railway systems, and yet with them lies the final say whether a proposed feeder line to a particular railway should be contructed or not This is wrong. Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, for instance, had some time ago two schemes—Nadiad to Kapadvanj and Godhra to Lunavada—connecting the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway with the interior. The Government of India sanctioned them, but the British Company raised difficulties in the matter of 'Rebate Terms.' The assistance required was, however, granted out of the general revenues. But everybody would not be so fortunate. The control is practically now in the hands of these British Companies who are expected shortly to appear in the field as competitors for the construction of feeder railways also. This situation is intolerable, and should there be no means of taking away this control from these Companies, that will be reason enough for the State to overhaul the whole system and to assume the management itself. If the system cannot be mended, the drastic alternative of ending it will have to be adopted, however inconvenient the course may be in other ways. There is undoubtedly a case for inquiry, and the time has come when a definite policy with regard to railway management should be enunciated by Government. I accordingly support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis:—"Sir, I beg to support the resolution so ably moved by the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. I have more than once expressed my views about the comparative merits of State management and management by Companies of these railways, and I still hold the view that the former has certain disadvantages from which the latter is free. Broadly speaking, it is a question of balance of advantage. Both managements have certain points in favour of them, but the main issue is, on

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which side lies the greater advantage. I have always been of opinion that State management is less economical under existing conditions. It may, however, be that the present disadvantages of this management will in future be considerably minimised. If they are, I would certainly prefer that to management by Companies. The question has to be decided one way or the other by Government with due regard to the interests of the Indian public. But as the time is coming on for a general renewal or revision of contracts, discussion at the present time is welcome. I feel certain Government will settle their future policy of Railway management on the broad grounds of public advantage and efficiency at a minimum of cost. The war will perhaps introduce for a good long time new conditions in Railway finance. This may involve the raising of increased capital under more difficult circumstances, and also an increase of activities on the part of Government in undertaking new lines without unnecessay delay. What they will be it will be idle to guess now. We must await developments, and when we reach again a settled state, Government will undoubtedly proceed to reconsider the whole position, and to decide upon a policy which will be conducive to the best interests of the country. Whatever arrangement is decided upon, greater liberty of action to the Government on the spot is essentially necessary. It will reduce unnecessary correspondence and enable people here to reach the authorities much more easily than if the central seat of Railway management under this dual control were so far away as in London. If management by Companies is ultimately decided upon, Government will necessarily consider and enforce improvement in the conditions. The presence of the Hon'ble Sir Henry Burt at the head of Railway affairs at the time of the final settlement of Government policy would have been a great help. He has, throughout his long official career, been watchful of Indian interests, and has worked hard to promote them. But he is leaving India, and may be succeeded by an officer of conspicuous ability and large experience. I am sure these interests will be safe in the Hon'ble Mr. Gillan's hands if he succeeds to the post. As the resolution presses forward a consideration of the settlement of railway policy only, there is nothing to object to in it, and I support it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid:—"Sir, I have listened with the greatest interest to the very able speech of my hon'ble friend. I fancy his object has been mainly to provide us with an interesting academic discussion in what is necessarily a rather dull session: my reason for thinking so is that he has enunciated a principle directly contrary to that which he stated, and with which I agreed, on Monday. He then stated that it was not desirable that the Government of India should involve itself in the details of commercial and other undertakings! He now proposes that the Government of India should involve itself in an enormous undertaking. I am glad to see my hon'ble friend Mr. Clark is looking a little happier than he might be under these conditions: from this I gather that it is not his intention to leave to his successors what would be a most terrible burden.

"Now, Sir, the resolution as worded presupposes that there is no Government control: I have been in this country some 27 years, and from railway men I have heard nothing but complaints of Government control and interference with private Companies. I know it is not nearly so bad as it was, but it still exists and we hear of it frequently in public speeches at Chambers of Commerce and other such places.

"My main objection to the principle here enunciated is that it reverses one very important principle, namely, decentralization. My hon'ble friend's proposal, instead of spreading out responsibility and general control, aims at bringing it all into one place, where Hon'ble Members and many of the public, apparently, will come in and take their part. My second objection is that it is adding a great deal of reponsibility to a Department which is already overburdened with work of a very varied nature. My third, and I think a very important objection, is that it aims at reducing the power and the initiative of the managers who are primarily responsible for controlling railways.

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"Company management is not, of course, perfect, but I think, on the whole, it is possibly rather more so than State management, and I should like to see the object aimed at rather to improve the system of Company management than to introduce what I feel to be the disabilities of Government control. I presume it is not suggested that one individual could possibly personally control all the railways in India: the question therefore is how best to secure decentralization and efficiency. To get the best out of individuals and out of corporations it is desirable to create an *esprit de corps* and enthusiasm for the service to which they belong, and managers should have a free hand to enable them to produce and carry out original and good work and they should be sufficiently long and sufficiently permanently in their posts to enable them to complete important works which they have undertaken. These, I think, come much more through Company management than through Government control: they may to some extent be present under Government management, but it is undoubtedly the case that State railway managers are transferred from one place to another and they do not know when they are going to be so transferred; therefore, they have not the same inducement to build up and carry out important and original works as Company managers have. I have said that Company control is not perfect, but I think it is more calculated than State control to get the best out of things: Company management would be more effective if some of the restrictions which are now placed on it were removed and if managers were also more free from the control of their Boards at Home in matters of detail. Presumably a railway manager, like other managers, is appointed because he is at the top of his profession, and he is absolutely trusted. If that is so, surely a Board or a Government should place the utmost reliance in and give the utmost power to the man on the spot whom they have appointed because they think he is the best man. Home Boards are valuable because of the experience, among other things, of those who form these Boards: they naturally should be consulted and should deal with all important matters of policy and other large questions; and no doubt they are exceedingly useful in that they are in touch with the largest money market in the world, and they also are able to get into close touch with the Home Government: but I should be inclined to reverse the present position as between the railway managers and the Company Boards. Instead of limiting the control of railway managers, I should be inclined to limit and confine the control of the Home Boards to vital matters and to large questions; I should leave details and ordinary routine work to the general management of the man on the spot who has been appointed because he is supposed to be capable of carrying out his work: if he prove not to be capable of doing so, then the simple solution would be to remove him and to replace him by another.

"My hon'ble friend's proposal that railway companies should gradually be eliminated with a view to State control seems to me to remove a very important incentive to progress, namely, healthy competition between two separate entities. What he said with reference to the Muttra-Aligarh railway is, in my opinion, perfectly correct: we in Bombay, during my considerable experience, have several times had to press on Government the necessity of constructing and extending certain lines: we have had to wait very often a great number of years, but I do not remember any line which we have believed to be necessary that we have not in the end succeeded in getting. I feel perfectly confident that in good time—perhaps in a good long time—we shall, in the matter of the Muttra-Aligarh line, also achieve our object.

"With these remarks, I should like to say that I do not desire to support the resolution which is now before us.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott:—"Sir, I rise to oppose this resolution. I feel that if it is accepted, competition will be killed, red tape will rule. Companies are as a rule open to be convinced that the minimum rates should be introduced in certain cases. I have not found State-managed railways equally so. Heads of State-managed railways are usually Royal Engineer Officers, continually being transferred to other lines, to military duties or sent

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off suddenly on field service. We cannot expect men under such conditions to be commercial experts. We must have commercial experts managing railways What State railways are better or equally as well managed as the Great Indian Peninsula, the East Indian Railway or the Bengal Nagpur Railway? I feel that this will be a blow to private enterprise, and I hope that Chambers of Commerce will be consulted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad:—"Sir, it is with great hesitation that I venture to take part in this debate, because I am not a business man, I am not a man connected with commerce and do not claim to have that experience which both my Hon'ble friends * on my right and left have. But I venture to offer a few remarks on this question that strike me as relevant. Following closely and with great interest the speech of my Hon'ble friend Sir Ibrahim, so far as I can gather, his complaint against the present system was that the Companies who are in charge of the management of these railways appropriate a good amount in the shape of their share of the profits, and he suggested that if Company management was done away with and State management substituted in its place this amount would accrue to the State That seemed to me to be the main ground of his proposition. No doubt he brought in other heads of argument, namely, the present disadvantages of different Companies working different railways—resulting in what are called the block rates, and other disadvantages to trade that he pointed out. But, so far as those disadvantages are concerned, I do not think that those difficulties are insuperable. Even, at present, Government have no doubt certain powers of control over these Companies, and those matters which affect trade adversely in the manner my friend has pointed out can certainly be dealt with by the State, and measures taken for their removal. If that is so, really it comes back again to the first point that my Hon'ble friend tried to make, namely, that a share of the profits, representing very large amounts, go to these Companies which could well be earned by the State. True, at first sight, that does appear to be so, but what strikes a layman like myself is this, that the management of railways or of any commercial venture by a department of the State can never be so economical or so efficient as management by Companies having a direct interest in the profits. And I should not be surprised to find, if it ever happened that the State undertook the management of these railways, that the profits dwindled, and that even after saving the present share of profits taken by the Companies, the State did ultimately in the result not make more than what is made by it under the present system.

"But besides that, what I do feel, Mr. Chairman, is that you can never have the enthusiasm, as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Marshall Reid said, imparted to a Government Department, that is shown in the management of these Companies. The great solicitude that the Companies have to show for the convenience of passengers, for the convenience of their customers, in order to serve them better day after day, is not a spirit that you can infuse into a State Department that works under ordinary routine rules, and that has no direct living interest in the success of the venture such as a Company and its employees have. Therefore, speaking as a layman, it does strike me, Mr. Chairman, that you cannot have an efficient economical or progressive management of railways by a State Department, and that the better course is, to my mind, to pursue the present policy, by which the management is vested in Companies who have a direct interest in making their services so acceptable to the public as to bring in every year more and more profits.

"As regards the other disadvantages, as I have pointed out, they can and should, in public interest, be dealt with and removed by proper State control or intervention. Taking this view, I for one am not in favour of the substitution of State management in place of the present system. As I said, I intervene in this debate with great hesitation because I cannot claim to have that great business experience which my Hon'ble friend Sir Ibrahim has, but it does

* The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid.

[*Mr. Setalvad ; Mr. Ghuznavi.*] [24TH MARCH, 1915.]

strike me, considering the matter in a logical way and judging it by common sense and general experience, that the substitution of State Agency as suggested by him may not prove successful or desirable. But I understand that all that his proposition seeks at this stage is that Government should give consideration to his suggestion."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi :—" Sir, I think we have all listened with very great interest to the speech which my friend Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has made at the time he moved his resolution, and I desire to congratulate him particularly on the manner in which he was able to marshall out his facts in the time at his disposal, particularly as he is unfortunately suffering from slight ill-health.

" Now, Sir, there is a Member of this Council whose genial presence we miss to-day and whose wit and repartee have not resounded in this Council Chamber this session—I mean the Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar. Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar was also very much interested in the question of railways, and last year he also moved a certain resolution, not quite of the same nature as the present one, though a certain portion of it had the same effect as the present resolution. His resolution I would point out was more in the nature of a mandate. He wanted the Government to straightway appoint a Commission to inquire into the whole question, whereas the resolution which my friend the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has moved merely urges that the question of the future policy with regard to railway management may be considered.

" Well, Sir, this is a very large question and I venture to think that there may be something to be said against it, but there is a good deal also to be said in favour of it. I should like, with your permission, Sir, to draw the attention of this Council to some of the salient points in the history of railway development in India. Between 1850 and 1869 the first railways constructed in India were built by Companies under contract with Government, which guaranteed to them a fixed interest on the capital They were also given, by the Government, land free of charge, and under the terms of those contracts the Government reserved to itself the power to purchase those lines at the end of 25 or 50 years. Now, as early as 1853, Lord Dalhousie, however, laid down the principle that the maintenance and control of the railway system should be in the hands of the State. This resulted eventually in the State constructing and managing all railways between the years 1869 and 1879 until, I think, the time of Lord Ripon. From 1880 up to the present time, owing to various circumstances over which the Government of India had no control, construction and management of railways have been carried on partly by the State and partly by Companies with capital raised partly by Government and partly by Companies, the result being that some of the most important lines, such as the Eastern Bengal, North Western and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways are managed and owned entirely by Government, whereas the only lines of magnitude not owned by Government are the Southern Punjab, the Bengal and North Western Railways. The rest are nearly almost owned by Government and managed by Companies. Therefore, as my friend the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola very forcibly pointed out, out of a total of about 25,000 miles, 6,800 miles are already worked and managed by the State And thus it will be seen that the net result has been that the greater part of the railways already belongs to the State.

" Looking at the financial side of the question, we see that out of a total outlay, up to 1912, of a sum of 352 millions, Government have already found means to provide 334 millions and the Managing Companies only 18 millions. It seems to me, therefore, that it is only a question of finding the remaining 18 millions to enable the Government practically to own all the railways. The disadvantages of management by Companies under these circumstances are primarily financial loss to the State and therefore to the tax-payer. There are other serious disadvantages in the system. Having regard to the costs in the working of Indian railways, the rates are certainly

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very excessive compared to those of other countries, and therefore local trade suffers. This again, has been very effectively pointed out by the Hon'ble Mover. The principle which guides Railway Companies in managing their lines appears to be a question of making the greatest profits without due regard to the broader policy, namely, the convenience and welfare of the public. One instance will suffice, namely, the condition of third-class passengers and third-class carriages. I do not desire to detain the Council by giving a description of what prevails as regards third-class carriages and third-class passengers, because I find that my friend, to whom I have already referred—I mean the Hon'ble Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar—dealt very exhaustively with the subject, and painted in vivid colours the state of things which prevails. In other countries of the world,—England, France, Italy,—third-class carriages are patronised by almost everybody, and they are very well managed; but unfortunately in India third-class passengers are put to the greatest hardship.

"Then again, Sir, there is the question of the employment of Indians. I find that out of a total of something like 58,900 employees, including both those on the railways managed by the State as well as those managed by the Companies, there are altogether 57,000 odd Indians; but these Indians are mostly in the lower grades of service. In the higher grades the number of Indians I feel certain is comparatively small.

"Therefore, generally speaking, the objection to State management can be summed up by saying that as the controlling agency and the central authority seem to be divided between the Government of India here and the Board of Directors of the managing Companies in London, this dual control stands in the way of progress, and is a distinct disadvantage both to Government and to the people; whereas if the entire control and management had been centred in the State the people of the country would have had much greater chance of getting their grievances redressed by approaching Government, as Government is always amenable, I hope, to public opinion in this country. We are not very much concerned with feeder lines and branch lines. They are certainly on a different footing and Government can well deal with them as they think best. Again, the question of the supply of capital and the aid received from Companies I certainly regard as a myth. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott has pointed out the fact that if the management of railways was taken over by the State, competition will be killed. In that connection I would only like to say that, as far as I have been able to understand from what has fallen from my friend the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, he only meant that the management of trunk lines should be taken over by the State and wishes to leave out the question of branch lines entirely; there is no reason why branch lines and feeder lines should not be made over to different Companies and why healthy competition should not be encouraged. With these few words, I have very great pleasure in according my hearty support to the resolution which my friend the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has moved."

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"Sir, I am very much in the position in which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Setalvad is; I am not a business man nor a railway man and I have not the smallest desire to intervene in this discussion. But, Sir, there is a distinct advantage in a Council like this, where there are Hon'ble Members who are experts and Hon'ble Members who are not experts, there is a distinct advantage in the fact that technical considerations can be judged from the large stand-point of common sense. I have listened with great interest to the arguments for, and the arguments against, the proposal of my Hon'ble friend, and I will say at once that I am in strong sympathy with the resolution which has been moved by him. It is in fact an old resolution which was discussed in this Council, and which I think met with the general approval of the non-official Indian members of this Council. Mr. Setalvad objects to the resolution, I think, chiefly on the ground that economic and progressive management would not be ensured if Company management was superseded by State management. Well I wholly dissent from this view. At any rate it is a view which has not been tested. We have a large number of railways which are managed by the State. We have the expression that the

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proof of the pudding is in the eating. What has been the outcome of this management? Is the Government satisfied with it? Has the management in these cases been progressive and economical? Has it come up to the standard of expectations on the part of the Government? I am inclined to think that the answer will be in the affirmative. At any rate we look forward to an answer on this point being given by the Hon'ble Member in charge. If in the past State-managed railways have been conducted upon progressive and economic lines, if they have given a fair dividend, if they have not been a burden upon the State, we are entitled to ask the Government to extend the sphere of State operations in this direction. But my Hon'ble friend has not met that point, which I regard as the strongest argument in favour of the resolution which has been moved by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola complained of the large protfits which year after year go to the pockets of the Companies. I think he fixed it at about a crore of rupees a year. My friend Mr. Setalvad has nothing to say to that. What about those profits? Should they not go into the pockets of the Government and the tax-payer rather than into the pockets of Companies located in England? What is the answer to this question? I take my stand upon that crucial position. Unless there are overwhelming reasons in favour of this drain of public money I think we ought to stop it, and such reasons have not been stated in this Council. At any rate Mr. Setalvad has nothing whatever to say to this argument. Therefore, unless we are compelled by the necessities of the situation, by the exigencies of administration, to put this large amount of money year after year into the pockets of the Companies, I say that State management must be preferred to Company management. Then, Sir, it has been suggested by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Marshall Reid that it would be opposed to the principle of decentralisation. I am entirely in favour of decentralisation. I think we in this Council Chamber are all advocates of provincial autonomy. We all look forward to that consummation. No Indian member would oppose the development of the principle of decentralisation. But I am convinced that the principle of decentralisation will not be jeopardised by the acceptance of the resolution of my Hon'ble friend. I think I can suggest a means out of it. You have these railways in different provinces, Bengal, Bombay, Madras and so on. Why not place the administration of these railways under the provincial Governments, which I think would be much more feasible, having a central board to co-ordinate the administrative agencies of the different Governments That would be decentralisation coupled with the exercise of central authority for the purposes of co-ordination. What has my Hon'ble friend got to say to this? Then, Sir, another argument brought forward by my Honble friend is that the department is overburdened. Surely with the growth of administration every department is over-burdened. I am sure my Hon'ble friends on the other side, Members of the Executive Council, find their departments getting more and more over-worked year after year, according to the growth of administrative exigencies. That is a fact, a permanent fact, which we must face year after year. What is the obvious remedy? Strengthen the department. Surely a great scheme of reform is not to be postponed or sacrificed on account of a ground, I do not wish to use the word disrespectfully, so flimsy as this. Then, Sir, another argument which has been brought forward by my friend is, that the manager ought to have large powers of initiative. Surely the Government can give these powers to the manager on the spot quite to the same extent as the Companies can. I will give a concrete instance. We have Colonel Browne, Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, an admirable officer; I believe he has got a large power of initiative; I do not think the Railway Board interferes with him in matters of detail. Therefore, tested by the arguments on the other side, the proposition is unassailable and ought to be accepted. Tested by the arguments in favour of it the proposition is of overwhelming cogency. State railways, State management, means management by the Government. Sir, year after year, the Government is becoming more and more national, year after year our voice is becoming more and more potent; therefore within a measurable distance of time State management will mean management of railways by the people and through the representatives of the

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people. That is what State management will ultimately imply. But perhaps it may be said that I am looking far ahead. Let me confine my vision nearer home. At present State management means a management more responsive to public opinion than Company management can ever be. State management means a management which pays greater attention to the requirements of the people than to the requirements of £ s. d. Therefore having regard to these considerations, I do hope that Government will see their way to accept this resolution. And what after all is the resolution? A most modest resolution, requesting not that the Government should introduce any revolutionary change all at once, but that it should consider the desirability of what should be the future policy in regard to State railways.

"Sir, it is a very modest resoluti n, I think Government might accept it, Government might consider the proposal, if Government finds that the proposal should not be accepted, it may be rejected. But, surely, in view of the fact that in 1919 and 1925 the leases of two Companies will expire, the resolution raises a question of public policy that should be considered and I hope and trust that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department will be able to accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar:—"Sir, the question as to the relative merits of State management and management by Companies of State-owned railways is not an easy question. We have to consider several aspects of the question before we can solve it. To begin with we have to determine whether from an administrative point of view the State can conveniently take over the management of all its 25,000 miles of railway. Besides, there is the financial consideration. No doubt State management is in some respects more advantageous. As the Hon'ble Mover has pointed out if the State takes up the management it can secure to itself all the profits without having had to share them with Companies. Sometimes we want preferential rates, if the State has control over the working of its railways there will be greater chance for such rates being allowed. These rates are necessary for the economic advancement and the development of agriculture in the country. Under State management convenience of the travelling public will be better attended to. If the management is in the hands of the State, public convenience will be of primary consideration. Then, again, if the management of the State railway is in the hands of the State, the State can directly deal with complaints and suggestions for improvement. As it is, Government has to refer them to the managing Companies. In many cases provincial Governments have to approach the Companies through the Government of India. The procedure involves delay. If the management is in the hands of the State and some of the powers of the Government of India being delegated to provincial Governments, small matters could be dealt with on the spot and delay and correspondence avoided. These are some of the apparent advantages Do these advantages outweigh the difficulties? It is a question for experts to answer, they alone can say whether on the whole State management is advantageous or not. What the resolution seeks is the consideration of the policy of State management. It cannot be said that the matter is not worth being considered. On the other hand, in view of the fact that the period of some of the contracts will expire by 1919, I think an early consideration is necessary. With these observations, Sir, I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Monteath:—"Sir, the question of State *versus* Private management of Indian railways was unofficially before the commercial public in 1907 when, as a Member of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce Committee, I remember that there were rumours of the transference of certain lines from State to Private management. The subject was one that had been talked about and was publicly brought up at the annual meeting of our Chamber at the end of that official year, early in 1908, when the Vice-President spoke in favour of State management and was supported in a speech by Sir Ernest Cable. I refer to this as I wish to say that these were personal opinions and not those of the Chamber as it was known that commercial views were divided.

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This latter was proved on a subsequent reference to the membership as a result of which no action was deemed necessary in following up the proposals. On the whole the feeling was that opinion tended distinctly in the direction of rather relieving the Government of the commercial part of its administration of the railways. The late Mr Thos Robertson, who came to India to study and report on Indian Railways, arrived at the conclusion that the disadvantages of direct State management outweighed any advantages which it might possess. He favoured the leasing of all our railways to Companies to work, giving his reasons: firstly, that Government would be in a stronger position to watch over the interests of the country and to hold the balance between contesting parties; and secondly, that the public would have the results from healthy competition between different Companies. The question is a debatable one as we have seen from to-day's speeches, and I do not propose attempting to answer the many points raised by members, though I would like to ask one question on the one brought forward by several speakers as to the amount paid for home management. Is it supposed that Government are going to work railways for nothing? From opinions previously gathered State management will cost more than Private control. Then with regard to the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjee that a Central Board could be relieved through provincial management, I think that if this system was introduced the tug of war over the Muttra-Aligarh extension would be just as great, if not greater than at present. The subject is debatable and all I ask on behalf of our Chamber in Bengal is that if it is to be considered the matter should be made the subject of full reference and inquiry commercially. Meantime, I have no authority to give an opinion from the Chamber but for myself feel that the outcome of any inquiry would involve no great change in the present system, as in my opinion, subject to improvements in details which we all recognise are possible, we are best as we are. In principle we do not in these days seek centralisation, but rather decentralisation; and on this ground I would not support any motion for change."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya :—"Sir, there is no doubt that the question raised by the resolution is a somewhat technical one, and it might well, as such, frighten off a layman from discussing it. But it seems to me, Sir, that if the layman finds the money which experts experiment with and sometimes waste, the representatives of layman are entitled to bring to the notice of the Government points which affect the layman, *i.e.*, the general tax-payer. In dealing with the question, I will first take up the objections raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid, the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott, and the Hon'ble Mr. Monteath. The Hon'ble Mr. Monteath at one time seemed inclined not to commit himself to any particular view, but in his concluding remarks he, too, distinctly showed himself in favour of leaving things as they are. I was surprised to hear the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid characterise the discussion raised by the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola as an academic discussion. I cannot think of a discussion having a more practical bearing and importance than the present one. I do not think that the mere circumstance that my friend Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola enunciated a principle to-day which the Hon'ble Member Mr. Reid thought was in conflict with another which he had enunciated another day, affords sufficient warrant for such a remark as he has made. Mr. Reid further said that Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's remarks would appear to presuppose that there is no Government control over railways at present. I do not think there was anything in the remarks of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola which would suggest that that was so. I thought he distinctly said, on the contrary, that the Government did exercise a certain amount of control over all Railways in the country through the Railway Board and in other ways.

"But the most important objection taken by Mr Reid was that the resolution runs counter to the principle of decentralisation. I did not not know, Sir, that the Hon'ble Member was so deeply attached to the principle of decentralisation. I thought he had only a practical business man's regard for the principle which was found to be favourable to the business in hand at a particular moment. At any rate there are some business men who answer that description,

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When we ask for decentralisation in matters of political administration, these good friends say: 'Decentralisation will lead to deterioration and inefficiency; it will lead to a weakening of the central authority, which enforces economy and ensures efficiency.' But when we ask that the State should manage the railway lines by its own direct agency and not through Companies, the merits of decentralisation are preached to us, and we are asked to continue to make an annual sacrifice of a crore and more of the public money at its altar. Mr. Reid admitted that the management by Companies did leave something to be desired; but he said that the fault lay in the restrictions that were imposed by Government upon Railway Companies and in the restraints that were imposed by the Boards of those Companies upon the managers out here. Mr. Reid would leave the man on the spot practically entirely free, except in certain important matters of principle, which the Board might lay down. That would lead, Sir, to a larger amount of public money being swallowed by these Companies than is being done at present.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott complained that if the resolution were accepted it would kill competition. Competition between whom? Competition between persons whose sole concern is to make as much profits out of the business as they can and who care for the interests of the public only in so far as it affects the prosperity of their business. The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott also urged that the Government will find it difficult to obtain the services of commercial experts. Well, I wish my friend had made himself sure of his facts before he made such a statement. He would then have found that it was the State that supplied the largest number of commercial experts to the Companies both in this country and even on the Boards of these Companies in London. I will tell him something about it by and by.

"This therefore is the position. The object of the resolution is to suggest that the system of State management of Railways should be extended as the Government will thereby save a large sum of money which it pays at present to Companies as net profits and the public will receive other benefits besides. We all know that the railways have cost the people of India a tremendous sum, nearly 600 crores, or £400 millions, has been invested up to this day in railways. Up to 1900 railways did not yield a profit; from 1900 upwards they have yielded a profit. True, last year, owing to the special exigencies of the war, the profits came to ·53 per cent, and they are estimated to be ·32 per cent only in the following year. But they have yielded better returns in previous years and the sum total of the net profits they yield to us is not an insignificant amount and there is every reason to think that if the Government takes up the management of all the railways in its hands, the money invested can be made to yield a much larger return. The Irrigation Department affords an excellent illustration and argument. A large sum of public money has been invested in it. That Department is entirely managed by State agency and it yields the handsome profit of over 5 per cent. Railways have been largely managed by the agency of Companies, and they have never given much above 1 per cent of profit! I doubt not, Sir, that if the management of all State railways is taken up by the State, there will be a distinct and a large gain in the sum total of our profits from them.

"It was stated by one speaker that railways managed by Companies are managed more cheaply than those managed by the State. That is not so. If I had the time, I would show that the smaller percentage of working expenses shown by some Company-managed lines is due to causes which can easily be explained. For instance, the East Indian Railway Company shows a much smaller percentage of working expenses than the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and the North-Western Railway. The reasons are that the East Indian Railway has passed through better soil than the other two lines; and owing to its comparative nearness to a port, has had greater facility in getting materials for construction and equipment. Then the East Indian Railway traverses the most densely populated parts of the country; it has got a large number of large towns and cities on the railway line; and thus commands both a large passenger traffic and a large goods traffic; it has a port for both exports and imports; and has less haulage on account of up and down traffic. Its

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wagons carry grains to Calcutta, and bring back imported articles and coal, and lastly, what is a most important thing, it has got coal-fields on the line. For these reasons the working expenses on the East Indian Railway are smaller than those on the other lines. The Great Indian Peninsula, North-Western Railway, and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway have to carry coal from much longer distances and on that one ground alone their working expenses are very largely increased. So far as regards working expenses. I will now notice another argument which has been raised in favour of Company management, namely, that the capital invested in the railways has been provided by the Companies. My friend, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, has pointed out that 93 per cent of the capital invested in railways in India has been provided by the Indian tax-payer, and only 7 per cent by the Companies. No one will question that this small fraction also can be easily provided by the people, if the substance of the proposal before the Council commends itself to the Government of India.

"Then, Sir, there is the question whether Government can command the services of men competent to manage these railways. The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott has said, it cannot. In answer to that I would point out that at present the State trains a large number of the experts who work the railways which are managed by Companies. Look at the chief officers of those Companies, their Agents, Engineers, Auditors, Traffic Managers, etc. A large percentage of these officers are drawn by the Companies from men who have been employed in the first instance and often for a long time by the State. Their services are taken either on loan or after resignation or retirement. Take the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. We have Major Hepper there, who was formerly employed by the State. Take the East Indian Railway, its late Agent, the late Sir W. R Dring, its present Chief Auditor, Mr. Marshall, won distinction in the service of the Government and then transferred them to the Company. Similarly on the Madras Railway we find Captain Magniac, as Officiating Agent, and Mr. P. C. Mole, as Chief Auditor. The Agent of the South Indian Railway, Mr. A. Muirhead, till lately belonged to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, we find that the late Agent, Major Shelly, the late Chief Auditor, Mr. Hoskyn, and the present Traffic Manager, Mr. Wood, were all at one time in the service of the State. The late Agent of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, Mr. Manson, belonged formerly to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and the late Auditor, Mr. R. Dinwoodie, was also formerly a servant of the State. So also Major Carew Smyth, Agent of the Nizam's Railway.

"Even after retirement it is the men who have received their training and acquired experience and distinction in the service of the State that guide the affairs of the Railway Companies. For instance, Colonel Sir William Bisset, who held a responsible office under the Government is now the Chairman of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and the Assam Bengal Railway Boards in London. Sir Frederick Upcott, late President of the Railway Board, has joined the Board of the East Indian Railway Company as Chairman. Our late colleague Sir T. R. Wynne, who retired about six months ago, as President of our Railway Board, and who was appointed by the Secretary of State, Government Director of Indian Railways in England, *i.e.*, to represent the Government of India in all the Boards of Railway Companies in England, has, it is stated in the papers, accepted the Managing Directorship of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company! The Managing Director of the South Indian Railway, Mr. Neville Priestley, was formerly a Traffic Manager on one of our Railways, and the Secretary to the Railway Board at another time. I can give many more instances of this kind, but I will not. I have said enough to show that so far as expert knowledge and talent for business is concerned, the State has commanded it in a much larger measure than any Company can command, and that it is high time that a system were adopted by which the Indian tax-payer, and not the Company manager, should receive the full benefit of the services of men who have been trained at his expense.

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"We might now consider the advantages of State management of Railways. The first advantage would be the saving of a crore of rupees a year, the loss of which I am sure the Hon'ble the Finance Member cannot look upon with complacence—not only the Finance Member, but I am sure no Member of the Government of India can conscientiously allow a crore of rupees to be given away year after year as net profits to Railway Companies, when that crore saved and spent upon the education of the people can, in the course of a few years, change the face of the country, by rescuing the people from the ignorance in which they are steeped and the misery and helplessness to which they are consequently exposed. That will be the certain initial gain. But I claim that it the State takes up the management of its railways from Companies the net profits will steadily increase. Under the prevailing system, the working expenses have been growing enormously; under the system we advocate, they would, we expect, be sensibly cut down. There would be more economy generally,—less expenditure, more economy and larger profits: this will be no mean advantage.

"The second advantage would be to passengers. At present the interests of passengers are not much cared for. The third-class rate ought to be lowered. It may be said that it is the lowest in the world. But labour also is cheapest of all the world in this country, and the people have contributed the money which has been invested in the building up of the railways. The third-class fare should be brought down to 1½ pies per mile throughout. At present some Railways are quoting the maximum of 2½ pies per mile. On every railway of which the State takes up the management, the rates should be at once made uniform and reasonably low. This will not involve loss to the State, but as the post-card has increased the postal revenue reduced rates will lead to greater traffic, and therefore to a greater total income in the end.

"Nor is the change advocated less peremptorily called for in the interests of Trade. The need for it here is, if anything, greater. As my Hon'ble friend, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, has pointed out, there are differences in rates that cannot be justified for a moment; there is an absence of the right principle in fixing them. Rates for raw exports are more favourable than rates for finished articles; rates for foreign imports are more favourable than rates for indigenous articles and for inter-provincial trade. The Council will be surprised to hear that the rates for imported wines and spirits are of the 1st class, namely, ⅓rd of a pie per maund per mile, while the rate for Ganges water is of the 4th class, namely ¾ths of a pie! Wines and spirits imported from abroad are thus far more favoured under the present system than the holy water of the Ganges, which the vast millions of this country regard as a thing which every human being will be blest to have a portion of! Then look at other rates. The rates for *ghee*, an essential article of food for the people, and for oils, are very heavy, while the rate for oil-seeds is very low. There is no doubt a General Classification Committee which fixes rates, but notwithstanding that there are these anomalies, and these would certainly be avoided and corrected if the Government took over the management of all State railways in its own hands and put an end to the competition between the various Companies. There would be then no mercenary interests left which would rejoice in earning large profits at the expense of the general public.

"A third advantage to which I would invite attention will be a larger employment of Indians on the Railways. It is notorious that at present the number of Indians who receive appointments on them in the higher grades is very small. The Government, I am thankful to say, have taken note of this fact, and have done something to improve matters. I hope that improvement will continue, but the present state of affairs is deplorable. Not only is the number of Indians employed very small, but the few that are employed do not receive fair treatment. As an instance, I may mention, that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway exchanges passes for Eurasian employés of other railways with its own, but it does not issue exchange passes for Indian employés. Indians therefore suffer doubly under the existing system. For all these reasons it is necessary, Sir, that the question raised by the resolution should be seriously taken up and settled once for all in a statesmanlike manner.

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"My Hon'ble friend Mr. Marshall Reid and some other members seemed alarmed at the suggestion that the Government of India should take up more burdens of a commercial nature. The Government of India, Sir, of all the Governments know of—and I know of a few—occupy a very peculiar position. The Government of India are one of the biggest banking, trading, commercial concerns known to mankind. They are a large business firm dealing in different kinds of businesses. Take the Salt Department and the Irrigation Department—these are very large departments. The Government have managed them, and managed them successfully too. Any department of business which the Government have thought it proper to take up in their hands, they have found men and money to manage them. And here in the matter of the Railways the policy was laid down, as my friend Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has pointed out, in 1880. The Government decided then that the Government should buy up all the Railways from the Companies as soon as possible. It had steadily carried out that policy. The question raised by the resolution is not that the State should become the owner of the Railways, for that it already is, but that it should like the management of its railways in its own hands. The time for it has come. The existing lease of the East Indian Railway will expire in 1919. If it is not to be renewed, notice must be given to them in 1917. I hope the Government will decide to give them such notice. The East Indian Railway Company have earned enormous profits. They were given a present of 6½ millions when the line was purchased by the Government. Of the 32 millions of capital, at which the price of the line was fixed, 26 millions was paid in hard cash and credit was given to the Company for over 6 millions as their share of the profit. They are now receiving interest on that amount, and, over and above that, they are receiving a good share of the net profits for working the railway. This last should be saved to the people.

"Sir, some Hon'ble Members have said that, if the Government took up the management of the railways, the working expenses would swallow up much of the profits of which we have been talking. That is due to want of acquaintance with the facts—"

The Hon'ble the Vice-President:—"The Hon'ble Member has already used up his time. I must ask him to draw his remarks quickly to a close."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"I will, Sir. A glance at the Financial Statement which was placed on the table yesterday will show that what my friend the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has his eye upon is the net profits, which are left after excluding all working expenses, and after excluding all the interest payable on the amount invested in the railways. They are net profits pure and simple, no deduction will have to be made in them, if the Government should take up the management of the railways in their hands. It will only mean that instead of allowing those profits to go into the hands of the Companies who manage the railways from London, they should be retained by the Government in their hands. The Government of India are in an immensely better position to manage the railways, to protect and promote the interests of the public, both in the matter of passenger traffic and trade, than Companies in London can ever be. I, therefore hope, Sir, that the resolution will commend itself to the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry, and generally to the Government of India, and that a decision will soon be arrived at laying down that when the existing contracts expire, the State shall take over the management of the East Indian Railway, and subsequently of the Great Indian Peninsula and other Railways."

The Hon'ble Mr. Das:—"Sir, I had no intention of speaking on this resolution, which, as the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee said, is a very simple one, if you look at the resolution as it is worded. The resolution simply requests that the Governor General in Council will consider whether

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the policy that now exists with regard to the management of these railways should continue in view of past experience on a review of the results of the past management, or whether there should be a departure and a new system should be introduced. If the resolution, as worded, is accepted, these questions would have naturally to be decided and discussed by men who are experts in this line. But the discussion has been drawn into a wider area and opinions have been expressed on matters on which even a layman feels inclined to take a part in the discussion The two or three Hon'ble Members, the Hon'ble Mr. Reid and the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad and the Hon'ble Mr. Monteath who have spoken opposing the resolution, have said (that is the Hon'ble Mr. Monteath and the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad have said) that they do not like to express any definite opinion as they are laymen. As regards the Hon'ble Mr Reid, he says that the managing agency system may be improved. So far as the opposition goes, nobody has given any definite opinion to the effect that the present system has been eminently successful and should be continued. So no reason whatever has been shown as to why the resolution as it stands, which is that it is *desirable* that the matter should be reconsidered, should not be accepted. We have been referred to questions of a very important character, and the matter has been viewed in the light, as it were only of a question of commercial importance. I ask, Sir, is the railway system in India to be managed merely on the grounds of profit and loss? Is it actually a commercial business? Have the railways no other purpose to serve? We have been told that, to remove the present system of management would kill competition. Is the management of the railways in India to be thrown open to world competition? Any managing Company that undertakes to work it on the smallest percentage of return, is such Company to be allowed to manage it? What would it be if a German Company undertakes to work it on the cheapest lines? Sir, mere financial considerations should not outweigh other considerations for which it is the duty of the State to maintain railways. Managing agencies are always influenced by commercial motives When we were discussing the Companies Bill, the Hon'ble Member in charge of Commerce and Industry observed that managing agents sometimes might use their influence to the detriment of those who are really interested in a Company, and we were told then that he (Hon'ble Member for Commerce) had received opinions to that effect. I do not know what his opinion with regard to managing agents is now. If he has changed his opinion, I would congratulate the managing agents of railway Companies. At any rate, Sir, a thing, whatever it be, which Government has to maintain for the growth of prosperity of a country, for strategic purposes and for other purposes of a very important nature, should not be controlled by commercial influences or motives only. The dominant motive ought to be something other than commercial. We have had experience of commercial motives dominating over other more important motives in the case of the East India Company, and we know how objects which are of a nobler nature, which are more befitting the position of a Government were sacrificed to commercial motives. In fact, anything in which the people are interested, and in which the Government is interested, should not be allowed to be controlled by commercial motives only.

"It has been said that to deprive the managing agents of the control of these Companies would be subversive of the principle of decentralisation. As far as I understand decentralisation, it means that there must be a central authority, and delegation of the powers of that authority descends to other subordinate authorities. What is sought here and was expressly advocated by the Hon'ble Mr. Reid, was to increase the power of the manager on the spot, and to let the Home Board of Directors remain as it is. Where is the central power of this present decentralisation system? Would this all powerful manager be the central authority? If so, why have this Home Board? Decentralisation must have a central authority from which flows all authority by means of delegation.

"Sir, the supreme consideration which ought to guide Government in determining the system of management for these lines ought to be the

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interests of the people. The Mover of the resolution has referred to certain instances where the industrial interests of the people have suffered under the present management, and we have managing agents who represent the commercial interests of another country of a foreign character. What guarantee is there that we are not unwittingly being carried back to the days of the East India Company?

"As regards expenses and how it will be a saving, much has been said; therefore, I will not repeat them. Besides that, I am not sure when the guillotine of the time-limit is likely to descend on me. With these remarks, Sir, I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Barua:—"Sir, I must admit that in this matter I am as much a layman as many of my Hon'ble friends have admitted themselves to be; and as a layman I will only speak a few words that strike me as matters of common sense. My Hon'ble friends Mr. Surendranath Banerjee and others have very effectively answered all the objections which have been advanced against the resolution and I endorse all their views.

"The first point that strikes me, Sir, is that it seems absurd on the face of it that the Government should have so little control in the management of a concern in which it pays more than 90 per cent of the outlay. The amount of control which Government now has over the Company-managed railways is really so insignificant that it can exercise very little power in their internal administration. It can never have that effective control of affairs to which as by far the major partner it is entitled to have. Some of my friends have suggested that Government management will not be economical and will lead to loss, and others that Government will be in want of proper experts. Arguments like these only prove the weakness of the cause they advocate and have to be advanced only because there are none better. It is really little compliment to Government to suggest that it is a wasteful uneconomical body, the body that is managing all the affairs of the Indian Administration. To say that by taking over railways into its own hands it will by its wonted want of economy make them a burden on the people is to cast a reflection that Government has been wasting our money in all that it is doing and has been a burden to the people rather than a help. This is, I am afraid, too sweeping a remark which very few of my friends will be prepared to accept. As regards finding experts also I cannot believe that the powers of the Government will not equal or even excel the powers of the Companies. I hope the Government will not be in any difficulty about getting hold of the best of experts and any number of them that may be required.

"Another thing which the Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya pointed out and one that cannot be ignored is the question of the employment of Indians both in the upper and lower grades of the railway service. It is only proper that the people who directly contribute to the maintenance and traffic of the railways should have a fair field for employment in the railway service. For this it is essential that the Provincial Governments should have an effective control over the appointments available on the lines that pass through their respective Provinces. This will be possible only if the entire management rests with Government and a process of centralization and decentralization is adopted as in the case of other Government departments.

"Further, the course suggested in the resolution is really no adoption of a new policy or departure from any policy laid down by Government. The original agreements with the Companies to the effect that they would have the leases for a certain period only and that after the expiration of that period the Government will have the right to take up the working of the lines into its own hands, by themselves indicate that the Government always contemplated taking over the railways as soon as they had gone through the earlier stages of their development and allowed the Companies sufficient remuneration for their trouble. When Government has found almost all the capital for the railways, it is unjust to the people as well as to the Government that

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such an important department should be left in the management of private Companies perpetually, merely because they had contributed an insignificant percentage of the outlay. The contracts with some of the Railways are going to expire shortly; and, as the Hon'ble Mover pointed out last year and has repeated now, it is time that the question is brought pressingly forward for the consideration of the Government. The people want that the Government should have the railway management in their hands; they have greater confidence in Government management than in Company management. And I think the Government should make up its mind, in the interests of the people and in response to their desire, to satisfy them by taking all railways into its own hands as contracts fall due. This will add to the coffers of the State and the convenience and comforts of the public. I trust the matter will receive the favourable consideration of the Government. I whole-heartedly support the resolution as many of my friends have done."

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark :—" Sir, I trust that the Hon'ble Member who has moved this resolution and those Hon'ble Members who have supported it, will not think me lacking in courtesy if I make no attempt to discuss in detail the complex question which has been raised, the question, that is, of the rival merits of Government or Private management of railways. If I do not do so, it is not that I fail to appreciate the great importance of the problem to Indian industry and commerce, but last year, as Council knows, there was a debate on this same question, in the course of which I reviewed the main factors on either side, and it would be a waste of the time of Council, if I were now once more to go over the same ground. I explained then that it would be entirely outside the scope of the debate, were I to offer personally or on behalf of Government any opinion on the merits of the conflicting considerations which can be urged on either side of the controversy, and, it would be equally unsuitable if I were to attempt to do so now.

" At the same time I think I ought to offer some comments on some of the points which have been raised in the course of what - I think we shall all agree—has been a very interesting and very instructive debate. It was opened by the very able speech of my Hon'ble friend Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. I listened very carefully to it, and it seems to me that the questions which the Hon'ble Member raised resolve themselves into two main questions of principle, firstly, should we work our railways on competitive lines? and secondly, should our railways be run on commercial lines? I am aware the Hon'ble Member did not specifically put the matter in that way. For instance, he raised the question of block rates, and complained that there was harm done to agriculture and industry by the system through which one Railway Company is enabled to charge a specially high rate for short distances over its own railway in order to prevent goods getting on to another line. Well, I will go so far as to agree that sometimes that block-rate system may cause injury to agricultural interests. But block rates are only one aspect of the competitive system and represent only one side of the competitive system. Following the principle which I have just enunciated, I do not propose to say whether I regard the competitive system to be better or the non-competitive system. But we must regard it as a whole, and if there is that disadvantage, we must also realise that there are advantages on the other side. It is owing to competition that the type of accommodation has improved. One line competes with another and endeavours to give better accommodation to passengers. And similarly they compete to get traffic not only by block rates but by offering lower rates over long leads on agricultural produce down to the ports and agriculture benefits very markedly thereby. On the whole question of rates it seems to me to be too readily assumed that there can be no real control unless the State takes over the railways. Of course that is not necessarily the case. If complaints are brought to the Railway Board about rates now, we bring them to the notice of the Administrations and the Administrations approach them, I think, in a very reasonable spirit. Also I may point out that it is not necessary for the State to take over the whole of the railways in order to get more control than we

have at present. It is also conceivable that on the revision of the contracts, the question may be taken up of giving Government a greater measure of control over rates. Control over rates is conspicuously rigid in some countries where the railways are not nationalised; in no country in the world, for instance, is control stronger than in the United States; and in France also there is very close control over rates on private railways as well as on railways worked by the State.

"I will turn now to the other point, should our railways be run on a commercial basis? The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim raised this issue when he referred to the possibility of using railways for the promotion and development of our Indian trade. He skated over it, if I may say so, rather ingeniously, for while urging that Government should give especially low rates for local industries, he contended at the same time that to do so would not cost the State any appreciable amount. I do not think we can at all safely assume that to be the case It may very easily cost the State a great deal. At any rate, we should be put into a state of complete uncertainty as to our railway revenue if we were once to admit that principle. We had an interesting debate in this Council in 1912 on the question of the Railways' methods of fixing their tariffs. The question was raised by Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, and while he complained of the existing management of railways in respect of rates, he admitted very freely that the difficulties arose from their being run on a commercial basis. If you once decide that the railways are to be used as a means of promoting and encouraging industry, you will have abandoned that basis and it seems to me that you must be prepared for possibly a severe loss in your revenue which will have to be made good in other ways. I think that aspect of the case also becomes important in connection with a further question which was raised by Sir Ibrahim. He urged—and many other Members urged—that large economies could be made by abolishing the Companies and so avoiding all expenses of Boards in London, etc., and by having one centralised administration. That may be so: but if you take those two things together—the ceasing to run railways on the commercial basis and the economy effected by abolishing the Boards and other expenses in London, and set the one against the other, it seems to me a quite possible thing, I won't put it at more than that—it seems to me a quite possible thing that you may come out on the wrong side. We have heard it urged this morning that railways should be run on very much the opposite of a commercial basis. I can imagine the shudder that must have run through my Hon'ble Colleague, the Finance Member, when he heard the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjee urging that they should be worked by the people for the people, urging as he did last year, that Government in managing railways should have a totally different object from a company, in managing railways—"

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee:—"Not immediately, Sir; later on, I think I said."

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark:—"At the present moment at any rate, there is no difference. Our administration of State-worked lines is run on the same lines as Company administration. It is run with a view to make a profit. So far as we can, we endeavour to meet the requirements of new industries, because it is part of the commercial working of railways to work up a new industry with a view to getting more traffic later on, but we have not gone beyond that.

"Now, the present resolution merely recommends the Governor General in Council to consider the desirability of the future policy in regard to State railways being one of management by Government instead of by Companies. It is a great pleasure to find myself in the fortunate, and I am afraid, not too common position, not only of being able to meet my Hon'ble friend's wishes, but even of having anticipated them. Government has already with the sanction of the Secretary of State, taken up an inquiry into this matter, especially in regard to the vital question of the comparative economy of the two methods of working. I am very glad, therefore, to be able to accept the

[24TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Mr. Clark; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.*]

resolution. But in doing so I must make it absolutely clear that we are only considering the question of the relative efficiency of the two systems of working. Some Hon'ble Members seem to have thought that if Government accept this resolution, they will be committed to the policy which the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola hopes will be the outcome of the inquriy he advocates. That of course is not so; if it were so, I could not possibly accept the resolution. It must be understood that in accepting this motion and in instituting the inquiries which we have instituted, the Government of India are in no way committed as to the conclusions which they may eventually form. We are merely comparing the respective results of the existing working of the lines which are now managed by the State and of those which are now managed by Companies, and the sole object we have in view is to collect the necessary data for forming a judgment on this question. I should like to add in regard to what was said by the Hon'ble Mr. Monteath that in any inquiries which we may make on the subject we shall certainly consult Chambers of Commerce and other bodies in order to ascertain the commercial view. I accept the resolution on the terms, which I have explained."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—"Sir, I am indebted to the Hon'ble Member for accepting my resolution and I trust that when the question is considered, and before a final decision is reached, all sets of commercial opinion in India will be consulted by Government; I understand that that is the intention. I would have, under the circumstances, not troubled the Council with any reply at all, but I hope, I will be permitted to say a few words in regard to the criticism that has been offered by some of the non-official members. I will frankly confess that I never expected the support of the representatives of Chambers of Commerce for the very lucid reason which the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid gave. He said 'it will take time, but we will have our way in the matter of the Muttra-Aligarh Section as we have always had our way, with Government.' Sir, we cannot expect support from contented and self-satisfied people. I have brought forward this resolution in the interests of the Indian tax-payers and I think the general concensus of non-official opinion in this Council must have convinced Government that they regard it as a matter of great importance that the management of railways should vest in the State. Sir, I have only one more word to say in conclusion, and that is with reference to the point that the railways are worked on a commercial basis. No one disputes the fact that the railways should be worked on a commercial basis. What we object to is that they should be worked *purely* on a commercial basis, irrespective of every other consideration. All we ask is that in working on a commercial basis, care should be had to the economic and industrial interest of this country. In the consideration of all these questions, I want that Government should bear prominently in mind not only the question of making revenue out of a monopoly which they hold, but that in getting such revenue they shall bestow careful consideration to the question of encouraging industries in India and promoting the economic interests of the people of India; even at the sacrifice of some portion of such revenue. I need not add that so long as I am a member of this Council I shall continue to press vigorously to the notice of Government that India wants satisfactory measures to be adopted for the promotion of the economic interests of this country."

The resolution was put and adopted.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 25th March, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI;

The 29th March, 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 to 1909 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, AND 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on Thursday, the 25th March, 1915.

PRESENT:

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., I.S.O., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*, and 59 Members, of whom 51 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh asked :—

Publication of the proceedings of Wheat and Indigo Conferences.

1. "Will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to place on the table a copy of the proceedings of the two Wheat Conferences and the Indigo Conference recently held at Delhi?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to the answer which I gave to his similar question at the Council meeting of the 1?th January last. Government regret that they are unable to lay reports of the Wheat or Indigo Conferences on the table as the proceedings were of a confidential nature. In the case of the former, I may refer the Hon'ble Member to the statement which I made in Council on the 22nd instant, in which I explained the policy which the Government of India propose to adopt. As regards the Indigo Conference, a *Communiqué* will probably be issued shortly."

[*Raja Kushalpal Singh; Mr. Gillan; Mr. Clark; Raja Jai Chand; Sir Reginald Craddock.*] [25TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh asked :—

Railway rates for sugar.

2. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some Railways charge relatively higher rates of freight for indigenous sugar than for imported sugar?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied :—

"It is the case that Railways are able to quote relatively lower rates of freight for sugar offering a large traffic from the ports, which is, as a rule, carried for long distances in full wagon loads, whereas traffic in sugar manufactured in the country is comparatively small and generally carried for short distances in consignments of less than wagon loads, all of which are factors tending greatly to increase the cost of carriage."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh asked :—

Subsidy for sugar industry in Formosa.

3. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether the production of sugar is being promoted by various forms of State subsidies in Formosa?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to an article entitled 'Formosa Sugar Industry' in the 'Indian Trade Journal' of the 18th December, 1913. It appears that the direct subsidy to the sugar industry in Formosa ceased in 1912, but that the Japanese Government gave considerable assistance to the industry in other ways during that year. A statement* showing the sums allotted during 1912 and 1913 is laid on the table. It will be observed that the total grants were reduced from £86,300 in the former year to £48,580 in the latter. Similar information for the year 1914 is not forthcoming."

The Hon'ble Raja Jai Chand asked :—

Civil assistant and military assistant surgeons.

4. "Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) What is the total number of civil assistant and military assistant surgeons in India?

(*b*) What is the salary on which such surgeons commence service, and the highest post they reach?

(*c*) Are these appointments equally open to Indians and to persons of European or mixed European and Asiatic descent?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"(*a*) There are 849 civil assistant surgeons (including 96 temporary officers) in British India. The sanctioned strength of the cadre of military assistant surgeons is 739 and 724 are at present in actual employ. The information regarding civil assistant surgeons is based on the latest information available, but it is believed to be approximately correct though as the cadres are provincial, local Governments can modify them within their financial powers.

(*b*) The minimum and maximum rates of pay drawn by civil assistant surgeons are not the same in all provinces. The lowest starting pay is Rs. 100 and they can rise to be civil surgeons on pay the maximum of which varies from Rs. 500 to 700 a month. The minimum pay of military assistant surgeons is Rs. 100 and they also can fill civil surgeoncies on pay rising to Rs. 700 a month.

(*c*) Indians and persons of European or mixed European and Asiatic descent are equally eligible for appointments as civil assistant surgeons, but the former are not eligible for appointment as military assistant surgeons, whose duties when not in civil employ are confined to services to British troops."

* *Vide* Appendix, page 425, *post*.

[25TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar; Sir Reginald Craddock; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.*]

The Hon'ble Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar asked :—

Parliamentary legislation enabling Government of India to appoint Vakils to the offices of Law Member and Chief Justice.

5. "Do the Government propose to consider the desirability of recommending to His Majesty's Government Parliamentary legislation which will enable them to appoint Vakils and not only Barristers to the offices of Law Member of the Executive Council of the Governor General and Chief Justice of an Indian High Court respectively"?

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"The Government of India are not convinced of the expediency of taking action on the lines suggested."

BUDGET, 1915-16.

The Hon'ble Sir G. Chitnavis :—"My Lord, it is an exceptional Budget that we have to deal with to-day; the shadow of War is on every page of it. The Hon'ble Finance Minister has given us a full summary of the whole position. In the light of the circumstances detailed, one is forced to admire the ingenuity and resourcefulness he has displayed in a very trying situation, and the care and sympathy with which he has throughout sought to mitigate the resultant evils On the whole, the financial arrangements, both of the current year and of the ensuing year, will command general approval. I have already, in the course of a separate debate, expressed my doubts as to the policy of setting funds aside in existing conditions to finance new railway lines, but that is a minor matter on which I need not dwell further. It is a reassuring fact that, notwithstanding a heavy deficit, there is to be no fresh taxation and that the financial position of Government is strong. It will be difficult to suggest more effective measures for filling the State coffer without pressing unduly upon the resources of the people. I will only suggest that in floating the proposed Rupee loan, care should be taken not to depress further the market for the existing three-and-a-half per cents and the three per cents. These form the bulk of the people's holdings, and a sudden slump in their saleable value will cause considerable anxiety to all holders, and actual loss to the weak and the needy among them. I have every hope that the matter will receive due consideration at the hands of so cautious and sympathetic a Finance Minister as the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer.

2. "My Lord, I beg to associate myself with the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock in the encouraging words he spoke of the work of the police when he introduced his Budget heads for discussion. The police in some of the provinces are working under great difficulties, some even at the risk of their lives, and they deserve encouragement and sympathy for their faithful discharge of duty from all loyal and right-minded people.

3. "My Lord, as a result of our Resolution of September last, the War will entail a direct expenditure to India of £6½ millions, or a little over ten crores of rupees, and the whole amount is required for the cost of our troops sent to the Front. This is certainly far more than our first estimate, but we have no reason to grumble at the excess expenditure. The whole expenditure is nothing compared to what even neutral countries have had to incur in strengthening their armies and navies in view of contingencies. Had India been an independent Empire, and not formed a unit of the British Empire, our extraordinary expenditure would have been enormous at a grave crisis like this. It is a fortunate circumstance that our connection with the greatest Empire of the world ensures us safety from foreign aggression and internal peace at a minimum of cost. While, therefore, we have not just ground for complaint on the score of extra burden, our contribution to the cost of the War, inconsiderable though it may appear to be in comparison with that of the Dominions, will not be found to be a negligible quantity. India is, after all, a poor country, and the financial resources of Government are not

[*Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.*] [25TH MARCH, 1915.]

what one would wish they were. It should also be remembered that, besides this public expenditure, the princes and the people have subscribed liberally to the various War Relief Funds. Individual citizens have also offered their personal services, and some are at the present moment actually fighting for the Empire. The gallant deeds of our Princes and our colleagues Malik Umar Hayat Khan and the Kumar of Tikari have already attracted notice at the highest quarters. It would be ungenerous not to acknowledge that we Indians in our own humble way are rendering to the Empire at this crisis as great and as loyal a service as is practicable with our limited means and limited opportunities.

4. "My Lord, the admirable conduct of the people during the whole of this anxious period should be given due prominence. But for the great restraint they have all observed, despite of a serious economic situation, the difficulties of administration would have increased enormously, and if there have been some troubles here and there, they are negligible when the large extent of the country is considered. It must not be forgotten that for one who means or desires evil, there are thousands who chafe under the restriction that prevents them from taking part in the War and dying for their King and the Empire. This is the first great occasion after the Mutiny when the loyalty of the people has been severely tried, and it should be a matter of genuine satisfaction, not only to this Government but also to the Imperial Government, that India of her own free will has cast her lot with the Empire. This is the proudest triumph of British Indian Rule. It likewise forms India's indefeasible title to a just estimate of her participation in the War. It would be difficult and invidious to apportion the credit between the two great sections of the community. Hindus and Moslems have both displayed admirable good-will; the Moslems under circumstances of peculiar importance and stress.

5. "My Lord, in thus referring to India's attitude, I do not for a moment lose sight of the fact, noticed at some length by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, that the withdrawals from the Postal Savings Bank deposits have been inconveniently large. To all outer seeming this might discredit our professions of loyalty, but I am glad the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has taken a juster view of the situation, and the circumstance, according to his explanation, is not inconsistent with our unflinching devotion to Government. The investors are mostly men of humble means; in the first few weeks of the War, authentic news of the incidents was scarce; the country was filled with wild rumours; the economic situation was critical. It is no wonder that under the circumstances some of these depositors got frightened, and wanted to have the cash with them. But now the Hon'ble the Finance Minister assures us, the first trouble of the alarm is over, and the people would seem to have come to realise the folly of withdrawing their savings from the Savings Bank. We Indians are an intelligent people, and we cannot be slow to recognise that it is far safer to keep our money in deposit with a powerful Government in these troublous times than to hoard it in our humble dwellings. The heavier the deposits at this crisis the better for all concerned. It is to our interest to strengthen the financial position of Government by deposits. The financial strength of Government is our national strength. The recent appointment of an Auditor-General for India, with plenary powers of scrutiny into the Government accounts and check, will have the effect of creating in the public mind greater confidence in the wise application of Government funds, and, consequently, in the financial stability of Government.

6. "My Lord, the question of oversea emigration has an important bearing both upon the economic and the political situation even in normal times; in a critical time like the present, it has a serious aspect We are all sorry for the "Komagata Maru" affair, but in spite of that unhappy venture and the disgraceful conduct of the emigrants, something may have to be done by Government to secure a reasonable solution of the problem, and it is far better that an attempt at such a solution of the problem should be made by them as the representatives of the people. However much we may fret at our disabilities

[25TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.*]

in the self-governing Colonies of the British Empire, we, unaided by Government, cannot succeed in getting them removed. It is an excellent idea of Your Excellency's, therefore, that we should support the Government to effect a compromise with the colonies on a basis of complete reciprocity, consonant with the common interests and self-respect of both sides. If we succeed in getting the most-favoured-nation treatment, we should be satisfied for the present. Personally, I have great faith in Imperial Preference as a lever which can be used to our advantage in the Colonies, but all discussions regarding this and kindred subjects of Imperial importance must necessarily be suspended until the war is over. When that happy consummation comes, an Imperial Conference of the Colonial and Indian representatives should be helpful in evolving a workable scheme of Preferential Tariffs which will bind us to the Colonies with bonds of brotherly love and mutual trust and mutual interest. I am glad to find that the most convinced of free-traders are beginning to reckon one great outstanding fact, that England's fiscal problem will have to be settled under pressure, not of argument, but of political and industrial forces. Here in India we have advanced sensibly in the development of our economic ideas, and Government is to be congratulated upon the marked change in its policy. Its action in the matter of the regulation of the exports of wheat testifies to its earnest desire to suit its economic policy to the conditions of the times and the country.

7. "My Lord, we had a good deal of discussion this session as regards the promotion of India's industries during the war. In this connection I am glad to congratulate the Government on the appointment of a gentleman at the Board of Trade in England. He was appointed to find outlets of exports of Indian raw and manufactured articles hitherto sent to Germany and Austria-Hungary, and also to make good the heavy losses in her trade with France and Belgium and with neutral countries on the Continent. The complete suspension of the trade of India with the two chief enemy Powers cuts off at a stroke some £11,000,000 of the balance of trade in her favour. This appointment will be the means of providing a channel of enquiry and advice for business men in England desiring to utilise Indian products in manufactures hitherto more or less monopolised by Germany and Austria. It will also have the effect of recognising India's special claims and needs in this war against German trade.

8. "My Lord, we all look up eagerly to an early and successful termination of this great war, the continuance of which means not only so much waste of valuable life of the present generation, but the wiping out of many future generations. No one entertains the least doubt about the glorious victory of British arms, but the sooner it comes the better it is for all parties concerned, nay, for the civilisation and progress of the world. With militarism crushed and the British Empire strengthened by the comradeship in arms of the various units, a juster view of human rights and of the purpose of civilisation is bound to animate the future policy of the West, and India has everything to gain by the wholesome change. The stain of the Mutiny is wiped out by the valour, heroism, and devotion of the Indian troops, and India stands and will stand justly proud of the brilliant record. The honour, the future, of India are in the safe-keeping of these soldiers who have the privilege of fighting for their King and the Empire. Some of these have already won the high distinction of the Victoria Cross. It is flattering to us, it is flattering to our patriotism, that India will occupy a brilliant chapter in the history of this war. Our good name, earned in the field of battle, and our behaviour within the country, will be invaluable asset in the future adjustments of India's rights both within her bounds and in the world abroad. We, therefore, hope that our countrymen will create no trouble and conduct themselves at this crisis in a manner which will redound to the credit of the whole country.

9. "My Lord, in this connection I cannot but allude to the great toll of death during the year. It is a matter of deep sorrow that we have to record not only the loss of men rich in fame who have reached the allotted span of years, but also the deaths of many young and gallant servants of the Empire fallen either on the field of battle or died subsequently of wounds received in action.

[*Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis ; Raja Jai Chand.*] [25TH MARCH, 1915.]

I hesitate to publicly express sympathy with their relations, because personal grief such as this seems to me a sacred thing, to be treated rather with mute reverence than with words. We cannot, however, but admire and praise the courage and fortitude with which these faithful and loyal servants of the Crown from the highest to the lowest who have been thus stricken are working. May the souls of those who are dead in the service of their King and Empire rest in everlasting peace and happiness !

10. "My Lord, we all regret Your Excellency's approaching departure. You have worked under circumstances of exceptional difficulty and with a sole view to India's interests. You have secured our esteem and confidence, and we all hope that you will be allowed to remain until the war is over, and, when you leave, you will carry with you our best wishes for your happiness and prosperity."

The Hon'ble Raja Jai Chand:—" My Lord, the Financial Statement for 1915-16, so luminously presented by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, reflects the tireless exertion of the whole Indian continent to surmount and steer clear of the economic and financial disturbances developed by this international conflict, which is second to none in the annals of the world.

"It is quite true, as my Hon'ble friend the Finance Member remarks, that India has not been directly affected by this gigantic struggle and so I think other British colonies too, like New Zealand, Canada and Australia and so forth, have not felt the direct impact of the war, though none of these, including India, and even the non-combatant and neutral countries like the United States and China, have been able to escape the bitter effects resulting therefrom However, considering the gravity of the situation, which at present prevails all over India, I cannot but warmly congratulate the Finance Member on his splendid presentation of facts connected with the recent development of the history of trade and finance during the last few months, and on his masterly review of the measures adopted by Your Excellency's Government to husband the financial resources, to develop trade, to uphold exchange, and to help currency.

"Speaking on the last year's Budget I had drawn the attention of Your Excellency's Government to the backward state of the Punjab in sanitation and education, particularly female education, as being antithetical to steady progress and advancement in the same direction in other provinces of India

"I had also distinctly referred to the deplorable poverty of the martial tribes inhabiting the Punjab, and, as a remedial measure, had mentioned the paramount necessity of providing them with some land in addition to their own ancestral holdings, which are quite insufficient to meet their domestic wants throughout the year.

"The Indian martial tribes, whose glorious deeds of exemplary valour and chivalry, tenacity, and endurance in the battlefield have won the admiration of Field Marshal Sir John French and of Allied Armies, have acquitted themselves of the heavy responsibilities in a way worthy of their best traditions. Thus, when they have readily responded to the stern call of duty in a crisis like the present, with unswerving loyalty and devotion to the British Crown, it remains for the Government to strike a crushing blow at the root of the evil, which leads to their misery and domestic uneasiness.

"My Lord, it is a source of immense gratification to me to find that the Punjab Government, fully realising the need of the hour, have adopted the prudential and beneficial step in the shape of grant of more land than was previously sanctioned for distribution among soldiers whose gallant and distinguished conduct in the field brings them to the forefront.

"It is a boon for which the whole of the Punjab, province in general, and the military tribes in particular, owe to the wide-awake Lieutenant Governor a deep debt of gratitude.

"There is one point, however, which I wish to elucidate. Some officials, as an English newspaper remarks, may have taken an unwholesome view of

[25TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Raja Jai Chand; Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeway.*]

the fact that some military grantees, not being actuated by a love of agriculture, sell their lands to other men, and as they have no aim other than money-making, it only serves to hinder and retrograde the steady progress of colonization. But, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab makes the following observation in his review in Lyallpur :—'There is no cause for regret in this', says His Honour, 'if, as appears to be the case, transfers were made generally by military grantees, whose hearts were not in the colony, and they have probably given way to men who will make better colonists.'

"Now, whether the military grantee keeps the land in possession or sells it to some other capitalist to his own advantage, makes little difference. The fundamental point at issue is that he should not be deprived of grant of land. The bare fact of his selling land is no justification of his deprivation from the boon.

"My Lord, there are other points, too, which I would have liked to bring to the notice of Your Excellency's Government, but being fully alive to the gravity of the modern situation, and to the serious complications and anxieties created by the war, which we all wish to see soon ending in the victory of British arms, I refrain from entering into discussion, and hope that I will have a better opportunity later on, when things assume their normal course, to voice the feelings of the Punjab landholder, whom I have the honour to represent in this Council."

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeway :—"My Lord, I must apologise for occupying the time of the Council to-day on the subject of sanitary progress in the North-West Frontier Province when probably a number of other subjects of interest will come under discussion, but the proposals of the Hon'ble elected members representing the Central Provinces and United Provinces, during the first stage of the discussion of the Financial Statement, for the curtailment of the Railway programme in favour of the development of Education and Sanitation have indicated the public interest which these two departments continue to focus, in spite of the numerous preoccupations of the present time. The somewhat dismal reference, also, by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy on the same occasion to the sanitary condition of his Provincial Head-quarters' city might, perchance, create the illusion that equally worthy Provincial competitors for Government aid in the matter of sanitary improvement do not exist elsewhere. It has occurred to me, therefore, that a few words representing the claims of the North-West Frontier Province to obtain a share in the unallotted reserve of 7·7 lakhs for sanitation, to which reference is made in paragraph 106 of the Memorandum explaining the details of the Estimates, may promote the cause of my Province, since, if I may say so without levity, it is the early Provincial bird which frequently succeeds in the appropriation of the Imperial financial worm. Moreover, as the spoken word on occasion appeals to a wider audience than the written, or at all events the officially written word, the exhibition of their needs may help to assure the representatives of the urban communities in my Province, where city sanitation has of late been rapidly advancing, that their efforts meet with recognition and should encourage their progress in the direction of reform.

"The North-West Frontier Province is regarded, I fear, in some uninstructed quarters as merely a land of incursions by tribesmen and excursions by troops; as a scene of raids and counter-raids, where the midnight forays of hillmen alternate with the reprisals of Government. There is, however, another and a very important side to the shield, a side connected with the well-being of the Border peoples who are our subjects, with their education and their introduction to all the benefits associated with civilization. Naturally, the first and most heavy responsibility of the Administration—or of any Government for the matter of that—must be the maintenance of law and order; but the policy of improving the material condition of the people has been steadily and of late, thanks to the liberality of Your Excellency and the Government of India, very actively pursued. It is curious to observe, however, by way of

[*Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeway ; Mr. Banerjee.*] [25TH MARCH, 1915.]

comment on the sense of proportion publicly displayed in certain matters, that the completion of so vast and beneficent a project as the Upper Swat River Canal, which will have a far-reaching political effect and bring prosperity to thousands of peasant homes, should apparently arouse less general interest than, for instance, an abortive attack by some transfrontier miscreants on a border post.

" But, My Lord, I will not detain the Council by recounting even briefly what has been done recently on the North-West Frontier under the heads Education, Communications, Public Works and Medical Relief. However interesting the realization of local schemes may be to local patriots these schemes cannot be expected to invite and hold the interest of others. Neither will I refer in detail to the progress being made in town sanitation. I think, however, that the sanitary condition and Municipal administration of the historical and beautiful city of Peshawar, the first Indian city to be seen by those hosts of travellers from Central Asia, Persia and Afghanistan, who enter British territory by the various routes converging at this point, can fairly claim something more than local concern. Owing to its position in the forefront of Empire on the extremest border of British India, I hope that all of us conscious of an Imperial sense must hold the opinion that it should attract the admiration of the strangers who resort to it and pass through it in such numbers, and must desire that its Municipal arrangements and sanitary condition should bear worthy testimony to the solicitude of Government This brings me, My Lord, to the main ground on which I voice the claims of my Province to share in the Imperial sanitation reserve of 7·7 lakhs An extensive conservancy scheme, involving improvements also to the water supply, is now being worked out for our local capital, but cannot be carried into effect by the Municipality without help from provincial funds. This help means starving projects elsewhere and may check the awakening spirit of Municipal sanitary reform in the Province which it is so desirable to foster. I trust, therefore, that when our appeal to the charity of the Government of India for a special sanitary grant, in addition to the recurring grants which we are now enjoying, comes to be made, it will be successful in spite of the insistent competition of larger rivals to which expression has already been given in this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee :—" My Lord, I do not know whether the Hon'ble the Finance Minister reads the newspapers, but if he does he will have noticed the chorus of approval with which his Budget was greeted by the accredited representatives of public opinion. We, who are of the public, associating ourselves with this popular sentiment, desire to offer him our heartfelt congratulations. I think my Hon'ble friends will have no difficulty whatever in discovering the secret of this universal feeling. We all expected to be taxed, directly or indirectly. We have been saved from that situation, and we hasten to offer our grateful thanks to our deliverer But, My Lord, gratitude implies a sense of favours to come. We have indeed got over our present difficulties, but what about the future ? It is perhaps too early to make a pronouncement with regard to that, but judging from the conduct of the finances of this year, at a critical time, I think we have the assurance and the guarantee that no fresh taxes would be levied unless under the pressure of a paramount necessity. My Lord, the Budget has been framed on the assumption that the war will continue for one year. If, fortunately, the war terminates before that time, the situation will have been eased and our anxieties will have been partly dispelled. My Lord, the Budget is a War Budget, but the most interesting thing about the Budget is that although it is a War Budget, it does not add to the military expenditure : on the contrary, the military expenditure is slightly less than that which had been budgeted for. The cost of the Indian Expeditionary Force to Europe will come up, for the year 1914-15 and 1915-16, to about 7 millions, or, perhaps, a little less than 7 millions. My Lord, war is an unmitigated evil, but there is no cloud without its silver lining, and this war has afforded India an opportunity of demonstrating her loyal devotion to the Empire in a manner which has produced a profound impression upon

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the public mind of England. The enemies of Indian aspirations have been convinced and converted. The angle of vision with regard to Indian affairs has been changed, and, in the words of Sir James Meston, a bright day is about to dawn in the land, when, as I hope, India will take her place as a component part of a great and federated Empire, in the full and free enjoyment of the rights belonging to that status This hope inspires our people May it be realized and may the Empire of His Majesty be broad based upon the gratitude, the contentment and the happiness of the people of India.

"My Lord, no educated Indian can speak upon a Budget statement without reference to two matters which find a prominent place in his mind, namely, sanitation and education. They are the watchwords of the Government of India. They are also our watchwords, and to them we accord a prominent place in our public work. Unfortunately, there has been no Imperial grant in respect of either for this year with the exception of 10 lakhs, which Your Excellency was pleased to announce at the Convocation of the Calcutta University, for hostels. My Lord, the building of hostels is a matter of the utmost urgency, having regard to the interests of discipline among our students. I am sorry to have to say that the work is not progressing as rapidly as it ought to. I know something about these hostels. In connection with the hostel for the Ripon College, in which I am directly interested, and the Metropolitan Institution of which I know something, the land has been acquired, the plans are ready, but the buildings have not been yet taken in hand. I hope and trust that with the 10 lakhs of rupees which have been granted the work will be taken in hand at once.

"As regards sanitation, we have to make the same complaint. The administrative machinery moves slowly. It does seem to me that it needs to be vitalised and recast upon more liberal lines. We are looking forward with some hope and expectancy to the resolution which you, Sir (the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler), have promised on the question of local self-government. I can only hope and trust that as you have signalised your administration in the Education Department you will also leave an ineffaceable mark upon the system of local self-government by laying down the broad and liberal lines of progress which should distinguish that institution.

"My Lord, my Hon'ble friend, the Finance Minister, said in regard to certain observations made by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy that there was no desire on the part of Government to go back upon its policy in respect of sanitation and education, but that the speed had been somewhat slackened. We can only hope and trust that with the return of normal conditions more money will be spent and greater energy exhibited in the matter of sanitation.

"My Lord, with regard to the provincial contracts, the war has deferred the settlement of that contract with my province. May I plead for my province and urge that when the terms have been fixed, they may be so settled that Bengal may be a self-contained province able to pay its own way without the adventitious aid of those Imperial doles which my Hon'ble friend, the Finance Minister, in his capacity as a Member of the Decentralisation Commission, condemned as demoralising? The provincial system must be worked up to the stage of fiscal autonomy, which is the basis of provincial autonomy. My Lord, that is the clear demand of Indian public opinion, and that demand has found a responsive echo in the great despatch of the 25th August, 1911, with which Your Excellency's honoured name will be imperishably associated in the history of India.

"With regard to the question of the industries, My Lord, the discussions in this Council and the discussions which have taken place elsewhere have brought out the fact prominently that Indian opinion demands that there should be a definite change in the policy of Government in this matter. Government cannot stand where it is; it must move on according to the requirements of the country and the demands of an advancing public opinion. What the educated community want is that Government should actively participate in the fostering of our industries by financing the more suitable ones and rendering them such help as they may need. That is the clear demand of educated

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public opinion. The question will be brought up again and again in this Council and in the Provincial Legislative Councils, and I should like to put this question to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry, 'How long does Government propose to resist the rising tide of public opinion becoming more and more insistent and importunate with every check and every refusal?'

"My Lord, there is one matter which at the present moment weighs heavily upon the minds of the educated community not only of the United Provinces but of all India, I mean the rejection of the proposal for the creation of an Executive Council in the United Provinces.

"My Lord, this proposal was made by the Government of the United Provinces and was supported by the Government of India and by His Lordship the Secretary of State for India. It was in entire conformity with the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission and was backed by the unanimous vote of the non-official Indian Members of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces, who, I presume, are in closer touch with the better mind of their countrymen, and with the sense of the voiceless millions of the United Provinces, than Lord MacDonnell, who left the country about 20 years ago, than Lord Curzon, who left India 10 years ago, or than Lord Sydenham who was not even within a measurable distance of the United Provinces and knows little or nothing about them. My Lord, it is not only a question of administrative efficiency, which, in the words of Lord Morley, Indian rulers are sometimes apt to put a little too prominently in the forefront of their consideration. The issues involved are much deeper. His Honor Sir James Meston sounded the true note of the situation when he said that the object of this reform was to introduce Indians into the inner councils of the Government, into the Holy of Holies, if I may say so without irreverence. My Lord, it is most unfortunate that this proposition should have been rejected at a time when India is astir with a new and an awakened sense of devotion to the Empire. Already it is beginning to be asked—Is this the first-fruit of that change in the angle of vision which had been promised by a high authority? The only redeeming feature about the situation is the attitude of Lord Crewe, who is resolved to pursue the matter. We wish him all success, and we desire to assure His Lordship of the sympathy, the unstinted sympathy, of the millions of my countrymen in this matter. My Lord, does the question affect the United Provinces only? No: it affects the whole of India. We share with the United Provinces the deep disappointment which they feel. Not only that, the question has raised constitutional issues of grave moment. The House of Lords may block great reforms in India by raising difficulties as they have done in this case. My Lord, I hope and trust that Lord Crewe will revive the India Council Bill, which also was rejected by the House of Lords. We were not enamoured of the Bill; we thought it ought to have been cast upon broader and more progressive lines. But such as it was, it was a distinct improvement on the existing condition of things, for it recognised, although it might be in an attenuated form, the elective principle and the statutory right of the people of India to be represented in the highest Council of the Indian Empire.

"My Lord, there is another matter, somewhat of a controversial character, which I feel it my duty to mention in this Council, because what I am going to say represents the public opinion of my countrymen. It is somewhat unpleasant, but we have sometimes to say unpleasant things in this Council. My Lord, the Government of India have paid compensation, pay or allowance, to the members of the Indian Civil Service and of the superior Police Service above a certain grade; and this was done at a time when it was known as a matter of practical certainty that there would be a deficit in the current year's Budget, and when there was a forecast of a deficit in the Budget of the coming year. My Lord, that step, I cannot help thinking, was ill-advised. Why, when every subject of His Majesty—high or low, rich or poor, prince or peasant—was suffering from the pinch and the pressure of war, two well-paid services should have been singled out for this preferential treatment, passes my comprehension. Yesterday, in reply to a question which

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was asked here, it was said that the object was to compensate the members of these services for the block in promotion. My Lord, there are other branches of the Public Service which suffer from similar inconvenience, from a similar strain. Have they received any relief ? My Lord, I have already observed that this is a somewhat controversial and unpleasant matter; but there is a very strong feeling outside this Council in the country at large, and I have felt it my duty to refer to it here in the hope that the question may yet be reconsidered. At one time some of us thought of giving notice of a resolution, but we wanted to avoid anything like a controversy.

"My Lord, in conclusion I desire to associate myself with the observations which have fallen from my Hon'ble friend, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, in regard to Your Excellency. My Lord, we may not always see eye to eye with Your Excellency's Government in regard to measures of administration; but, My Lord, your administration has been one of the noblest and wisest in Indian history; and, My Lord, if I may be permitted to say so, Your Excellency will take your place among the most illustrious of Indian Viceroys—by the side of Bentinck, Canning and Ripon. Therefore, I unreservedly associate myself with the observations which have fallen from my friend: they represent the deliberate judgment of public opinion, and of the educated community, over this wide, wide continent."

The Hon'ble Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar:—"My Lord, I thoroughly associate myself with the Hon'ble Member in the well deserved compliments they have paid to the Hon'ble Finance Member on his excellent Budget. I cannot say that I am quite satisfied with the provision made for education in the coming year; but considering the present situation I make no complaint

"My Lord, Education is England's greatest gift to India, and it has not yet found a more sincere and more passionate advocate and supporter than Your Excellency. The whole country fully appreciates Your Excellency's noble efforts in this direction and is filled with feelings of deepest gratitude for what you have already done. The promoters of the Hindu University movement are particularly deeply indebted to Your Excellency for Your Excellency's gracious support in their great undertaking, and it is as an humble admirer of Your Excellency's liberal educational policy that I wish to submit a few observations on one or two features of that policy which seem to have failed to commend themselves to a section of the Indian Public. I know that the Government sincerely desire that education should spread as widely as possible and as rapidly as possible. But unfortunately the rate of progress which seems to satisfy them does not satisfy us. Their aims seem to be to subject the requirements of educational expansion to those of educational efficiency. Our position is, efficiency by all means but not at the cost of expansion, not at the sacrifice of a wider diffusion of knowledge. My Lord, India has been under British rule for nearly 150 years and yet what is the state of our education as shown by the latest figures on the subject ? According to the last quinquennial report on Indian education 2·7 per cent of the population were at school in 1911. Now we have 3 as against 2 7 per cent. So then according to the latest figures 97 per cent of the population at this moment are condemned to pass their lives in utter ignorance. In this respect India does not compare favourably with any civilised country in the world. The demand for education is growing day by day; but from every Province come complaints, not by the hundred but by the thousand, that there are more boys desirous of learning than can be accommodated in our schools or colleges. Restrictive rules have been made in every Province because there are not enough schools to accommodate our boys. My Lord, in the existing state of India we do not want better school buildings but more schools. A good education imparted in finely built schools is a very desirable thing, but any education is better than none.

"My Lord, there is another point upon which I want to say a few words. My Lord, we Indians find it very difficult to understand why the Imperial Educational Service has been almost monopolised by Europeans and why so

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many Professorships and even Head-Masterships are given to Europeans in preference to Indians. In my Province, if I am not mistaken, there is not one Indian in the Imperial Educational Service.

"There are qualified Indians certainly, not inferior in mental and moral equipment to many of those English teachers and professors who are sent out here every year from England. A larger employment of indigenous talent would be good not only on economic grounds, but would in large measure satisfy one of our legitimate aspirations. But I place the claims of Indians to be appointed more largely in the higher ranks of the Educational Service on a higher ground than that. One great object of all education is the formation of character, and the Government has of late rightly laid stress upon the realisation of that object. Another aim which the Government has rightly set before itself is that the development of Indian mind and character should be on Indian national lines. My Lord, is it seriously believed that the character of the youth of India will be formed on its national lines under the influence of English teachers and professors, however able and high principled they may be? My Lord, this is a delicate question. But I do not speak in a controversial or party spirit when I say that the policy of increasing the number and extending the influence of European teachers and professors, possessing little knowledge of Indian life and conditions, and themselves living here under the influences of their own community and isolated from the daily life of the people among whom they have to work, I say that the policy of extending their influence over the formation of the intellect and character of the Indian youth, is causing disquietude to the intelligent section of the Indian people; and they are watching with anxiety and even apprehension the effect of that influence upon their boys, whose mind and character will thus be formed, not on their own national lines, but in accordance with the ideals of teachers drawn from a different race and inspired with the spirit of a different civilisation. It is not a whimsical apprehension, but a real one in my opinion, about which we may not hear much now but which is growing and will make itself heard before long.

"My Lord, we the people of the United Provinces are deeply grateful to Your Excellency's Government and to Sir James Meston for recommending to the Secretary of State the creation of an Executive Council in my Province, and to the Secretary of State for his gracious acceptance of Your Excellency's proposal; but that proposal has been rejected by the House of Lords, because some noble Lords with Indian experience considered it a revolutionary measure, as if the creation of an Executive Council meant the founding of a new republic in the United Provinces. Bombay and Madras are each under a Governor-in-Council. Bengal owes that boon to Your Excellency's liberal and generous statesmanship. The new province of Bihar and Orissa is equally indebted to Your Excellency for its Executive Council. In what respect would it be a revolutionary change to bestow the same gift upon an older, richer and more populous Province? The noble Lords seemed to find much satisfaction and security in an old order of things which is daily growing obsolete. They are welcome to the asylum they have sought for themselves for they have taken refuge in the traditions of the most powerful and most exclusive bureaucracy in the whole world. Nevertheless, they have, in my humble opinion, committed a grave mistake. They have disregarded the public opinion of India and disregarded it at a time when it should be conciliated. Here was a demand made, not by an infinitesimal section of the Indian community, as one noble Lord said, but by every class of the people of the United Provinces, for whose good opinion and good-will Government cares, a demand upon which Hindus and Mohammedans who are supposed to be always ready to fly at each other's throats were unanimous, upon which the aristocrats and the commoners were equally united, and which was supported by Sir James Meston, the popular and liberal-minded Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, by Your Excellency's Government and by the Secretary of State, a demand which was extremely moderate and reasonable in its nature and which meant nothing more than that a long-deferred hope raised by the liberal policy of the Government should now be fulfilled, and that a concession which had been made three years ago to the new

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province of Bihar and Orissa should be made to an older and more important Province, and which had been withheld from it because its then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Hewett, who was brought up in different traditions did not like it; this demand has been rejected by the Lords on the flimsy, shadowy ground that the people did not want it, that their religious animosities forbade its concessions and that its concessions would revolutionise the administration. What would be the effect of this action of the Lords in the United Provinces, and indeed in the whole country? Your Excellency has rightly observed more than once in this Council that the present is not the time for political controversies and political agitations The leaders of the various Indian communities have recognised this fact from the very commencement of the war, and have urged upon their countrymen the urgent and sacred duty of forgetting all domestic differences and rendering whole-hearted support to the King-Emperor and Country in this hour of fate in the life of civilized mankind. Their advice has been gladly, enthusiastically followed by the loyal Indian people, all political controversy is hushed, all domestic disputes are forgotten; and one recent and most striking proof of that is the Defence of India Act, the most drastic measure ever passed by the Government of India, a measure open to grave objections, but which was unanimously supported by the Indian Members of this Council; because with the fullest confidence in the justice and benevolent spirit of Your Excellency's remarkable administration, we, the representatives of the people, considered it against our loyal duty to Government to stir up controversy and thereby cause public alarm. This is how the Indians have acted in the present political situation; and the Government on their part have, we all most gratefully acknowledge, put off the consideration of all controversial measures in accordance with the wide-spread desire of the Indian people. But the Lords have chosen this of all moments for practically rejecting our demand, in spite of the just and wise warning of the Secretary of State. And the immediate effect of that sad blunder is that it has already caused deep disappointment to the people of my Province and may before long re-kindle political agitation there, which to my mind will be nothing short of a calamity. If this is the attitude of our ex-Viceroys and ex-Governors towards us during the war, what will it be after the war? They have been paying us high and extremely flattering compliments upon our loyalty and devotion to the British Crown; and yet in the same breath they tell us that we are in such a backward and primitive condition that even an Executive Council would be too good for us. My Lord, you can imagine the effect of these contrasted and contradictory statements upon our minds The motto of short-sighted statesmanship has always been: Refuse a demand when you can grant it with grace; grant it when you cannot refuse it without peril. My Lord, my Province is one of the more advanced provinces of India, a Governor-in-Council was promised to it long ago, and henceforward, if I at all understand its temper and desire, it cannot rest contented with anything less than that. The concession of our demand for a Governor-in-Council will be one forward step towards the realisation of the ideal set forth in your Excellency's memorable Durbar despatch, namely, 'a larger measure of self-government under which India would consist of a number of administrations, autonomous in all Provincial affairs, with the Government of India above them all, and possessing power to interfere in cases of misgovernment, but ordinarily restricting their functions to matters of Imperial concern'. My Lord, it is this policy of generous trust, ordered freedom, and friendly co-operation between the rulers and the ruled that has endeared Your Lordship's name to the heart of every Indian. Our claim for a closer association with the administration of the country, for a more effective co-operation with our rulers in all the departments of Government is in accordance with the spirit of that policy.

"My Lord, the war has demonstrated India's unswerving loyalty to British rule, which was never doubted by Your Excellency. We have noticed with sincere gratification the impression made up n British public opinion by India's services to the King-Emperor and the Empire in these critical and fateful times. English statesmen have held out high hopes to us. The Under Secretary of State for India said the other day that India was not a

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dependent but a partner of the Empire. Even the hearts of colonial statesmen have softened towards us. All this has brought the fulfilment of our demands, such as a larger employment of Indians in the Civil and Military services of the country and a satisfactory solution of the question of the status of Indians in British colonies, much nearer to us than before. So long as the war lasts we shall not press any of our demands; but after the war, when the triumph of British arms is complete and peace is restored to the civilised world, we shall ask for a substantial concession of our demands not as a reward of our loyalty—for loyalty according to a high authority must be unconditional and must seek no reward—but as a right which we shall be justified in claiming as citizens of a free Empire.

"Of course, progress must be gradual, concessions must be made on cautious lines. We must not take the second step before taking the first. We must remember that in practical politics it is not logical argument but the logic of facts that tells, and we must fully trust in the high aims of British rule in India which, with all its defects and shortcomings, is yet, as J. S. Mill said, the best and purest in intention ever seen among mankind. On the other hand, My Lord, I appeal to Government and through the Government to the whole governing class in this country to win our true regard and affection by trusting us and trusting us as equal subjects of the King-Emperor; for the noble words of Jeremy Bentham are as true now as when they were first written: 'In order to gain mankind one must appear to love them and the best way of appearing to love them is to love them in reality'".

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan:—"My Lord, with your permission, I beg sincerely to congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for the able manner in which he has prepared the Budget. The year to which the Budget relates is exceptional inasmuch as we have for the first time in the history of this country to share the expenditure on the noble cause of the defence of the Empire, of which India should be proud. My only fears are that our finances did not permit of an allotment of a larger sum of money towards the war than has been budgeted for by our able Finance Minister.

"In normal times I would have pressed the need of the United Provinces for a handsome allotment towards Education and Sanitation and under other important heads, but this, My Lord, I do not think, is the proper time for it. However, a change, or rather a reduction, in the Budget for the United Provinces may be necessary owing to the deplorable action of the House of Lords in throwing out the proposal for an Executive Council for the United Provinces. Any saving that may thus accrue during the year should be employed on the crucial needs of the Provinces.

"My Lord, this decision of the House of Lords has come to us as a great shock and has created a great disappointment and uneasiness throughout the Provinces. I do not know the source of information of Lord MacDonnell who, in moving the Resolution in the House of Lords against the creation of an Executive Council, said that it was only a small number of people of my Provinces who wanted it and the majority were not in favour of it. I cannot but emphatically rebut this statement.

"My Lord, in all matters of administration it is the aspirations of the educated and thinking masses which play the important part in determining the public opinion. The Legislative Council of every Province is the recognised and effective medium of ascertaining the voice of the people through their representatives.

"My Lord, the majority of non-official Members in the Council of the United Provinces who voted in favour of the Executive Council did not warrant the statement made by Lord MacDonnell. But it appears that he, like others who have left this country long ago, is quite out of touch with what is going on here.

"These noblemen of the House of Lords, My Lord, would be well advised to support the Government of this country and to accept the advice of the

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Ruler on the spot. The decision of the House of Lords is really a severe punishment inflicted upon a very great section of deserving, worthy, and loyal subjects of His Majesty, and the reason of it, My Lord, is that we were *ultra* moderate in asking only for an Executive Council for our Provinces. The importance of our Provinces, My Lord, demands the creation of an Executive Council with a Governor, and I feel absolutely confident that the just Government of Your Lordship will be pleased to consider the feasibility of creating a Governorship for the United Provinces.

"My Lord, without any idea of jealousy or slight to the sister Provinces placed under Governors in Council, I beg leave to submit that the claims of the United Provinces in this respect are next to none in India.

"In conclusion, I beg to add that in my humble opinion it appears absolutely necessary that the enactment by which the Proclamation creating an Executive Council has to be tabled in both Houses of Parliament should be repealed. It is not the first occasion on which the House of Lords has been uncharitable in unduly interfering with matters connected with the administration of India.

"My Lord, this is really not the proper time to enter into any lengthy discussion on matters controversial, and every faithful subject of His Majesty would avoid, so far as possible, every kind of agitation at the present juncture; but, My Lord, the situation has been forced upon us by the House of Lords."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp:—"My Lord, in that portion of his speech which dealt with Education, I understood the Hon'ble Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar to make two statements which should not go unnoticed. He said that only 3 per cent of the population are at school and drew from this the deduction that 97 per cent of the people are condemned to ignorance; and I think he added that this state of things was probably worse than in any country in the world. I need hardly say that this deduction is not correct. I also understood him to say that there are no Indians in the Imperial Service of the Education Department—"

The Hon'ble Mr. Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar:—"In the United Provinces."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp:—"I beg the Hon'ble Member's pardon. I thought his remark was general."

The Hon'ble Mr. Das:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Finance Member has received quite a chorus of congratulations and felicitations—those offered to him in the columns of the newspapers and those he has received here. But as the Member in charge of Finance is accustomed to deal with the smallest copper, a pie, I desire to offer my pie of congratulations which may, I hope, be acceptable to him.

"I associate myself with most of the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, and I wish to refer to the last paragraph of his speech in which he referred to Your Excellency's coming departure. He referred to it with a sense of regret: no doubt, if it does come to pass, it will be a cause of regret. My Lord, misfortunes have often overtaken India, and the most recent misfortune was one to which reference was made by the last few speakers; I mean the attitude of the House of Lords with regard to the recommendations for an Executive Council for the United Provinces. Misfortunes have befallen India, but the worst misfortune would be that which would remove the commander of the vessel at a time when a storm was blowing, when the waves were dashing against the ship of administration, when there were small clouds on the horizon, the future magnitude of which could not at present be gauged. To remove the commander of the vessel at a time like this would be perhaps the worst calamity that has befallen India. It is not the qualifications of the captain, or the commander, the man at the helm that count. He may have any amount of knowledge

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of steering his vessel; but the most important thing in troublous times is the confidence of the people in his efficient commandership. If the people have not confidence in him, the people themselves will contribute to the destruction of the vessel, whereas if the people have confidence in him, their conduct, their behaviour, their steadiness, will save the vessel in perilous times. I do hope that such a calamity to India will be saved by the King, as I am sure India will be saved from such a calamity by God.

"My Lord, about this time last year, I asked one or two questions in this Council in order to ascertain the number of Indian Christians in India, and as to whether there were any special provisions with regard to their education. The answer given to me was that the number of Indian Christians is a little over 3½ millions, and in answer to the question whether there was any special provision made for the education of this class, Government said, 'It is understood that special provision is made in certain places for the education of Indian Christian boys and girls, but the Government of India have no precise information on the point'. There is no provision for this purpose even in the present Budget. This answer shows that the Government of India have left 3½ millions of people in the cold. There is actually an apathy, there is a want of concern in the education of these people; and it is no wonder that abroad, thousands of miles away from this place, queries have been put as to whether the Indian Christians have not rendered themselves useful to Government in public services, and useful generally in the private walks of life. If that community had a representative here, he would certainly have been in a position, from his seat of authority, to answer those questions, to show how unjustifiable, how underserving,—if the Government of India means to show apathy to this class,—is such apathy. But there is no representative of the class here, and consequently, as a member of that community, I beg to draw the attention of Government to the fact that in several departments, almost in all departments of the public service, members of the Indian Christian community have rendered distinguished service If we go to the Medical College in Calcutta, we shall find that there have been professors who have rendered very useful service and added to the popularity of the institution. If we go to the Senate House in Calcutta, we will find there things to remind us that the Indian Christian community has not been behind other communities in fostering and helping onward the progress of education. It will not be possible for me to refer to the lives of these men, for if I were to do so, I suppose the time limit would terminate my articulate life here long before I could describe their lives.

"My Lord, as regards the loyalty of the Indian Christians, that was put to a very severe test in the last century, and yet I find that, notwithstanding the answer given a year ago, there is no provision in the present Budget for the education of the boys and girls of the Indian Christian community; and yet there cannot be the least doubt that they have need of special education; and the reason for this neglect seems to be that they have no representative in this Council.

"My Lord, it is a strange and curious fact that the Indian Christian community is the only Indian community whose laws of succession, marriage, testamentary dispositions, and divorce were forged on the anvil of this Legislative Council. Laws of succession, laws of marriage, form as it were the foundations of any society or community. Hindus and Muhammadans have their laws which are drawn from the *Shastras*, etc., and those laws of succession, marriage, and divorce, which apply to Indian Christians at the present day, were not made to suit the requirements of that society, but though they had been originally framed to suit the requirements of another society, they were extended to this society. So it was really like putting new wine into old bottles. The result has not been very favourable, but simply because there is no representative of this community on this Council, the inconvenience which it suffers has not been brought to the notice of the Government. The last census shows that between 1901 and 1911 the community has grown by 32·6 per cent. It has been more than doubled since 1881 and it has been trebled since 1872.

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"In referring to this matter, I should like it to be distinctly understood that it is not my intention, far from my intention, to disturb any of the existing representatives in this Council. The Indian Christian community have been treated with kindness and confidence by the Hindus, Muhammadans and non-official Europeans. Electorate bodies consisting of these men have elected Indian Christians as their representatives in the Legislative Councils. I would be earning for myself and for the community ingratitude if I were to say that there should be a seat for the Indian Christian community at the expense of any other community. But what I do believe, Sir, is that there is ample room if the latch of the door is a little slackened, there is ample accommodation for one more seat. I will conclude this part of my appeal with the Latin expression *at spes non fracta.*

"Reference has been made, My Lord, very often in this Council to the industrial problem before us and the question was raised in very eloquent terms by the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee when he was addressing the Council a few minutes ago. The insistence with which this question has been brought forward, the earnestness with which it has been pressed forward, shows that there is a very strong feeling in the country about it. At least I should like to draw the attention of Government to the existence of such a feeling. The feeling in the country is that Government ought to feel its obligation to help the development of industries in this country. Every Government, of course, is under the obligation to develop the industries of the country in order to bring about and increase the prosperity of the country; but in this particular case an additional moral obligation has been superadded. There has been an industrial awakening in the country during the last few years, and this industrial awakening has led to a study of the industries of India in the past. As a study of history of the past has led the people to believe that the decadence, decline and the present wretched condition of industries in India are due to a great extent to the insalutary influence of British rule. That is the feeling of the country and hence arises a moral obligation on the part of Government. That is the feeling of the weaver who has taken to the plough, leaving his loom; that is the feeling of the artizan whose hand stands paralysed to-day; that is the feeling of the artizan's son who took to English education with a view to get employment as a clerk, but failed to secure such employment; and that is the feeling of an old man who has associated intimately with artizans during the last quarter of a century and has noticed their struggle for existence. We Indians, My Lord, always look upon people in authority with feelings due to a father and naturally expect sympathy from them. I know feeling is mere sentiment, and a sentiment has no value at the Royal Exchange in London; but a sentiment is an invaluable asset to the credit of a foreign Government. I do not wish to go into the details as to how and under what circumstances British influence exercised an insalutary influence over Indian industrie. That may land me on dangerous ground. That may lead me to exhume the bones of people in authority who exercised their influence and the influence of their position and authority to bring about injury to the interests of India and such dead bones turn living human beings into dogs. At a time like this, when we were driven the other day to the necessity of passing an emergency measure for the safety of the Empire, I do not propose to enumerate or analyse or examine the reasons. I have very often noticed that the Hon'ble Member in charge of Commerce and Industry in his replies used the expression 'Government cannot do this, Government cannot do that.' While listening to his replies sometimes, My Lord, I felt as if I was listening to the voice and the sentiments of the London Chamber of Commerce, and I admired his speech as a successful feat of ventriloquism. My Lord, such replies in a debate in this Council do not produce the balm of Gilead to disappointed feelings; they simply tend to intensify the feelings.

"My Lord, I feel that, at no time in the history of England were the principles of international justice, the principles of international morality, and those noble principles which regulate the reparation for wrongs done by a stronger nation to a weaker, at no time were these principles so prominently before the British nation as they are now; in consequence of the wrong done by

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Germany to Belgium The whole nation's sympathy has been aroused. The whole nation has been roused with righteous indignation and millions have formed themselves,—the whole nation in fact, young and old, rich and poor, have formed themselves into one body, one soul,—the whole nation is (as if it were one man) inspired with a martyr's fiery zeal. On the other hand, we have a Viceroy whose keynote of administration has been sympathy for the people and confidence in the people, and who has abided by that policy in times of suffering, bereavement and trial. I should at this time beg, entreat and beseech the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry (unfortunately he has gone away at this time) to take note of this: not only to concentrate his attention on the economic principles which govern commerce in England, but to take note of past events in the past connection of England with India; to take note of the moral obligation which arises out of that past connection, and to address himself to the problem before him; to take the people into his confidence and then to sit down and see if anything cannot be done to help the people in this industrial awakening—"

His Excellency the President:—"I must ask the Hon'ble Member to conclude."

The Hon'ble Mr. Das:—"I beg to conclude."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"My Lord, the Finance Minister who can do without additi nal taxation in spite of an estimated deficit of 9½ million pounds sterling in the two years covered by the Financial Statement, certainly deserves the best thanks of the country. I do not know which to admire most in the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer,—his sympathy, his level-headedness or his resourcefulness in a situation the inherent difficulty of which has been increased tenfold by its extreme uncertainty. The maintenance of exchange for one thing, was enough to strain to the utmost the energy and the capacity of a lesser genius. The financial trouble of 1907 and 1908 was as nothing compared to the present crisis, and yet sterling exchange is as firm to-day as ever, and Council Bills for fairly heavy amounts have begun to be placed on the market at 1*s* 4*d*. for Telegraphic Transfers and $\frac{1}{32}$nd penny less for D. A. Bills. The tone of the market from all reports is very firm. This is a complete answer to Mr. Enever Todd's alarming description of the situation in the *Investor's Review*. If trade had continued as dull as in autumn last, a further and dangerous depletion of the Gold Standard Reserve would perhaps have become inevitable; but indulgence in hypothetical complications is needless. The position is decidedly brighter now than it ever has been during the last eight months, and it is but just that the Minister who has steered us safe through the crisis should have our warmest felicitations.

"My Lord, the financial strength of Government, so skilfully maintained by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, ought to inspire general confidence. Of the net estimated deficit of 9½ million pounds sterling referred to above our special war expenditure accounts for 6·7 million pounds sterling. The balance is less than the amount of normal annual borrowing for capital outlay on railways. Ample provision has also been made for railway expenditure in 1915-16. Indeed, practically the whole of our estimated borrowings next year will be necessary for financing our railways and irrigation works, the capital outlay on both being taken at £9·1 million pounds sterling. And this despite of a heavy falling-off in revenue synchronous with extra heavy unremunerative expenditure. The total of our ordinary debt, as the Hon'ble Finance Minister has pointed out to us, is negligible. It has gone on diminishing heavily, until we have reached the extremely low level of 12·8 million pounds sterling against a productive debt of 261·4 million pounds sterling. The Rupee Paper too continues firm. The total unfunded debt of 20½ million pounds sterling is not onerous. The Government Reserves are ample, and the estimated closing provincial balances at the end of 1915-16 are sufficiently strong. The whole position is thus satisfactory. There is absolutely no cause for alarm. On the contrary, business is looking up, and the prospects of normal revenue are distinctly encouraging.

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"My Lord, the announcement in the Budget relating to the proposed Rupee Loan demands a few observations. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has made a significant reference to the terms and the character of the loan. Evidently, this issue will be of a special nature. There is absolutely nothing to be said against the reservation by Government of complete liberty of action. All announcements of loan are subject to this necessary condition. What is peculiar in the present statement is the allusion to a possible variation in the usual terms. We do not know what schemes the Hon'ble Finance Minister has in view, and it would be premature to attempt to make any helpful suggestions; but my submission is that Government will be pleased to very carefully consider the probable effects of a change in the level of interest upon the existing heavy loans. I do not suggest that a change is unnecessary; on the contrary, I am of opinion that if in the exceptional condition of the market the three-and-a-half per cents do not gain in popularity within a short time, the proposed loan must carry a higher rate of interest to make it attractive to the Indian investing public. But the possible results of such a change must receive due consideration at the hands of Government before it is made. Should the present market for three-and-a-half per cents be further depressed, it will have the effect of a heavy imposition which is likely to cause not only loss to the holders, but discontent. There is also the necessity for caution lest an increased rate of interest forces Government Paper into an undesirable competition with the Port Trust and Municipal Debentures. The position requires delicate handling, and it is eminently desirable that the conditions of the new loan should be settled by Government in consultation with financial experts and dealers. The Hon'ble Finance Minister will have a precedent for the suggested course in the procedure adopted by the Chancellor of the British Exchequer not very long ago with conspicuous success. A secret conference of a few trusted representatives should be able to give Government sound advice in this matter of the new loan. The question of issuing metallic 4 per cent Bearer Bonds for small amounts, redeemable at short notice through the Post Office, may also be considered by Government before determining finally the particulars of the proposed loan. These will possibly attract into the field a new and humbler class of investors.

"My Lord, the war has focussed public attention in India on the Post Office Savings Banks. The institution is popular, and discharges very important functions The deposits had gone on increasing heavily until the war created somewhat like a panic among the common people which led to sudden withdrawals. This of necessity caused a great strain upon the financial resources of Government, at a time when they were adversely affected in various other ways to an enormous extent. It has likewise caused a large loss of interest to the misguided depositors. It is welcome news that 'the drain has materially slackened'. Before long we expect a healthy reaction. But I would request Government to consider the advisability of increasing the rate of interest upon these deposits by, say, half a rupee per cent. We have here to deal with a poor class of investors to whom any favours shown in this direction will be most welcome. Sometime ago the rate was higher. I do not know why it was reduced; in my humble opinion, a slight increase will popularise these banks still further, and Government will have always ready to hand an increasingly large amount of cash for remunerative employment. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has done a great deal to make the deposits attractive. I hope he will increase their attractiveness in the way suggested even though it involves a small addition to our annual expenditure in interest charge. Rupee Loans are floated generally at a discount; the interest is paid on the face value. It would be far more economical to pay the same rate of interest upon a debt which is raised at par.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has very thoughtfully added to the Financial Statement a detailed account of the provincial balances. It is helpful to a degree. The value of the annual Budget would be still further enhanced by the addition of a detailed statement of the expenditure for Education and Sanitation, both Imperial and Provincial, recurring and non-recur-

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ring. In the Financial Secretary's Memorandum details of the Capital Expenditure for Railways and Irrigation are shown separately. It helps the public to have a clear grasp of the situation. An account, on similar lines as far as possible, regarding our Expenditure for the promotion of education and sanitation would dispel misconceptions, though it is not capital outlay, and would give us a knowledge of the details which is the first enabling condition for helpful criticism. At present we cannot ascertain from the memorandum what and how many schemes are proposed to be financed and what and how many are held back. This absence of fuller information may, and sometimes does, give rise to misapprehension.

"My Lord, the serious situation created by the unexpected depression in cotton has been handled by Government with commendable promptitude and boldness, and it is just to mention that the action has had upon the people a great moral effect. Prices have stiffened somewhat; a still better tone should prevail in the trade before the next *kharif* is sown. The important question, however, that confronts us is, whether the cultivation should actually be restricted. I would not, upon the materials before me, hazard an opinion one way or the other. I only submit, for the consideration of Government, that careful inquiries should immediately be made, with a view to ascertain the quantity of unsold cotton in the market. If in the result it appears that there is still a large stock of it, the proposed restriction upon cultivation should be enforced; if, on the other hand, the inquiries show that the stock is small, all restrictive action on the part of Government should be abandoned. Cultivation cannot be changed all at once without some inconvenience and loss to both the cultivator and Government, as in the event of a change a revision of the revenue assessment on a lower scale must become necessary Any further interference with the normal course of cultivation should accordingly be undertaken after a close examination of the needs of the trade.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has referred to the injurious effects upon the internal trade of the stampede among the Marwaris at large business centres. It was an imprudent move, inconsistent with the shrewd business habits of these people. It is, however, a reassuring fact which Government ought to know that individual Marwaris here and there did stick to their business, and prominent among them was the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir Kasturchand Daga in the Central Provinces. This premier banker in India was throughout the crisis always ready to finance trade, and did finance a large volume of it even at some personal sacrifice.

"My Lord, in dealing with the Financial Statement on 9th March current, the Hon'ble Home Member drew public attention to the paramount necessity of increasing our expenditure for the Police, and, truly, a more important department of civil administration it is difficult to find. The Police force, connected as it is with the every-day administration, renders perhaps a greater service than even the military. I have as high a conception of the arduous duties of the police as the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, but I go further even than he in my recommendations for larger expenditure for the department. In my humble opinion, there is ample scope for the profitable employment of all the funds that the Government can spare for this purpose for years to come. The Indian Police Commission found that 'the police force is far from efficient; . . . it is generally regarded as corrupt and oppressive; and it has utterly failed to secure the confidence and cordial co-operation of the people'. Efforts at improvement have been made all these years at some considerable expenditure, but they have so far touched only the fringe of the problem. The public verdict to-day is hardly more favourable. The great defect is the Police is as disassociated from the people as ever, and does not enjoy their confidence. This cannot be all the fault of the people. The Police must inspire public confidence and attract public co-operation. It has admittedly not done this; it has thus failed to discharge one of its most important functions. This absence of confidence and co-operation between the Police and the people is not endemic in India. It was noticed even in England by the

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English Police Commission of 1839, but whereas there the Police has by its, subsequent excellent conduct become the trusted friend of the people, the Indian Police, by following an opposite line of policy, is becoming isolated more and more every day, shunned and distrusted by all. The Indian Police Commission made certain recommendations for improvement on the analogy of the Indian Judicial and Revenue Departments, but these did not go far enough. In my humble opinion, the Provincial Police Service should be placed on the same level as the Provincial Judicial and the Provincial Executive service, with the same scale of emoluments and the same position, and the qualifications for appointment to it should be as high. It is only by the large admission of men with the highest educational qualifications into the service that it can be effectively improved. Patchwork reform will not do, but a root-and-branch reform is needed. A sprinkling of graduates among a large mass of indifferent material cannot effect much. It is a matter worthy of notice that the experiments so far made in some provinces of appointing a few lawyers to the Police Service as Court Inspectors appear to have failed. Most of them, especially in Bengal, have left the service after several years. There must be some reason for their action. It is not every lawyer who earns a handsome income at the bar; yet why is it that these lawyers have preferred to face starvation there to continuing in office under Government with pay prospects? This is a case for inquiry, and the sooner it is undertaken the better for all concerned. Investigation of cases also is as unscientific as possible. An expert from London should be able to suggest a remedy for the existing evils. The cost incurred in securing the services of such an expert will be money well spent. I am confident this matter of Police reform will engage the earnest attention of Government.

"My Lord, we are to-day afflicted by the thought that before we meet again at Delhi, Your Excellency will have completed your term of office. Your Excellency has by your remarkably able and sympathetic guidance, inspired in the people such great confidence that the prospect of your retirement before the war comes to a successful termination is not only distressing to them, but is viewed by them with deep and unfeigned concern. Amidst physical suffering and bereavements, amidst administrative worries and dangers, Your Excellency has been as a rock unmoved in your firm faith in the nobility of your mission and the high purpose of your enlightened statesmanship. India can ill spare such a Ruler now. As a representative Member of this Council, I humbly pray that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to extend Your Excellency's term of office at least till the war is over".

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi:—"My Lord, I congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Member on the highly satisfactory able and clear Financial Statement that he has presented to the Council. During the financial year that is about to close the Government have had to deal with an emergency as unprecedented as it was unexpected. This time last year no one in this Council had any premonition of the war which is now raging and the Budget for 1914-15 was prepared on a peace basis. Nevertheless, since August last and onward war conditions with all the consequent dislocation of trade, financial panic and falling off of revenue have prevailed and yet, as the Hon'ble the Finance Member has proved to conviction, the financial position of the Government of India was never stronger than it is to-day. True, the estimated surplus of £1½ million for 1914-15 has been converted into a deficit of £4 million, while under Unfunded Debt there has been a drain of nearly £7 million. But this does not by any means disclose an alarming position of affairs in view of the heavy strain caused by the war.

"The revised estimates for 1914-15 show decline of revenue under many heads, the largest being under State Railways. An unfounded sense of insecurity led to large withdrawals from Post Office Savings Banks. The trade with enemy countries entirely ceased, while trade in other directions languished. The position became as grave as can be conceived and we are still in the full tide of the crisis. But the credit of the Government remains unshaken and the financial position is as sound as ever. To other difficulties that the Government have had to face has been added the alarming rise in prices which has

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led to the restriction of the export of wheat. It is gratifying to note that prices are now easier and the prospects of the next crops most cheering. In the budget estimates for 1915-16 no additional taxation has been announced and this is a fact upon which the Government must be congratulated.

"The Hon'ble the Finance Member proposes to raise a loan of 4½ crores later on in India, or to increase the borrowing from the Gold Standard Reserve. He has rightly proceeded on the assumption that the war may continue throughout the next year. The reduction of the Railway programme from £12 to £8 million is a wise step and the curtailment of expenditure in other directions is inevitable. It is particularly gratifying to me that, as announced by Your Excellency a few days ago at Calcutta, 10 lakhs of rupees have been given to the Calcutta University for hostels. The sanitary condition of Bengal is very bad, some additional allotment under this head would have been a great boon in Bengal.

"My Lord, the terrible drain in men and money demanded by the war shows as yet no signs of abatement, but we are convinced that the worst is over and the tide will soon take a decisive turn. When at length peace is restored, the British Empire, of which India is so important a part, will enter upon a fresh period of financial and material prosperity".

The Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid:—"My Lord, on a previous occasion I referred to this Budget as being essentially a business-like one, and it certainly cannot be described in the language of high financial authorities as 'over-cautious.' It forms a pleasing contrast to a budget of not very many years ago when, to meet a not unusual temporary strain, taxation, some of it of a rather parochial and petty character, was resorted to: unfortunately this temporary taxation, like its great predecessor the income-tax, has still continued with us. To meet the unusual situation unusual borrowings have been necessary, and we have again in this connection to recognise the acumen of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister: low discount rates in London evidenced the large sums of money which were awaiting investment and the Government have very properly resorted to that market. Where can English money find more secure investment than in a prosperous and loyal India with enormous securities in its railways, and—in spite of what some of my colleagues have been saying—very profitable railways indeed? Railway construction, for which some of us have pressed, incidentally provides gilt-e[dged] securities which on occasions like this stand us in very good stead. We have cheerfully accepted eight millions as our railway allotment for the coming year, but we hope that the deficit will in future be made up to us, and that a higher standard, something like 15 or 16 millions, will be adopted for the future.

"I desire to offer one little criticism on the budget: the possibility of a 4½ crore rupee loan has not been well received in the market, and a good market is of paramount importance to Government: I assume that the operation is not seriously contemplated, and no doubt the Finance Minister has other alternatives up his sleeve: I would suggest that he should put those other alternatives in the forefront and put the 4½ crore loan in the background.

"I regret, My Lord, it has been necessary to retard the progress of New Delhi. Some Hon'ble Members and their constituents may have reasonably considered that the scheme has its defects as every scheme in this world has: but it is a settled fact, sealed by the command of the King-Emperor and supported by the very strong argument of decentralisation. I hope that the Delhi to be—call it ceremonial or what you will—will not take long to quicken into a living city.

"The development of indigenous industries has taken a very prominent place in the budget debate. I regret that no practical conclusion has been arrived at, but it is no wonder; for it is indeed a very complex problem. Hon'ble Members have generally been agreed that the disease of backwardness

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exists, and they have almost all suggested the same remedy, Government financial aid, but I have not heard any serious attempt to diagnose the disease. My own personal experience in industrial matters is somewhat limited, but I would offer my suggestions for what they are worth: the first essential in industrial success is industry and energy: are the people of India industrious and enterprising in the Western sense of the word? I fear the answer must be, 'No'. I have not myself during my experience seen any great industrial enthusiasm: I know of classes of workers whose hours and whose days of work are regulated by the price of food-grains, and whose ambition is limited by the immediate needs of the mouths they have to feed. Then there is the rather better educated class whose western counterpart combines brains and hands in harmony to raise the standard of industrial development: that better educated class which we have in India and which we should expect to do this work, have not yet fully appreciated the dignity of manual labour: under such conditions progress and efficiency in industry must remain imperfect. There was a striking illustration at the outbreak of the war as to the extent to which Indian industry has progressed: merchants sought to replace German wares in the Far East and other markets by Indian manufactures. My own experience and that of many others was that we were met with the reply that Indian manufactures were unreliable, irregular and could not be guaranteed. The remedy must be slow, and it is difficult to know where to begin; but much will be gained if the disease and the trouble can be truly diagnosed. The perspective of the question has been somewhat upset by the assumption that German industry and enterprise were to be destroyed, and were to be replaced by indigenous industries which would grow up in a night. But Hon'ble Members should be under no delusion in this matter. It has taken years of patient toil to develop the spirit of industrialism in Germany and it cannot be destroyed, for it is the very life-blood of the country.

"Those who know the facts will confirm what I have said and will not desire for the good of the world to see German industries and enterprise destroyed. India, in her own interests, certainly cannot wish to see German industries destroyed, for when the end of the war comes we shall look to regain one of the largest and most important markets for the produce of this country. The fate of the British dye scheme shows that England fully recognises the essential features in the position: the original scheme provided for £1½ millions of Government money and £3 millions were to be subscribed by those who were interested in the manufacture. A fortnight ago we learned by telegram that the scheme had been altered to £1½ millions Government money and £½ millions public money: we learned yesterday that the scheme had been dropped entirely because hard-headed Englishmen and hard-headed Scotchmen had made up their minds that to compete in the market against a foreign article for which they are not well placed is mere waste of money. Now, what can Government usefully do in the way of developing industries in India? Hithereto, from my own experience I can say that they have done much useful work in demonstration; the practice has been for Government, when they are satisfied that an industry is likely to succeed, to buy experimental machinery and lease it to those, whether Europeans or Indians, who are willing to take it up, work it, develop it and report to them the results. Your Excellency, I regret to say that there is only one Presidency in India which is completely equipped in this respect. If I were to make a recommendation to Your Excellency's Government it would be to lay aside a considerable sum,—even take a little from our railway allotment of 15 millions—in order to equip and develop departments of industry in this country. I finish as I began by congratulating the Hon'ble Member on his most business-like budget and trust that the courage which he has shown in framing it may be duly rewarded."

The Hon'ble Raja Abu Jafar:—"My Lord, I have no desire to criticise the Budget or to discuss the various aspects thereof. But I cannot refrain from expressing my entire satisfaction at the fact that the Finance Member has been able to produce such a satisfactory Budget at such an abnormal time without imposing fresh burdens on the country, which in her

[*Raja Abu Jafar; Mr. Barua.*] [25TH MARCH, 1915.]

present economic condition she is quite unable to bear. It is a triumph for which the Hon'ble the Finance Member deserves our heartiest congratulations.

"As a representative of the United Provinces I cannot help expressing the deep feeling of disappointment with which the people of my Province have heard of the attitude adopted by the House of Lords in the matter of the creation of an Executive Council. My Lord, it was a wise and necessary measure of reform which Your Excellency's Government recommended Parliament for acceptance. Our Province has been fully ripe for such a reform for many years. It is obvious that the Governors of the provinces are overburdened with the heavy and daily growing work and responsibilities and under such circumstances an Executive Council was most essential in the interest of greater efficiency in the administration. In the course of the debate in the House of Lords it was pointed out that only a small body of opinion in our Province was in favour of this proposal. With due deference to their exalted knowledge, I may be permitted to say that this statement is quite contrary to actual facts. I know that an overwhelming consensus of opinion in the United Provinces is keenly in favour of such a reform, and I earnestly trust that the Government of India will again press the attention of the Home authorities to the urgency of the reform and secure the necessary sanction at an early date."

The Hon'ble Mr. Barua:—"My Lord, I take this opportunity of joining hands with my colleagues in congratulating the Hon'ble Finance Minister for so successfully wading through a year of great strain and stress. We cannot but admire the great tact and foresight with which he manipulated the extraordinary financial situations created during the year from time to time. The prompt steps he took to avert a threatened break in exchange, the timely strengthening of the Presidency Banks and the credit of the Post Office Savings Banks, the facilities for easier encashment of Currency Notes, all speak of the great resourcefulness and ability of the Hon'ble Finance Member, which not only saved a threatened financial crisis and dislocation of trade and commerce, but had also important political consequences in restoring confidence of those who were upset by misguided theories about the war. The adjustment of the finances to different heads of expenditure, allowing progress on all heads with only such restrictions as are unavoidable, similarly point to the great skill and practical wisdom of the Finance Minister, which we cannot but admire. The changes in some forms of accounts which he has introduced both this year and the last are also of much practical utility and I feel sure have been greatly appreciated by many of my friends as by me. We are grateful to Sir William Meyer for all the pains he has taken, and we are happy that at such a critical time we have the services of so able, cautious and sympathetic a Finance Minister. We are equally grateful to Your Excellency that your broad-hearted sympathy and feeling for the people of India have saved them from any fresh taxation as a consequence of the war.

"If we review the spirit of this Session of our Council we feel, from the interpellations made and resolutions moved, that the things that have greatly exercised the minds of the Indian Members are the high prices of food grains and the development of industries. These two questions are really predominant everywhere to all thinking minds in India.

"The Hon'ble Commerce Member has given sympathetic consideration to both so far as they have been brought forward. The bold and comprehensive step —as he calls it—which is going to be taken about the export of wheat is perhaps the best under the circumstances stated and reasons given by him, and I greatly hope that the desired relief will come out of it and it will prove to be the best and most reliable method. I am sorry to find, however, that the project appears to be confined to wheat alone. It is not the fact, however, that the rise of prices is confined to wheat alone; it extends to many other food grains and stuffs in a greater or lesser degree. It will of course be absurd to ask the Government to take the same steps with regard to all. But one other item there is which, I think, deserves equal treatment—I mean rice. As wheat is

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the staple food in some parts of India, so is rice in many other parts; and the rise of price has been as significant in the case of rice as in that of wheat. I understand there is an export duty on rice exported from Burma. Much of that rice comes to and is consumed in Bengal and Assam too. So the effects of that taxation does not so much come to the relief of India. The rise of price in Bengal and Assam has of late years been phenomenal, and this year the price in some districts of Assam has been singularly exceptional. I think rice therefore is also a commodity in regard to which the same precautions should be taken as in regard to wheat: and I greatly hope that the Hon'ble Commerce Member will see his way to include both rice and wheat in his scheme of Government control of export.

"With regard to industries we are grateful for all the steps that the Hon'ble Mr. Clark has shown us have been taken. I venture to think, however, that those steps are not enough to meet the present situation and aspirations of India. The question is a vast one and cannot be discussed or decided off hand. India cannot be judged on the lines of England in respect of her industrial undertakings or propensities. And the policy that works well in England cannot be expected to apply to India. She looks to the Government to shape her in the industrial field by special measures suitable to herself. The question of developing Indian industries has been exercising the minds not only of the Indians alone but also of many European officials who are anxious to push India on to prosperity; as one of them I may point to our good Commissioner to my right. But under the present policy of Government they have to make a halt when they come to the question of ways and means. I respectfully submit, My Lord, that a more extensive and liberal policy is necessary to be shaped for India on its own lines. Nothing short of a policy like the Railway policy will meet the demands of the country, and I feel convinced the country will be prepared to bear the burden. Bounties, subsidies, and even partnership by Government as well as guidance and supervision are in the present stage of India necessary to induce private capital, which is so shy, to come out to the field of enterprise; when the people will under such guidance and support be widely and extensively trained in western methods of business and will begin to have a confidence in their own undertakings, there will be no longer any need of such extra privileges; but till then the Government should I think be prepared to conceive and shape a comprehensive policy to help the people. It is not the time to-day to dilate on this vast subject. All I beg to submit is that it will be no labour lost to Government to consider seriously the subject and formulate a policy of its own to make possible the rapid development of this vast Empire into an industrially and commercially prosperous country.

"Not the least important of the works of this Council is the introduction of the Hindu University Bill, which has been hailed with satisfaction by many of my hon'ble colleagues and introduced with such a charming and sympathetic speech by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. This Bill will mark an epoch-making change in the policy of Government hitherto followed in the matter of education. I must admit that I have not as yet been able to disabuse myself of the misgivings shared by some of my friends about the ultimate effects of the new university and the altered policy of the Government. Let us hope that the outcome of this University will not be a revival of all the mischief that Hindu orthodoxy had brought upon India in the past, that it will not re-enact the domination of caste over caste and the creation of faction over faction, making the regeneration of India on modern lines impossible or remote, that it will not counteract the unifying influence of English education or make Hindus, Muhammadans and other sections of the Indian population vie with each other in moving on parallel lines which can never meet.

"To speak a few words about my own Province. In my speech on this occasion last year I alluded among other things to the great and trying need of the Province for improved communications. This year I intend to return briefly to the same subject and to mention in particular the matter of railway

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extensions. The opening of the superb Hardinge Bridge should see the dawn of a very bright era in the matter of increased railway facilities for Assam. With the Eastern Bengal Railway line made broad gauge (a project which all interested devoutly hope will be accelerated) as far as Amingaon and Tangla will give no breach of gauge between Lower and Central Assam and Calcutta. The extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway system from Tangla up the north bank of the Brahmaputra into the important tea districts of Darrang and Lakhimpur is a matter which should continue to receive due consideration ; such extension would benefit not only the exporters of tea but the people of the north bank of the Brahmaputra generally and would also give Government another important strategic line to the north-east frontier. Then there is the question of linking up Assam and Burma by railway, a subject alluded to in Your Excellency's speech on the occasion of the opening of the Hardinge Bridge. Burma, I venture to think, will be as interested in such a scheme as Assam, especially those who have cause to remember the recent exploits of the *Emden* in the Bay of Bengal. We shall be interested to hear the results of the several reconnaissance surveys of routes for such a railway, and we hope that this very important matter will continue to receive the very careful attention it deserves.

"Another point that I would take the liberty of briefly alluding to on this occasion is that the Province is keenly feeling its complete want of representation in the bench of the Calcutta High Court, within whose jurisdiction the Province has all along been put. Up to date there has not been a single Assamese Judge in that honourable Court. The want of qualified men might have been a cause of this in the past. But now, I venture to think, that cause no longer exists and there are men fit to hold the post of a High Court Judge, and I hope such men will not be wanting in the future. I greatly hope and sincerely pray that in the interests of and in justice to the Province Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to give the matter your due consideration.

"In conclusion, My Lord, may I be allowed to submit that Your Excellency's approaching retirement is really becoming a matter of grave concern in all parts of India. We feel that the saddest moments of Your Excellency's life have been spent in India, and it may be cruel to ask Your Excellency to spend more of your time in the service of this country ; but if we can do so without hurting Your Excellency's feelings we would solicit that if His Gracious Majesty, in response to Indian feeling, be prepared to extend Your Excellency's period of Viceroyalty in this Empire at least till the end of the war and perhaps for six months afterwards, Your Excellency may be pleased to consent to vouchsafe to us the privilege of being governed by you till then."

At this point the Council adjourned till half-past two. On re-assembling—

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said :—"My Lord, the exceptional circumstances of the year enjoin upon us caution in dealing with the Financial Statement and the excellence of the Budget for the ensuing year limits to an inconvenient degree the scope of useful comment. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has taken the country by surprise by squaring the accounts without fresh taxation It is a bold attempt in which he has the good wishes of the whole community. I beg on behalf of my constituents to congratulate him on his Budget. The chief point of interest is that he has made the country almost forget the serious economic and financial effects of the war.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Finance Minister is right in providing for a fresh Rupee Loan. I have always held, and I emphasised the point last year, that the Indian money market is not fully exploited by Government for their annual borrowings. In the current financial year the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer for the first time raised the amount of Rupee issue to five crores. He may have had his doubts, but I never had any doubt about the success of his policy. In fact, I pointed out that more than five crores could easily be

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raised and the facts of the last loan have amply testified to the soundness of my contention. The total amount of tender was nearly 12 crores (R11,76,57,900) and the average rate of accepted tenders was R95-9-7. It may be that one Province took up the loan more largely than another, but that does not affect the position of India as a whole. The point is, more money can be raised in this country. Ordinarily, therefore, we should look to the Indian market more than the London market for funds for our capital outlay. It is more to our interest to borrow largely in India. Since the War has introduced new conditions into the market, I share the doubts of Government that unless it is over shortly, the whole of the 4½ crores wanted this time may not be raised on the usual terms The Hon'ble Finance Minister has reserved to himself the right to vary the terms according to the needs of the situation. I only hope he will bear carefully in mind that, although the higher rate of interest may ensure the success of the new loan, it will as sure as anything damage the popularity permanently of the pre-war stock. This will be prejudicial to large interests, and perhaps to the success of our subsequent loans. There is thus need for extreme caution in floating the loan. It is indeed possible to counteract the effects of an increased rate of interest by regulating the conditions, and we await with anxious interest the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer's further pronouncements on the subject. If the proposed loan affects the pre-war stock to a large extent, the existing balances here and in England should be drawn upon more largely by Government.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has also referred in his introductory speech to the character of the proposed loan. It is difficult to form an exact idea of what he means, and this is a matter in which a fuller statement would have been unwise. The only point I would now press upon his attention is that, along with the conditions of the new loan, he will be pleased to consider the advisability of issuing in future special 4 per cent railway loans. These are bound to be very popular.

"My Lord, I cannot condemn the curtailment of expenditure to which pointed reference has been made by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, but I beg to submit that it has caused difficulty in the provinces. In the Bombay Presidency many a necessary expenditure has had to be put off indefinitely. From the official speeches on our Provincial Budget it appears that Government had to reduce considerable amounts which Government had hoped to spend mostly on the Borstal Jail at Dharwar, and to reduce the expenditure on jails to its very minimum. The provision for the reorganisation of the police had to be cut down, so much so that 'those responsible for the administration could not acquiesce in any further curtailments'. 'Several important matters had to be deferred altogether'. The educational interests of the province have also suffered in consequence of the reduced expenditure, Government 'had to postpone some of their important schemes', and to omit 'a sum of one lakh for opening more schools and another lakh which was given for teachers for those schools'. Sanitation, too, has perforce to be neglected, for the time being, at least. 'Several applications for sanitary projects' had to be refused. But I frankly recognise this is to some extent unavoidable. We expect, however, that when the finances improve, the Hon'ble Finance Minister will treat the Province with extra liberality proportionate to the large sacrifice it has made this time.

"My Lord, our provincial expenditure leads me to examine the position of our provincial finance, and I think it is susceptible of improvement. My friend, the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, raised last year the question of provincial settlements. As a matter of principle, the Provinces ought to have the whole income from the taxes that are either provincial or the proceeds of which are at present shared by the Government of India with the Provincial Government, and the Government of India should be satisfied with a lump contribution from the Provincial Government to be assessed in each case with due regard to local conditions. This contribution must of course be subject to periodical revision. The alteration is one of method relating to the collection of the Imperial revenue; a fixed payment is to be substituted for the

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present fixed ratio. This would, of course, have the effect of rendering the Imperial revenue inelastic; and to neutralise the evils incidental to such a system, provision may be made for the recovery from the Provinces of exceptional and extraordinary contributions according to the needs of the Supreme Government, assessed on the same principle of provincial ability. Such a revision of the system of provincial payment would strengthen the financial resources of the Provinces, would equalise the conditions of adjustment, and would make the apportionment of provincial liability more equitable. The Provinces would thus have greater fiscal autonomy, and would be free to attain to a development suited to local conditions. If in addition, the provincial funds are made over to the Provincial Government for safe custody and application, subject to the maintenance of an irreducible minimum of balance, the inconvenience of restricted utilisation of large balances, such as is enforced by the Government of India on the present occasion, will be minimised. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer will take the matter into his serious and favourable consideration. Provincial feeling is, I may point out, strong on this subject.

"My Lord, with a view to help the undisturbed progress of the provinces, an earnest effort should also be made to requisition the services of conciliation boards for the satisfactory settlement of all disputes between different sections of the population. These boards to our knowledge have been started at different provincial centres, and are believed to have rendered inestimable service. We hear less of *Bakr-Id* riots now. It is regrettable this Government has not got reports from the local Governments about their working. In the absence of official reports it is difficult to generalise, but I believe a great future awaits conciliation boards. With more settled conditions Government will find it to its advantage to take the whole question seriously in hand.

"But far more important to the whole country, My Lord, is the other question, namely, the question of emigration to the colonies, which await a statesmanlike and sympathetic settlement immediately after the war. The matter has not been discussed in Council this Session, not because of the absence of a strong local feeling, but because of the limitations under which discussion has had to be carried on, on account of the war. As a matter of fact, whole India is of one mind both as regards the necessity of emigration and the status of the emigrant in the colonies. The time has come when the question of some outlet for our surplus population should be settled in a manner agreeable to our ideas of self-respect and dignity as citizens of the British Empire. And we look up to Government here as also to the Imperial Government for a satisfactory settlement of this question with fervent and confident hope.

"My Lord, I have heard with deep interest the observations of my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Marshall Reid, about the indifference of the people of this country to industrial enterprise. I would like to say much on the subject, but I beg to point out that if Government be pleased to encourage large concerns floated by Indians, something may be done to divert popular energy into the fruitful department of industry. The success of the Tata Iron and Steel Works has been in a large measure due to the support received from Government.

"My Lord, I beg to invite Your Excellency's attention to another matter of some importance, to inconvenience of the existing procedure regarding the introduction of legislative measures in this Council. Bills are now introduced without the Members knowing anything about them previously. The result is that no profitable discussion can take place on the first day about their principle. No doubt subsequently, on the motion for reference to a Select Committee, Hon'ble Members have an opportunity of commenting upon the principle, but it is far more desirable that this debate should precede that motion. My friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi, drew attention to this only the other day, and I believe I voice the general desire of the Additional Members in my plea for circulation of Bills at least a fortnight previous to their formal introduction in Council. Government will not lose anything by the change

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in the procedure. The interests of urgent bills are amply safeguarded by the rule under which Your Excellency can suspend the rules of business to enable the Council to consider the Bills at once. Bills of the Provincial Governments are circulated previously without inconvenience.

"My Lord, the whole Financial Statement is overshadowed by war. It is difficult to form even an approximate idea when it will end, but of this much we are sure, that it will end in a brilliant victory for the Allies and the imperishable glory of the British Empire. All India prays to the Almighty for its speedy termination. It has upset the business of the world. But even in these dark days of national trouble, we find matter enough for self-congratulation. The unwavering loyalty of the people of this country to the Throne has been demonstrated on this occasion in the most remarkable manner, and we owe it to this war that the various units of the great British Empire have been knit together to one solid whole, moved by one common sentiment and one common purpose. Never before has India presented such a united front for the defence of the Empire. The different Provinces are imbued with a spirit of healthy emulation. In the Bombay Presidency, though that province from its industrial and commercial position has been the most sorely affected by the war, we have raised forty lakhs of rupees for the War Funds through the admirable organisation initiated by His Excellency Lord Willingdon, and the Women's Branch is doing solid work under the inspiring guidance of Lady Willingdon. The Hospitals started by us for the sick and the wounded in Bombay and at Alexandria are the finest and such as any nation may feel proud of having equipped and organised. The history of all this zealous activity of the people is one, My Lord, of which Government may well be proud.

"My Lord, it is the universal wish of the people of the country that Your Excellency should continue to be at the head of the Indian Administration until we are entirely free from the danger of this war. We have abundant faith in your benevolence and high statesmanship, and we earnestly hope that His Imperial Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant us this our humble prayer".

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi :—"My Lord, the Hon'ble the Finance Member is entitled to the fullest sympathy of this Council and of the country at large in the difficult task with which he finds himself confronted this year owing to the exigencies of the times. After a succession of surpluses during recent years we have come suddenly almost without a warning to a year, when our expected surplus has been turned into a deficit, and this abrupt change, which is accompanied by an uncertainty about the future, all the more aggravates the anxieties of the situation. My Lord, the imprint of war is writ large on almost every page of the Financial Statement that has been presented this year. It has seriously affected the two sources of revenue, namely, Railways and Customs, by the depression and dislocation of trade, with the result that whereas in the first four months of the year prior to the outbreak of war the Railway revenue was some £260,000 in advance of that of the corresponding period of the preceding year, in the six months following the outbreak of the war there has been a decline by £1,490,000. The revenue under Customs has also suffered a similar decline by nearly a million pounds less than the Budget anticipation. But happily such is the elasticity of Indian Finance that it has stood this rude shock uncommonly well. Speaking from his place in Council in 1909, the late Mr. Gokhale said, that never during the last 50 years previous to that period, was there such a deficit as that of 3¾ millions. Yet fortunately such is the recuperative power of Indian Finance that even under this heavy blow this year's deficit is less by a million than that of 1909. My friend, the Hon'ble Sir W. Meyer, is therefore all the more entitled to our warm congratulations that in the midst of this raging hurricane he has been able to steer his treasure-ship of State clear of all shoals and he has been able to do so so far without any additional taxation. I therefore desire to offer him my sincere

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congratulations on the caution, foresight, clearness and withal firmness with which he has been able to frame this year's budget.

"My friend, however, struck a note of warning in the course of his speech when he presented us with the Financial Statement. He stated that he would not hesitate to propose additional taxation to make goo i the deficits should it hereafter be found necessary. We all sincerely hope that such a contingency might not arise. But if it were to arise at any time I trust my friend will allow me to make a suggestion beforehand as to the direction such additional taxation might take. I have heard it expressed in many quarters that if Government were in need of any additional taxation owing to the exigencies of the times, the only additional taxation that might be imposed without affecting very much the teaming millions of the country would be an additional income tax, as this would not be so much of a burden to the poor as it would be to the rich.

"*Sanitation—malaria.*

"I would, now My Lord, with your permission, like to say a few words on the situation of the country generally. The first question that deserves our serious attention is the question of sanitation. For it will certainly be agreed that we must first of all live before we can think of anything else. The Government has done a good deal in this direction in recent years but a very great deal yet remains to be done. In many parts of India, malaria is becoming a scourge and in Bengal particularly, it seems to be increasing in virulence. In reply to a question of mine on this subject in September last, as to what steps were being taken by Government to combat the ravages of malaria in different parts of India, particularly Bengal, my friend the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler was pleased to refer me to the annual reports of the several Provincial Sanitary Commissioners. A perusal of those reports, however, is not very assuring. I therefore again respectfully urge on the Government to give their serious thoughts to this question and to appoint a commission composed of officials and non-officials in each of the affected provinces to inquire into the cause of the spread of malaria and to devise further means of arresting the mortality from fever, which is now so much on the increase.

"*Pasteur Institute.*

"My Lord, there is a steadily growing demand for the establishment of Pasteur Institutes in each province. Thanks to the courtesy of my friend the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, I was enabled two years ago to inspect the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli. When I was there, the authorities convinced me of the fact that after the recent discovery it was no longer necessary to locate Pasteur institutes in out of the way hill stations, but rather they should be attached gradually to the leading hospitals at the head-quarters of each of the presidencies and provinces. There is a persistent demand for it from all the leading associations in Bengal. My friend the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock stated in this Council a few months ago that the Government of India have received no proposals from the Government of Bengal with reference to the location of a Pasteur institute in a wing of the School of Tropical Medicines in Calcutta. Since then many public bodies, notably the Rungpur Zamindar's Association, have memorialised the Local Government on the subject. What I would therefore suggest is that the Government of India should invite the opinions of all local Governments on the subject.

"*Education—Religious.*

"My Lord, I would next draw the attention of this Council to the educational needs of the country and particularly to that of the Mussulmans. We are all deeply grateful to Government for the educational policy which has been set out in the resolution on this subject issued two years ago. We are looking forward to the day when the policy enunciated in that resolution will be fully carried out. The backwardness of my community in matters of education is particularly appalling and I would again repeat in this connection what I

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said two years ago that in this matter Mussulmans are entitled to a preferential treatment, which I am sure no enlightened and broad-minded Hindu would grudge us, for they must remember that our educational advancement is equally to their interest. My Lord, it is indeed sad to contemplate how backward the Mussulmans are. To take the case of only Bengal. We find that according to the last census out of every thousand Mussulmans there are only 41 who can read and write. The cause of this backwardness chiefly lies in the fact that ever since the establishment of the British *Raj* in this country, religious instruction suitable to Mussulman boys had been divorced from all educational institutions patronised by Government, and therefore Mussulmans did not avail themselves of these institutions to any great extent. I had the honour of drawing the attention of the Educational Member two years ago to this question and I am particularly grateful to him for the circular which was issued by Government in April of that year to all Provincial Governments: and which in the case of Bengal has resulted in the formation of a Mussulman Educational Advisory Committee by the Local Government. This Committee is at present engaged in overhauling the entire question of Mussulman education. But unless Government are going to find the money for education in normal as well as abnormal times, it will not be possible to effect any real progress. If the existing revenue of the country was insufficient for the purpose, the Mussulman community would, I am sure, willingly submit to an additional Educational Tax.

"*Money accrued as interest on deposit in savings banks by Mussulmans to be used on Moslem Education.*

"Now, My Lord, when I am on this subject, I would like to draw the attention of Government to the sum of money however small to which Moslem community are justly entitled. In September last I inquired to know what was the total amount of money which had accrued as interest up-to-date from the time of the creation of the savings banks, on the money deposited in the said banks by Mussulman depositors who have not drawn any interest on their deposits owing to their religious scruples, and in reply I was informed that that sum had amounted to R2,84,283. This was up to 1912, and it would now probably amount to over 3 lakhs. It is clear that this sum of money has gone to increase the surplus revenue when there has been a surplus, and it has gone to lessen the deficit when there has been a deficit, such as this year. I would therefore respectfully urge that the Government would be pleased to take the first opportunity in ear-marking this amount so that as soon as the present hard times are over it could be spent on some object of Moslem education, such as towards the cost of building a hostel in any part of India.

"*Cause of Temperance.*

"My Lord, I would now draw the attention of this Council to the alarming spread of the drink and drug habits in India. During the last few years this evil has been growing apace and has now reached an enormous magnitude, and yet it is extending every day. I do not desire on this occasion to dwell at any length on the dangers, social and economic, that lie before this Empire should a rapid expansion in the consumption of alcohol and drug fix the habit of drink and drug-taking upon the people. I would only say that India has always been a temperance country in times gone by. What the Prophet of Islam forbade more than 1,300 years ago, temperance societies, associations and movements are now trying to do to-day. As far as I am aware, the Hindu religion does not also encourage taking of intoxicating liquors or drugs. Hence this evil of intemperance has come to the East along with the other good things from the West. During recent times the excise revenue has gone up by leaps and bounds. In 1890-91 it was, roughly speaking, 5¾ crores, and in 1912-13 it has gone up to nearly 12½ crores. We all know how poor this country is, and with what difficulty the labourer and the poor classes are able to earn a single meal a day, and yet the contribution to the excise revenue from drinks and drugs is increasing in volume day by day. If, in the interests of China our

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Government could afford to forego an enormous amount of revenue from opium, are we not entitled to expect the same Government to forego proportionately a fairly less amount in the moral and material interests of the people committed to its charge? At the present moment absinthe has been forbidden in France and vodka in Russia. I need not recall Lord Kitchener's admonition to the soldiers on this subject soon after the commencement of the war. In France, where the champions of alcohol have a great following in the Chamber of Deputies from time immemorial, even there the *privilege de Bouilleurs de cru* has disappeared. It is high time therefore, I submit, that the Government of India should take some decided steps in the true interests of the people of this country. In this connection, I would ask the Government to consider the desirability of adopting some of the following means in checking these evils.

"In the first place the licensing function should be transferred from the Revenue authorities, the number of licences should be restricted, the maximum quantity to be sold in a day should be fixed, regulations with regard to the opening and closing of drug shops should be made more strict, the sale of alcohol and drugs to women and minors should be absolutely prohibited, and lastly, the principle of local option should be given largely to the people.

"*Preferential treatment in matter of gun licences.*

"My Lord, there is another matter to which, with Your Excellency's permission, I should just like to make a passing reference. It is the preferential treatment in the matter of gun licences and other arms and ammunition, extended to people other than the members of the British race in this country. With the exception of the smallest minority, the majority of the people of India are loyal to the core. If anything has brought this out in bold relief, it has been this war which we all so deplore, though looked at from other points of view in some ways has been a blessing in disguise. The war has welded together as it were the different heterogenous parts into a homogeneous whole in loyalty and devotion to the mother country. Almost the whole of India of to-day is throbbing with an impulse to serve His Majesty with a devotion broad-based and deep-rooted in loyalty to the Throne. Such being the case it is but natural, particularly to these Indians, who are passionately attached with an intelligent loyalty to the British Throne and the Empire, to feel some sort of resentment when they find that the homeless Armenian, the wandering Jew, the South African, the German or the Greek and such other people receive preferential treatment here in India. Having regard to the unfortunate circumstances which are still present to tarnish the fair fame of Hind, I am certainly of opinion that the Arms Act must yet remain and must be administered with care. But if an Indian of the description I have referred to is obliged to take out a gun licence and renew it every year, why should other people be exempted from the same operation? In the case of an Englishman, if he is true to his race, his instinct will always keep him loyal and therefore when an exception is made in his case, there can be no feeling of resentment. But no such reason exists for making an exception in the case of others, although there are many amongst my English friends who are themselves of opinion that in the interest of British fairness and British justice it is preferable to make the Arms Act applicable alike to all. But that is not my point. What I would respectfully urge is that in the near future when our minds are more at ease and when under Providence victory crowns our arms and our enemies are crushed Government would be pleased to consider the question of so revising the Arms Act that there may be no cause for grievance on the part of loyal Indians who may be also qualified on account of their social or professional rank or position.

"*Inquiry into the rise of price of rice.*

"One word more and I have done. We were all gratified the other day when the Government saw their way to accept in an amended form the reso-

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lution which my friend the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya moved with regard to the prohibition of all export of wheat from India or the taking of such other steps as may seem advisable to Government to bring down the price of wheat. In the course of that debate I also mentioned that there was a scope for inquiry in the same direction with regard to rice, having regard to the fact of the high price at which rice is selling in the major portion of Bengal, particularly in the north and east. I do not wish to repeat all the arguments which I set forth on that day, but as I did not perhaps make my meaning clear, I wish only to say that what I urged was not to prohibit entirely the export of rice but to leave it to Government to take such steps as Government may think fit to bring down the price of rice, as rice is equally the staple food of millions of my countrymen in my part of the country and as the rise in its price, owing to the peculiar exigencies of the times, is causing the greatest hardship. I would respectfully urge upon Government to make an inquiry with a view to ascertain what step, if any, be it in the shape of increased facility for the importation of rice into Bengal from other provinces or otherwise, may be needed to keep down its price, and I hope Government will be able to see their way to take this matter into their consideration.

"I have to refer on this occasion also, to my friend on the right and to say that in this matter he too, with a degree of kindness which I did not venture to expect, saw his way to give me his support.

"My Lord, I desire to associate myself with my friends from the United Provinces in all that they said with regard to the unhappy and unwise rejection of the proposal for an executive Council for that province.

"In conclusion, I desire to endorse every word that fell this morning from my friend, the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, with regard to Your Excellency. In a word, I may say Your Excellency has succeeded in winning the love, esteem and regard, both of Mussalmans and Hindus."

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad:—"My Lord, I have now been accustomed for many years in the Bombay Legislative Council on the budget discussion to find member after member getting up and congratulating the Finance Member on his skill, his acumen, his sympathy and every virtue under the sun which they discover in him. Coming here I find the same thing in this Council ; and I suppose I am expected to join in the chorus. But let me assure the Hon'ble Finance Minister that I do so on this occasion in no conventional manner. The task the Finance Member had to perform on this occasion was really a very difficult one and, as my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Surendranath Banerjee has told us, everybody in the country expected that the new budget would bring in fresh taxation. We were all very agreeably surprised with the budget that was introduced when we found that the Finance Minister was able to make his proposals for the expenditure of the year without any fresh taxation at all, and I do hope that circumstances will not so supervene as to force him to have additional taxation in the future.

"Coming to the heads of the budget, particularly referring to that of education in which I take special interest, the budget shows that in spite of the stress and strain of the present circumstances, the budget estimate for 1915-16 exceeds the revised estimate of 1914-15 by 15 lakhs. But the report which the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp supplied us with yesterday is on the whole sad reading. We find there that although the total number of children attending schools in this country has advanced by 737,426 during the period from March 1912 to March 1914, still the percentage of those at school upon those of school-going age is only 19·6, the average for the whole country ; and the situation is still more unsatisfactory when you come to examine the figures with regard to the boys and girls. With regard to the boys the percentage is 32·8 per cent ; with regard to the girls the percentage as shown in the report is only 5·9. Considering the real value and necessity of, education, I do hope and trust that means will be found, if not in this year, in subsequent years, to promote very largely primary

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education specially and also to push on the interests of all other education. The same report shows, Your Excellency, that although the Government of India were in a position to make available to the Local Governments large amounts to spend on education, as much as 300 lakhs represent the unspent balances. I am quite cognisant that the report makes it clear that this figure does not really represent the actual unspent balance. But the report says that in any event such unspent balance would be at least 100 lakhs. This is certainly very disappointing, and the reason given is that the Local Governments have not been ready with the machinery to utilise the funds placed at their disposal and to give effect to the extension of education that was contemplated; and I find from the report that Bengal and Bombay have been the greatest defaulters in this respect. I do hope therefore that the Imperial Government will in future ask the Local Governments to quicken their pace as regards education, and also to lay down beforehand ready schemes for utilising the funds that may from time to time be placed at their disposal. In Bombay, for instance, on one occasion the Government had chalked out a scheme for three years for opening new primary schools and utilising grants that may be made available for the purpose. Unfortunately that practice was since abandoned and the result has been in Bombay that though funds were made available the Government were not ready with the machinery to give effect to the proposed extensions. I hope this would be impressed upon the Local Governments in future and that they will always be ready with the necessary scheme and machinery for the purpose of utilising the funds that may be placed at their disposal.

"I want, Your Excellency, to associate myself completely with what has fallen from my Hon'ble friend Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar with regard to the attitude of the Indians during the present crisis. They have combined and they have made up their minds to render whole-hearted support to the British Government and to show to the world how loyal and united India is in support of the Empire, and the result is that prophets of evil have been falsified and our enemies have been completely disillusioned; and further the bravery, not only the bravery but the initiative, skill and resource shown by the Indian troops on the field must have been a source of great gratification not only to Indians but to Europeans connected with this country. Your Excellency, as my Hon'ble friend Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar said, all Indians have agreed that the voice of controversy shall be hushed while this war is pending and that nothing shall be done while the war lasts to embarrass Government in any manner or to do anything that might have even the remotest semblance of making terms for their loyalty or for exacting terms for their loyalty; nothing of that sort, all Indians are agreed, shall be done while the war lasts. I may however say that the loyalty of all Indians, particularly of educated Indians, is what has been rightly termed in certain quarters a reasoned loyalty. They are loyal, they have been loyal, and they will continue to be always loyal, because they are fully convinced that it is only under the British Government and under the fostering influence of British administration that they can ever hope to attain in fullness of time that self-government within the British Empire which they look forward to and are entitled to look forward to. Therefore, Your Excellency, if Indians expect that on the termination of the war, which they hope will soon be brought to a successful issue, a definite step forward would be taken in that direction, they are legitimately entitled to expect and hope so; and, as I have said, they expect that to be done, not as any price of that loyalty, not as a reward for their loyalty, but as a thing that justice requires to be done, that is ripe to be done and the time for which is opportune from their point of view. Taking this view, I join again in the observations that fell from my Hon'ble friend Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar and also the Hon'ble Raja of Mahmudabad with regard to the unfortunate step that has been taken by the House of Lords with regard to the Executive Council for the United Provinces. Pained as one is at the action of the House of Lords, one is still more pained at the attitude taken by retired pro-consuls from this country, specially the remarks of Lord MacDonnell, who is reported to have said that Indians have got all that they should be given for

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the present and for a long time to come. I do hope and trust that that does not represent the real responsible opinion of those who are at present responsible for the administration of this country. In that firm belief, Indians do not despair that when the war has terminated, a definite step forward will be taken in the right direction.

"And so long as England is able to produce and send out to this country statesmen of the calibre and sympathies of a Ripon, a Minto and a Hardinge, there need be no reason for despair in the matter. Here, Your Excellency, I may be permitted to join my humble voice in expressing the hope that has been expressed by many members before me, that it may be possible for this country to have Your Excellency for a renewed period and certainly till the expiration of the war."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar :—"My Lord, the Financial Statement has relieved us from great anxiety. The whole country expected there would be some sort of fresh taxation for additional revenue to fill the void created by the war. It is a great relief to us that no scheme of taxation is in hand, and that the resources of Government, supplemented by the proposed loans, are quite sufficient to carry us through the next financial year too, without a serious check to our normal progress. It is true we cannot provide as liberally for the various progressive departments of Civil administration as we would, but there is no set-back to our development. This is a great point in favour of the present budget, and it is fully appreciated by the people. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer deserves our best thanks for the admirable manner in which he has managed the finances of Government in these critical times.

"My Lord, cognisant as we are of the extreme difficulty of the situation, we cannot reasonably make any suggestions for additional expenditure next year, however desirable on its own merits such expenditure may be. But it is as well that we should press upon the attention of Government our wants now, so that the Hon'ble Finance Minister may provide for the most urgent among them when happily the finances improve. It is with this idea that I submit for the favourable consideration of Government that the Land Improvements Loans Act, under which loans are granted to agriculturists, should be amended, with a view to widening its scope and the range of the objects for which money may be advanced, and to reduce the rate of interest chargeable for such loans. My friend, the Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh, pointed out to this Council only the other day how the Madras Government strained the law to make advances for the support of rural industries. As a matter of fact, it appears to have been felt by some of the Provincial Governments that the law should be more elastic. It is somewhat curious that provision should have been made for advances for the support of agriculture, but not for the subsidiary industries without which a reasonable degree of agricultural progress cannot be counted on. India is the only country in the civilised world where subsidiary industries do not receive as much attention as they should, and this accounts for the prostration of many a good industry. For instance, sugarcane cultivation is not so profitable in India, whereas it is one of the most paying concerns in other countries, and for the best of reasons. It is not only the quality of the cane grown here which is at fault; it is not even the method of cultivation and the crude process of extraction which make the industry unremunerative. These do, of course, contribute to the net result; but the main reason why the margin of profit is so narrow in the whole sugar industry is that valuable material which could be easily turned into useful commodities is allowed to be wasted. In some of the competing countries the *bagasse*, molasses and the scum are each one of them turned to good account. The scum is converted into one of the most valuable fertilisers; molasses in combination with bran, chaff, etc., serves as an excellent food for cattle, and in combination with chopped *bagasse*, cocoanut, etc., becomes fit for human consumption. Molascuit is one of the growing industries in the West. Distillation of alcohol

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is another important industry. And yet all these subsidiary industries are scarcely known in India, and no wonder the principal industry is not paying. The same remark applies to many of the agricultural industries. Thanks to Your Excellency's Government, when a few days back I asked Government if they would consider the desirability of granting agricultural loans for industries subsidiary to agriculture, the answer was in the affirmative. I submit that by an amendment of the Loans Act it should be made possible for the Provincial Governments to introduce these subsidiary industries into promising areas by advances from the State funds. If the object of the Act be to support and improve agriculture, the range of its operation must be expanded, so as to cover the subsidiary industries. Such an expansion would involve increased expenditure, but in the interests of the country it has to be incurred. And I would also suggest that the rate of interest should be 5 per cent instead of 6¼ per cent. The object of Government cannot be to make a profit out of the business, and the debt being secured, the necessity for an extra rate to cover the possible loss of the principal in some cases disappears. The general rate of interest in the country has gone down appreciably during the last few years. Even if the sanctioned rate under the Act was found necessary at the time it was fixed, the same reasons do not exist now. The rate, therefore, should be revised. The concession will be greatly appreciated by the whole rural population, and can be made at a small cost to Government.

"My Lord, I beg to refer to another urgent need of the agricultural population. Government has made provision for collegiate instruction in agriculture, but so far it has admittedly not effected any material improvement in the situation. In my humble opinion, the utility of collegiate education could be vastly increased by initiating a system of primary and secondary education in agriculture alone. Agricultural schools are everywhere wanted, and they cannot be established too soon. And in these schools instruction in the technique of the industry must of necessity be imparted through the medium of the vernacular. In the progressive countries of the West there are special schools for the different industries, and the staff renders a substantial service to the community. The sugar schools of Germany and Louisiana have done a good deal for the improvement of the sugar industry of these countries. It is time therefore Government should prepare a scheme of elementary and secondary agricultural education, even if the initial outlay be somewhat large. India is essentially an agricultural country, and money should be spent liberally for the improvement of its principal industry.

"My Lord. the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer made a pronouncement in Council last year relating to waterways in Bengal. I beg to submit that the question of the improvement of waterways is an Imperial, and not a Provincial, one. They are equally important in every part of the country. It is of great importance to the agriculturists that facilities for the cheap transport of agricultural produce should be provided, and waterways have certain undoubted advantages over railways in this respect. They likewise serve the very useful purpose of irrigation canals. It would therefore be well to have a scheme of waterways for the whole of India, and when it is ready, it can be carried out gradually in the same way as our irrigation works. I believe the waterways will in the majority of cases be found productive. Speaking of the irrigation works I reiterate my prayer for safeguarding the interests of the Tanjore District against the proposed Kannambade project.

"My Lord, if these suggestions affect the finances of Government, I have got one submission to make with regard to railways, which has no bearing whatever upon them. The railways are at present directly to some extent under the control of the Government of India, and the Provincial Governments have no power to deal with even the most trivial matters connected with their management or improvement. This arrangement is at times very inconvenient. A good deal of correspondence and time may be saved if the Provincial Governments have powers delegated to them to deal with railway matters of local importance without reference to the Government of India. If anything, such delegation of powers will result in some direct pecuniary saving.

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"My Lord, I fully sympathise with my friends from the United Provinces in their disappointment at the rejection by the House of Lords of the proposal for the creation of a Legislative Council for their Provinces.

"My Lord, I cannot conclude without drawing the attention of the Council to the serious position in the Punjab. When the Defence of India Bill was discussed on the 18th instant, I had not an exact idea of the gravity of the situation in that Province to which the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock referred. Recently I had been to Jullundur, Amritsar and Lahore. I met several leading men of the province. They all feel the necessity of a legislative measure of this kind. Peaceful inhabitants, especially the Hindus, are subjected to acts of violence, and the outrageous offences against life and property have been committed in many cases by apparently respectable people. It is well that the new Act has been put into force in some parts of the Punjab. Had there been any delay in the matter, the consequences would have been very serious I hope the measure, judiciously administered, will have the desired effect and bring to the oppressed the relief which they are so much in need of.

"My Lord, I take this opportunity to express our sense of gratitude to Your Excellency for what Your Excellency, Christ-like in forbearance, have done to promote the interests of Indians in this critical time of the world's history, and I pray that God will prolong your Viceroyalty in this country."

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott:—"My Lord, I rise to congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Minister on the prosperous Budget he has presented to the Council and for the lucid and exhaustive exposition he has given.

"At a time like this when the greatest war the world has ever known is devastating and ravaging three-quarters of the world it must be a source of deep gratitude and pride to you, My Lord, and to this Council, to know that we in India are living in comparative safety and prosperity, and that in our bounden duty and all pervading loyalty we have been in a position to give, and have given, both men and money, for King and Country.

"Handsome as our offerings may have been, My Lord, they have not, I regret to say, been on the same princely footing and basis as that of our fellow Colonials. However, I am confident that the demand has only to be made and loyal India will rise as one man and offer to pay the expenses of our Expeditionary Forces in the same way as Canada and Australia are doing. I would go still further, My Lord, and I think I may safely assert that to meet this extra expenditure India would not cavil at a small rise in the salt and income taxes and also on import duties.

"Regarding the embargo on the export of wheat, I hope that the cultivators of Bundelkhand will not be forgotten when ear-marking the profits. Bundelkhand has suffered from failure of crops, famine and drought on an average of every 3½ years for the past 45 years to my personal knowledge. Now, just as they are expecting a bumper crop with a golden harvest it looks as if they are to be disappointed.

"I also, My Lord, beg to draw attention to the great cry for more irrigation in the United Provinces.

"I beg to associate myself with the claim of the Hon'ble Mr Das for an Indian Christian on Your Excellency's Council.

"My Lord, it has become a time-honoured practice with non-official Members of this Council to take this annual opportunity of prefacing in general the needs and wants of the peoples and communities they have the honour to represent.

"As such, and on behalf of the Anglo-Indian Domiciled Community, I beg, My Lord, to tender you and your Ministers our heartfelt and grateful thanks for all that has and is being done for the advancement and betterment of our community. In particular I beg to thank Sir Henry Burt for the oft repeated and timely occasions on which he has come to the help and assistance of the Railway man. Now that he is about to leave India their heartfelt

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regrets go with him, together with their respectful congratulations on the great and elevated position he has been called to;

"To the Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, whose reorganisation scheme has helped to give promotion from the subordinate to the superior amalgamated Services;

To the Director General, Indian Medical Service, who has improved the status, pay and prospects of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department;

"To the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, whose generous educational grants, and grant-in-aid policy, has brought education within the reach of the most depressed classes;

"Last, but by no means least, to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, for opening the long barred gate of recruitment into the British Army to the descendants of European parentage.

"My Lord, whilst expressing the deep sense of gratitude and appreciation of the Domiciled Anglo-Indian Community for all that has, and is being, done for them, I beg to remind Your Lordship in Council that there are several important and imperative disabilities that the community still labour under, principal among these being:—

"*Railways.*—The continued annual importation of what is known as the 'covenanted men' and who are principally appointed as Foremen in Railway Shops, Locomotive Drivers, Permanent Way Staff and Auditors Time was, My Lord, when these importations may have been a necessity, but those times have long gone by. We have in India to-day fully equipped and up-to-date workshops, equal to any in Europe or America. That our community have benefited by these and have advanced with the times there cannot be the shadow of a doubt ; but as proof positive I would assert that I have three personal friends on both State and Company owned lines, whose entire apprenticeship was spent in Railway Workshops in India and who rose to the highest rung of the ladder—Manager of Works. Similarly, with the Locomotive Driver He is every whit as good and as capable as his "covenanted" confrere. This is no sinecure and can be proved from the fact that the Domiciled and Anglo-Indian Driver drove and piloted His Majesty three-quarters of the thousands of miles travelled by His Majesty during his last visit to India. You, too, Your Excellency, have had the same experience throughout your Viceroyalty.

"With reference to Permanent Way Inspectors, our Engineering Colleges in India give ample scope for education and as vast an experience, as apprentices, can be gained on Indian railroads as at Home. In addition to this the Domiciled and Anglo-Indian has to his credit a thorough knowledge of the country, the language and the people and above all is acclimatised and physically fit to rough the climatic conditions of India.

"The same remarks apply to the Audit Branch : our schools and colleges can furnish ample material with the necessary educational qualifications, and the training ground in India better fits and adapts them to conditions in India than the imported or covenanted man.

"*Representation.*—My Lord, I take the liberty of again begging to remind you that the Domiciled Anglo-Indian Community still remain unrepresented in most of the Presidency and Provincial Councils of the Indian Empire. My Lord, all we ask is the extension of this great privilege to our community, the same as is given to our Indian friends of all castes and creeds.

"*Administrative and Ministerial Appointments.*—My Lord, the rapid progress of higher education is daily fitting us more and more for a bigger percentage of these responsible and coveted appointments. India being our home, we naturally aspire and claim to be allowed a fair share of the bulwarks of this vast Empire

"*Education.*—Grateful as we are for all that has been done in this direction, I would respectfully urge that the grant of a few more State scholarships for both girls and boys, tenable in England, would be a great boon to the community.

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"Also greater facilities for admission and training in agricultural and technical schools and institutions.

"My Lord, in conclusion, I beg to again thank you, your Ministers and the non-official Members of this Council for the attention, assistance, and courtesy I have invariably received at your and their hands."

The Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya:—"My Lord, as I have listened to the debate which has taken place to-day, my thoughts have gone back again and again to one who adorned this Council for twelve years, and whose loss has been mourned in this country and beyond it, as the loss of no other Indian of modern times had been mourned before. My Lord, my faith in the future of my country makes me hope that in the generations that are passing through our schools and colleges many a young man will be found who will equal, and, I hope, even excel Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale in intellectual power and ability; but, My Lord, none shall excel him in the pure loftiness of his patriotism, in selfless, ceaseless devotion to the country's cause, in the sincerity and depth of earnestness with which he desired the good of his countrymen and the unflagging zeal with which he laboured to promote it. My Lord, to Mr. Gokhale will ever belong the glory of having been the first Servant of India of the noble band of the Servants of India, which he himself organized, who, discarding all personal ambition, take the vow of poverty and self-sacrifice, and dedicate themselves heart and soul to the service of their motherland. My Lord, there is a movement afoot to create an All-India memorial to our departed friend and brother. I have no doubt everyone who respected or appreciated him will contribute towards the completion of that memorial, but I have one favour to ask of all who appreciated Mr Gokhale, and that is that they should adopt a kindlier, a more sympathetic attitude towards questions in which he took a keen personal interest, towards causes which he pleaded from the depth of his heart, even if they cannot accept in their entirety the views which he expressed upon them.

"And in that view, My Lord, I wish to mention two particular questions. One is the question of securing the benefit of that elementary education to the people of India which lies at the root of all economic progress; and the other is the question of fairer recognition of the claims of Indians to a share in the administration of their country. My Lord, the Government of India have recently done much towards promoting primary education, but what has been done is as nothing compared to what remains to be done; and I hope and trust that the impetus which Your Excellency's Government have given to the cause of primary education will grow, and that much larger funds and energy will be devoted to it until education shall become the possession of the general bulk of the people.

"And, My Lord, so far as the question of a larger share for Indians in the administration of India is concerned, I hope that Mr. Gokhale's colleagues on the Royal Commission on the Public Services will, in deciding upon their final recommendations, bear in mind the views which he entertained and expressed, and see if they cannot give effect to them in whole or in part.

"My Lord, the best of reasons make me put forward these suggestions, for there is nothing more calculated to promote friendly feeling between Indians and Englishmen than a generous concession on the part of the latter of the claims of the former to a fair share in the administration of this own country. My Lord, the recommendations of the Public Services Commission will be awaited with great interest and anxiety, and I hope they will be such as to give general satisfaction to Indians.

"My Lord, the Budget before us is a War Budget, in the sense that it is affected by the War. Congratulations have rightly been offered to the Hon'ble the Finance Member for having avoided taxation. I have myself offered my congratulations on a previous occasion, and I do not wish to take up the

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time of the Council by repeating them. But there is one circumstance to which I wish to invite attention. It seems to be forgotten that the taxation which the people of India have been paying for the last many years has been very heavy, and that it is that heavy taxation which has produced the financial position which India occupies to-day. Some time ago Mr. Gokhale pointed out that the total additional revenue raised by fresh taxation in the space of twelve years—between 1886-87 and 1898-99—was no less than 12·30 crores a year. Only a small portion of that additional taxation has been remitted since 1903-04, while taxes were imposed in 1910-11 on silver, tobacco and certain other articles. It was thought at the time the last addition was made to the public burden that that was done to meet the deficit which had taken place in the previous year; but that was not so. Questioned on the subject in his evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Currency, Sir James Meston made this quite clear. Said Sir James :—

'It is quite arguable now, and I think it was quite arguable even then, that for immediate needs that taxation was probably unnecessary, and that we could have got over the crisis of 1908-09 by temporary borrowing. But there appeared at the same time on the horizon a consideration which is not probably before the public. That was the fact that the Government of India knew that very large claims were going to be made upon it under Lord Morley's instructions for the development of a programme of social reform. We knew that a very big scheme of education was in the air and we had estimates prepared in the Secretariat, which have never been published, which indicated the enormous call upon us in the near future. It was the same with sanitation and medical improvement.'

"And he concluded by saying :—

'We also stood by the taxes that had been imposed ostensibly for the troubles of 1908-09, and which are now necessary for the real needs of the country in the near future.'

"My Lord, while we offer our felicitations to the Hon'ble the Finance Member, we might also remember that it is the taxes which have been paid for the last three years and more that have enabled our friend to save us from fresh taxation.

"My Lord, this is not the time to discuss the Budget at any length but there are two or three things which strike me as worthy of the consideration of the Hon'ble Finance Member. The crisis through which we have been passing has shown the great weakness of the position of the Indian cultivator, and indeed of the mass of the Indian people. It has shown that while there is an abundance of food produced in the country, the bulk of the people are often able to purchase it at the price at which it is sold. My Lord, my friend Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy pathetically described the distress of the people who are crying for bread, when they see enormous quantities of wheat being shipped to other countries before their eyes. My Lord, I venture to say that that state of things is the result of a wrong economic policy and an unsound system of taxation which has prevailed here for some time. The whole system of our revenue and taxation requires to be reconsidered. I submit that it is high time that our policy with regard to both the export and the import trade should be reconsidered, and the bases of taxation be readjusted. It is time we reconsidered whether it is not imperatively necessary to so regulate exports of food-stuffs by duties as to prevent the people from being deprived of the food which is grown in the country; in other words, to secure that they should be able to purchase food which is grown in the country at a price which they can pay for it. Unless exports of food-stuffs are so regulated, it must happen, My Lord, that when a poor agricultural country like India enters the world market, it must happen that people with larger incomes will, as they can afford to pay a higher price for food-stuffs which they import than the people of this country can afford to pay. This is the main cause of the great rise in the prices of wheat and other food-stuffs, which has inflicted indescribable hardships on the great bulk of the people. We are thankful to the Government that it has taken the export of wheat into its own hands, for the period of the war. But I hope the Hon'ble the Finance Member will consider whether the time has not come when a regular duty on food-stuffs which are exported, particularly on wheat,

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might be imposed, without any real injustice to the cultivator, and with real advantage to the people and the State. Then My Lord, it should also be considered whether the duty on imports might not well be increased. Some members have suggested, the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott among them, that that might well be done. We can make a large additional revenue by increasing the Customs duties Manufactured articles are not such a great necessity for the people. They can afford to do less with them than with the food that feeds their bodies The object of my suggestion is that food supplies should be made more easily available to the people, even though in the matter of imports they may have to pay a little higher price.

"My Lord, a great trouble at present is that the tax on land has been growing. The land is groaning under the burden which it has to bear. Year by year, even in this year of great scarcity, even in years of famine, the land revenue shows an increasing figure My Lord, the cultivators are not able to get enough food to feed themselves and their families; yet the land revenue has been growing steadily year by year during the last 40 years. When, My Lord, will it cease to grow so far as the Government revenue is concerned? It is desirable that there should be more and more produce of food supplies; it is desirable that the cultivators' outturn should increase, but is it desirable that out of that increase, the Government should go on taking as much as it has been taking during the last decades? That is a matter to which I would invite the attention of the Hon'ble the Finance Member."

"My Lord, another question which has cropped up in the discussion is that of our contributions to the war. We have contributed, as one of the speakers has pointed out, roughly about 1[illegible] crores in supplying the Expeditionary Forces. Well, it is not mere gross silver that we have contributed, but we have contributed men, men trained and disciplined, devoted to win and die in the service of the King and the Country And, my Lord, what we have done recently is a matter of satisfaction and a matter for congratulation to Your Excellency's Government, because, in addition to supplying such men as we could send, such men as are demanded of us, we have now helped, I hope, by the arrangement made about regulating the export of wheat, to supply food wherever it may be needed in the British Empire.

"My Lord, the question has arisen in connection with the war, and upon which remarks have been made by several members, namely, what is going to happen after the war? To me it seems it is premature to think of it. But, My Lord, certain events have happened which have pivotted the attention of the public on this question The pronouncements made by Mr. Asquith, by Lord Kitchener and by Mr. Herbert Roberts, that India had entered into the Federation of the Empire, that the angle of vision for looking on Indian questions will change, and that India should entertain great hopes of great developments in future, have fostered a general and wide-spread hope that Indian questions will be considered from a liberal point of view. This feeling, My Lord, whatever the actual results in the remote future may be, this feeling is a great asset in the feeling of the country. The general body of the people hoped that these pronouncements were an earnest of the changes that were going to take place But the action of the House of Lords, in rejecting the proposal for the Executive Council for the United Provinces, has, My Lord, undone to a great extent, if not entirely, these hopes that were entertained. I feel certain, My Lord, that your Lordship's recommendations will be given effect to. I do not feel any doubt in my mind that the English Parliament will see that the United Provinces do have the Executive Council which was promised to them so far back as 1835 by an Act of Parliament. I feel certain that the day is not distant when the Lieutenant-Governor will be relieved partly of the burdens which he has to bear alone. But, My Lord, the mischief which has been done by the action of Lord MacDonnell and Lord Curzon is far-reaching and will, I think, produce a bad effect.

"My Lord, Lord MacDonnell is reported to have said, in this connection, that no section of the population of the United Provinces except an infinitesimally small body favoured the proposals. My friends the Hon'ble the Raja of Mahmudabad and Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar have shown how little truth

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there is in that assertion of Lord MacDonnell. But, My Lord, I am sorry to say that that is of a piece with another assertion which Lord MacDonnell made when there was a debate going on in the House of Lords on the question of Indian reforms, when he said that there was not an Indian to be found in the whole country amounting to 300 millions who could be appointed as a member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General. My Lord, the distinction with which Sir S. P. Sinha held the office of the first Indian member of the Executive Council of the Governor General, the ability and distinction with which my friend the Hon'ble Sir Syed Ali Imam has held that office, has shown what little basis there was in the assertion of Lord MacDonnell. My Lord, the country knows, the country at any rate is convinced, that this reform, by which the Indians have been taken, so to say, into the confidence of the Government and into the innermost circle of the Government of India, is of real and far-reaching importance. There was no measure of reform among the many reforms introduced during the time of Lord Morley and Lord Minto which had a more far-reaching effect in that direction than the appointment of Indians on the Executive Council of the Governor General of India. But, My Lord, if Lord MacDonnell and Lord Curzon had had their way, this reform would not have taken place and the Indians would not have had the satisfaction of seeing a brother of their own occupying a seat in the highest Executive Council of the Empire, and Your Lordship's Government would not have had the advantage of the experience and ability of such a member.

" My Lord, in sanctioning a particular proposal of reform like that of the Executive Council, what is really needed is a determination, a resolution on the part of all who are interested in England and India, to readjust our relations somewhat, and to begin to regard each other—I am speaking of those who do not take that view—as really equal fellow subjects of one common King and of one common Empire My Lord, the basis of our brotherly relations, if I may be pardoned for saying so, is to be found in the great Proclamation of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. It is strange how people sometimes give their adhesion to principles and how in practice they do not like to adhere to them, and even violate them. Lord Curzon, speaking of that Proclamation, said that the famous Proclamation of 1858, the Magna Charta of India, was the ultimate goal of our demands and aspirations. And yet we find Lord Curzon getting up in the House of Lords and opposing the appointment of an Indian member to the Executive Council of the Viceroy and opposing the constitution of an Executive Council for the United Provinces, when he knows that the entire wisdom of the Government of India, for a hundred years and more, pronounced in favour of a system of Council Government for every Presidency prepared for it, when he knows that Madras and Bombay have flourished for a hundred years and more under a system of Council Government, and when he knows that, with the experience derived of the present circumstances of India, Your Excellency's Government recommended a Council Government for Bengal and also for Bihar and Orissa. My Lord, there is a rule that persons who have not lived within ten years in India ought not to be appointed members of the India Office. It seems to me, My Lord, there is much reason in the rule that gentlemen who have been out of India for more than ten years, and who have not kept in touch with the people of India by correspondence or by visits, had better refrain from making pronouncements on the needs of India of to-day. Your Excellency, who is in this country, who has fostered reform movements in different provinces of the country, and who is in touch with the people and with the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, who is the man working on the spot, feeling the apparent wisdom of his advice, made a recommendation that Council Government should be instituted in the United Provinces. Lord MacDonnell who has been out of India for about fourteen years and Lord Curzon who has not been in touch with India for nearly ten years, take it upon themselves to say that India does not need such a reform. I only refer to this because Lord MacDonnell went on to make an assertion which is calculated to create, and which I fear from the remarks which have appeared in the papers, has already created, a very bad impression. I have referred to the

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pronouncements of Mr. Asquith, of Lord Kitchener, and of Mr. Herbert Roberts. As if to counteract, as if to put forward something against, those statements, Lord MacDonnell is reported to have said that all "reasonable demands of educated Indians have been adequately provided for the present and for a long time, and when the time came for a change, it would be better to proceed by dividing the provinces and thus relieving over-burdened Lieutenant-Governors than to give them Councils. Lord Curzon endorsed that view by saying that it would be better to convert Lieutenant-Governorships into Chief Commissionerships He might have gone a step further and advocated converting them into Commissionerships, because, My Lord, Commissioners' divisions are large enough to occupy the attention of one man. I regret to say that Lord MacDonnell and Lord Curzon do not realize what disservice they have done to the cause of progress and reform, and to the cause of the contentment of the people in this country, by making such assertions at a time when the newspapers have been full of discussions as to the possibility of reform movements in the future. As I have said over and over again, My Lord, I do not wish to talk of the reforms that will come. I have faith enough to believe that they will come in their proper time. When the Proclamation of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria was published, Lord Canning was at the helm of affairs in this country, and, My Lord, there is one passage that he published in a Proclamation of his own to which I wish to invite the attention both of the people of my country and of all the officers who serve the Government. In that Proclamation Lord Canning called upon the servants of the Queen, one and all, each in his degree and according to his opportunity, to act with his whole heart and strength in fulfilling the gracious will of their Queen as set forth in the Royal Proclamation, and at the same time, My Lord, he rightly called upon all Her Majesty's Indian subjects to yield loyal obedience to the Queen. My Lord, the words of Lord Canning are the golden key of our conduct.

"My Lord, there is one other matter to which I should like, with Your Excellency's permission, to refer before I finish. I should have personally avoided, My Lord, a reference in to-day's debate to Your Excellency's impending retirement. But as a reference has been made to it by more than one speaker, I hope Your Excellency will pardon me for saying a few words about it. My Lord, I venture to think that of all the British statesmen who have made themselves illustrious as Viceroys and Governors General of India, there is none, in my opinion, who has touched a truer chord of sympathy, none who has enjoyed the esteem and affection of the people of India in a higher degree than Your Excellency. Your Excellency's generous sympathy with the people of India, your love of justice, the trust that you have reposed in them, your earnest desire and endeavour to promote their well-being, their happiness and contentment, and last, though not least, My Lord, the sufferings that Your Excellency has undergone in the service of this country, have endeared Your Excellency to the people of India; and though it would seem to be almost cruel to desire that the period of Your Excellency's office—a period of heavy responsibility which rests upon you as the Head of this extensive Empire at a time of great stress—should be prolonged, yet, My Lord, the faith that the people have learnt rightly to repose in Your Excellency is a factor of inestimable value to the Empire and, therefore, both for the good of India and of England, the prayer which has been addressed to His Majesty the King-Emperor by the Indian National Congress, speaking on behalf of the people of India, will, I hope, coincide with the sense of His Majesty's Ministers of what is demanded by the situation in India and commend itself to His Majesty. And, My Lord, I have hope that, with the lofty sense of duty which Your Excellency has shown in your high position, Your Excellency will be pleased to agree to stay another year or two with a people who hold you in grateful affection, and love and trust you as they have seldom loved and trusted any of your predecessors."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sita Nath Ray:—"My Lord, the singular ability which the Hon'ble Finance Minister has displayed in tackling

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a peculiar and grave situation and the skilful manner in which he has been able to meet the deficit, without adding, however slightly, to the burden of our taxation, are sure to call forth the unstinted admiration from all alike, and for all this, I beg to offer him my sincere congratulations. In this year of extraordinary stress and emergency, in this year of dislocated trade and finance when a vague but unwarranted sense of insecurity was prevailing in the country and when apprehensions of something grave and unforeseen happening were agitating the public mind, it is well that the Hon'ble Finance Member should have abstained from having recourse to any extraordinary expedient, temporary or otherwise, from meeting the situation and thereby relieved the public mind of a heavy load of anxiety and at the same time, I must confess, that the several bold steps which the Hon'ble Finance Member has taken in this connection have eased the situation and have had the desired effect in reassuring the public mind and restoring public confidence.

"My Lord, I cannot, in passing, abstain altogether from alluding to the very acute situation which arose in Bengal at the outbreak of war when the shock of it was most severely felt, for it was then just the beginning of the jute season and the war nearly paralysed that industry in all its branches bringing suffering to large classes of people in Bengal. The result was that there was a rush of depositors for withdrawal of their moneys from savings banks, and though the efforts of the authorities combined with individual efforts succeeded in partially allaying the public anxiety, the rush continued for some time; and in that state of public feeling, I must say, the Government acted very wisely in allowing every facility to the depositors for withdrawal of their moneys from the savings banks, and it was indeed a very wise, bold, and statesmanlike step to provide facilities, even in district treasuries, for encashment of currency notes, which the Government was not bound to do. However, the indulgence shown and the extreme latitude given had their own rewards, and what was the result? The result was returning full confidence in the stability and permanence of the British Government, and what does the present position of the Government securities and other stocks, such as Municipal and Port Trust debentures, indicate? If it indicates anything, it indicates the growing conviction of the people in the ultimate success of the invincible arms of the Allies over German militarism and barbarism and the triumph of righteousness over unrighteousness. It further indicates returning prosperity and revival of trade and commerce so unduly disturbed in the beginning of the war.

"In this connection I may further mention that the Government of India acted very wisely in prohibiting the issue of gold to the public as it would have given rise to a panic and every one would have scrambled for gold for holding, hoarding, or burying it underground, and the result would have been wide-spread alarm, for Government would have ultimately been obliged to withdraw the concession. How serious and acute the situation was can be realized from the following quotation from the Hon'ble Finance Member's speech:—

'The price of raw jute necessarily showed a great drop from the record figure (R90 per bale of raw jute) obtained in the preceding year, falling as low at one time as R31 a bale. But the initial paralysis of the internal trade is clearly indicated by the fact that whereas between August and October 1913, the issue of rupees from the Calcutta Currency Office in connection with the financing of the jute crop amounted to some thirteen crores of rupees, the issue in the corresponding period of 1914 was about fifty-six lakhs only. And this at a time when the crop was a record one. This state of things brought hardships to all engaged in that trade, but specially to the poor ryots. The position has since then generally improved, but not to the extent as anticipated as the winter rice crop has not been up to the average mark'

"In this connection I cannot refrain from mentioning the several wise precautionary measures that were taken from time to time in Bengal and specially in Calcutta by our popular and much respected Governor and his Government in allaying public anxieties and in ensuring public safety.

"My Lord, as regards the main features of the Budget, I wish to make a few remarks only. There is a deficit in the current year as shown in the

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revised estimate instead of a surplus on the Imperial side, and Imperial and Provincial figures taken together show a somewhat larger deficit in the revised estimate than what was anticipated in the Budget estimate. In the forecast of the coming year there is also to be a deficit. 'All this,' to quote the Hon'ble Finance Member's words, 'is, speaking generally, entirely attributable to the war, and more especially to the decrease in the two large sources of revenue which have been so severely affected by the consequent dislocation and depression of trade.' Not only on Railways and Customs but on almost all the earning departments of the Imperial and Provincial Governments the war has left its marks. The Budget for 1915-16 has been forecasted in consideration of the same conditions prevailing in the next year. We have not only to meet the deficit but there is also the other important head of capital outlay which has also to be met. The Hon'ble Finance Member has shown us how he has met these demands in the present year and how he intends to meet all the demand upon his purse in the forthcoming year. I should like to say a few words on the general line of policy which the Hon'ble Member has adopted in his Budget statement to meet his demands in the next year. There is, I see, a considerable curtailment of expenditure in some of the heads. The effects of this policy of retrenchment are largely visible in the following heads: expenditure for special grants, education, medical, etc., railway expenditure and Delhi expenditure. As regards the former the Hon'ble Finance Member says: 'The large balance still in hand is in considerable measure due to the fact that we have found it necessary in existing circumstances to debar local Governments from drawing on their balances with us during the coming year beyond an aggregate amount of about one million.' There has been also considerable curtailment of railway expenditure and Delhi expenditure.

"My Lord, while on this railway head, I am glad to mention here that the Sara Bridge, now associated with Your Excellency's name, is an accomplished fact, which will go further to promote the development of the great jute and tea industries of North and East Bengal and of Assam. This subject of railway communication naturally reminds me of another subject which is closely allied to it, and is so regarded by the Governments of all other civilised countries. But the subject has never been treated in that light by our own Government. The splendid natural waterways of this country, especially of Bengal, to which I alluded in my last budget speech, are a valuable asset. I again invite the attention of the Government to look upon these splendid natural waterways as necessary adjuncts to railways. Not only trade and commerce but sanitation would also derive considerable advantages from their improvement. The improvement of the numerous waterways which intersect the country is beyond the scope and resources of the local Governments, and so I earnestly entreat Your Excellency's Government to take up this subject as a matter of Imperial policy and concern. In this connection I cannot refrain altogether from prominently drawing the attention of Your Excellency's Government to the very useful project generally known as the Grand Trunk Canal Scheme in Bengal formulated by Mr. Lees. I believe the scheme has been referred to the Imperial Government for sanction, and I hope that the carrying out of this well thought out scheme, while improving the waterways and thereby facilitating the development of the internal trade of Bengal, will be associated with Your Excellency's name by giving early sanction to its execution.

"My Lord, now coming again to the policy of retrenchment which I have stated already, I may say that there is a limit to this policy. We have come to a stage when this policy cannot be pushed much further, as I see that every day there is an increasing interest and demand for further development and progress and consequently further expenditure for material and social improvement. The question then comes to this, how we are to increase our income to meet our ever-growing demands? The answer is that we must have recourse to either borrowing or taxation. The Hon'ble Finance Member has taken the former course, and gives his reasons in the following words: 'We do not propose on this occasion to raise any money by increased taxation. We should not hesitate to do so to meet the deficiency in revenue which promised to be of a

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more or less abiding character. But the present circumstances are altogether peculiar. We know that ordinarily we can count upon surpluses. India, too, has a very small unproductive debt, and with trade conditions depressed and the present rise in food prices in a large part of the country, we have come to the conclusion that we ought not to add to existing taxation unless it is absolutely necessary. We hold that this necessity has not yet arisen.' My Lord, the circumstances are no doubt peculiar, and no one knows when normal conditions will return. Even if they arrive sooner, we cannot, in my humble opinion, rely on this loan policy nor can we count upon our ordinary surpluses, for they may not appear for some years to come. As the Hon'ble Finance Member says: 'We must also remember that when the war is ended some of its effects may endure for some time to come, and in particular we shall then have to face the question of dealing with the temporary debt which we are now accumulating.' Then again, there is an ominous warning in the words of the Hon'ble Finance Minister when he says: 'We have not proposed additional taxation to make good deficits which we hope will prove temporary only; but as I have already said we should not hesitate to do so if it appeared that our permanent revenue position was seriously threatened.' I also wish that our deficit may prove temporary only. But, My Lord, I have very grave doubts on this point, when I consider that our agricultural prosperity on which depends everything else, is susceptible to external influences in the extreme; that we cannot have any more windfalls from the opium revenue; that the effects of the war, as the Hon'ble Finance Member says, may endure for some time to come even after the cessation of it, which will greatly influence our financial position; that there is an ever increasing demand for social and material improvement. The whole course of events and the gist of the Hon'ble Finance Member's speech point to the direction from which we can expect help. The Hon'ble Finance Minister says that we should not hesitate to do so (to have recourse to taxation) if it appeared later that our present revenue position was seriously threatened. My Lord, no one knows when this critical situation will come. In these abnormal times and exceptional circumstances, it may come sooner, after all. We ought to be ready beforehand to meet this eventuality. Then, My Lord, I shall try to prove why this loan policy cannot, on its own merits, be a successful one in the present abnormal situation. I admit that 'the public debt of India represents productive outlay normally yielding a return far in excess of the interest which she has to pay on the amount borrowed; sufficient indeed to cover also the interest on the small margin of debt which can be described as unproductive and still to leave an ample margin.' I admit that 'we raised 5 crores in the current year and with great success' but that was before the war, when the circumstances were entirely different. The Hon'ble Finance Member also holds this view. We have to remember this peculiar situation in connection with the floatation of our loan in the forthcoming year in India. Then as regards our borrowing in England, the Hon'ble Finance Member said last year: 'An increase in rupee borrowing is justified not merely by the general conditions which prompt every country to keep as much of its public debt as possible in the hands of its own people but by the fact that of late it has become more economical to borrow in India than in London.' If such was the case in normal times, I do not understand what hope is there that our future loans would be successful and economical in the exceptional circumstances now prevailing in England and which are sure to continue for some time to come. In another place the Hon'ble Finance Member says: 'I recognise, too, that the circumstances prevalent in July, when we usually float our loans, may prove so unpropititious that we may find it desirable to have recourse to other methods for raising either a part or the whole of this amount.' In connection with the raising of this loan I beg to suggest that the time has come when it would be extremely desirable and politic in the interest of the people of this country that future loans should be raised at the rate of 4 per cent. I may give an instance of the bad effects which followed the policy which led Sir J. Westland to reduce the rate of interest from 4 to 3 per cent and the result was that the Government securities which are quoted at the rate of 3 per cent became an unsaleable commodity in the market, and it is now no longer a marketable commodity. I therefore quite agree with

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the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy that future loans should be raised at 4 per cent, which will go to induce the people of this country not only largely to invest in Government securities, but at the same time go to inspire confidence.

"In conclusion, I beg to associate myself with the words which have fallen from the Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar and the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee about the undoubted claims which Your Excellency has established upon the gratitude of my countrymen; for Your Excellency's kind and sympathetic administration, for Your Excellency's kind sympathies with the hopes and aspirations of the people entrusted to your charge, and for the various ways in which Your Excellency has tried to foster education, sanitation and, may I add, self-government; and, lastly, for the unflinching faith and confidence Your Excellency has under all circumstances shown in the loyalty and good sense of India, and the way in which they have been utilised; and as such I must say that we sincerely share the regret which has been expressed on all sides at the approaching departure of Your Excellency, but we sincerely trust and pray that His Imperial Majesty will be graciously pleased to give due effect to the united prayer of a whole nation, by extending the term of your exalted office until such time at least as the war lasts."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh:—"My Lord, it is but the barest justice to the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer to mention that the Budget under discussion is an agreeable surprise to us. Within a short time after declaration of war between Britain and Germany, it became evident that we would have to face a heavy deficit both in the current and in the coming year, and that our finances would stand in urgent need of replenishment. In view of the exceptional conditions, the popular belief was that additional taxation, of a temporary nature at least, would be unavoidable; but through wise management, which does credit not only to his head but to his heart as well, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has spared the country a pecuniary sacrifice for which it was prepared. And yet the absolute needs of good government have not been overlooked. It is doubtless possible to suggest alterations in the Budget allotments according to our views of the relative importance of the different heads of expenditure, but they would involve controversial questions of policy which cannot be profitably discussed now.

"On the whole, the Budget inspires confidence as much in the financial strength of Government as in the ability of the Hon'ble Finance Minister to carry us through these difficult times with the minimum of inconvenience.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Finance Minister will not think I am wanting in my appreciation of the provision he has made even at this time of difficulty for the extension of irrigation, both productive and protective, in my province as also for minor works, if I press the claims of the United Provinces for further allotments.

"But these are minor matters The great need of the Province is liberal Imperial grants for Education. The Hon'ble Finance Minister, in justification of the reduced programme of expenditure for Education, has referred among other things to the inability of the provinces to spend in full the non-recurring Imperial grants. But his conclusion must be based upon the experience of Provinces other than the United Provinces. So many schemes are ready that no difficulty can justly be apprehended on the score of the inability of the department to utilise a heavier allotment.

"My Lord, one more observation on a subject of local interest. The adverse decision of the House of Lords, as regards an Executive Council for the United Provinces, has been received with keen disappointment by the local public. Nobody ever thought the subject was anyway controversial or that there was any doubt about the policy of Government. We have all along hoped, and our hopes have been encouraged and confirmed by the sympathetic pronouncements of Government, that the Province would get the Council form of Government in a short time. We do not blame this Government for the

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result. Indeed, the Government of India have been so earnest about the reform that a sum of Rs. 1,19,000 is allotted in the present Budget for an Executive Council for the United Provinces. But what we do complain is that the House of Lords should have intervened at the last moment to thwart an administrative reform to which the people justly attach great importance and about the utility and expediency of which this Government, with all the facts in its possession, is fully convinced. We sincerely trust the sound views of the Government of India will yet prevail, and this reform will be further pressed upon the Secretary of State as one which should be adopted at once in the interests of good government.

"My Lord, one matter of vital importance to the whole of India demands close scrutiny at the hands of Government. For the last few years the people have realised more and more the absolute necessity of a rapid extension of feeder railway lines, known as Light Railways, not only for the economic development of rural areas, but also for the safe and profitable investment of their savings. The encouragement so far given by Government to them has been productive of excellent results, and with the success of some of these lines the prospects of this class of private enterprise have brightened. The popularity of the railways is distinctly on the increase. But these factors appear to have excited the jealousy of the foreign companies working the trunk lines, and a movement seems to have been started by them for securing a monopoly of the feeder lines also. The most influential among them—the East Indian Railway Company and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company—according to the latest information, are seriously contemplating forming auxiliary companies for the floatation of schemes of feeder lines to those two trunk systems. This is most unfortunate, and the people look up to Government for arrangements, reserving for them this class of investment and enterprise. When we are anxious to participate in railway enterprise, there is no reason why we should not have as of right at least one class of railways in which we may have scope for our activity. There is nothing in principle to justify the existing arrangement under which the fate of a scheme started by a private company in India should be dependent upon the good-will and sanction of a powerful competitor like the big Companies managing the trunk lines. The subordination of our interests to those of foreign Companies is neither economically nor politically sound. I submit, My Lord, an early and sympathetic decision by Government on this subject is needed to satisfy public expectations.

"My Lord, the appointment of our colleague, Sardar Daljit Singh, to the India Council must be agreeable to landholders as a class all over the country. It has also the merit of giving effect to the principle embodied in the Parliamentary Bill for the reconstitution of that Council. For the first time has an elected member of the Imperial Legislative Council been selected to serve on the highest Executive Council. Apart from the question of the personal merits of the nominee, the selection should on this ground alone be acceptable to the public.

"My Lord, one more submission, and I have done. Your Excellency has come to be trusted and loved by the people; we have firm faith in your untiring industry for our good; we are safe under your protection. Self-interest accordingly pompts us to hope that, even though an extension of service may be personally disagreeable and inconvenient to you, Your Excellency will not leave the country you have loved so well until the clouds of war have completely passed away. We have fervent hope that His Imperial Majesty will be graciously pleased to consult the wishes of his Indian subjects and to allow India the substantial benefit of Your Excellency's sympathetic guidance till the war is over"

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"My Lord, I said in my speech in introducing the Financial Statement that the Budget for the coming year was framed by us under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and uncertainty. It is therefore a matter of sincere gratification to me, both on behalf of Your Excellency's Government and for myself in particular as Finance

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Member, to find that the way in which we met the difficulties that confronted us, the manner in which we faced the situation without recourse to drastic cutting down of expenditure on the one side or the imposition of taxation on the other, has met with general approval throughout the country and that this has been so eloquently and unanimously voiced by our non-official Colleagues in Council. I think, too, that I may claim the same meed of approval for the special action taken from time to time by the Finance Department from the beginning of the war crisis. I thank my Hon'ble non-official Colleagues who have spoken for the very kind way in which they have referred to me personally; and it adds to my gratitude that I have not much to say in the way of a reply to criticisms, for I do not propose to travel outside matters that are cognate to the budget. This, My Lord, is a sort of recognised oratorical saturnalia; every member speaks of the things that are near to his heart; but as the Finance Member is also under a time limit he cannot be expected to follow all these devious paths and must keep to what actually belongs to his budget.

"Nor can I consider what the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee and others have invited me to do; I cannot deal with what is going to happen when peace and plenty come back again—as I trust they will ere long—when that time comes we shall have to consider what we can do with, I hope, our abundant cash. In the meantime I am not going to be seduced by eloquence from Bengal or elsewhere into making any premature promises. I would only add a word of caution—that the end of the war is of course not necessarily the beginning of a new financial era; there will be a great deal of ground to make up and there will be also a good deal of temporary debt to defray.

"I will, however, make one exception to the rule I have laid down for myself. The Hon'ble Mr. Das pleaded for a member in this Council to represent the Indian Christian community. Well, although the Hon'ble Member specifically represents another constituency, he also represents the interests of his co-religionists so well that I wondered why this request was made, but, after a little cogitation, I think I have got the right reason. I have noticed on several occasions that the rigour of the time rule has brought down the guillotine on the Hon'ble Member when he was in the full flow of his eloquence. It is probable that if he could get a Colleague after his own heart, a brother of his soul, who might sit by him, he would, when the guillotine descended, pass on his manuscript and notes, and so the speech could be delivered in an entire form!

"The same Hon'ble Member complains of the want of special budget provision for the education of Indian Christians. Well, it is not usual to make special provision in budgets for education according to sects, but I must say I was a little surprised at this complaint of the neglect of his class, because I have always understood that the Indian Christian was exceedingly well-off for educational institutions, thanks to the activity of Missionary bodies for example, whose schools and colleges are largely subsidised by Government. And if my friend will look at actual results, he will find that the Indian Christians stand very high indeed in the educational scale.

"The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, Mr. Dadabhoy, Mr. Marshall Reid and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy dwelt on what I have said in regard to the possibility of borrowing in India next year. Well, I can only repeat here what I said in my speech on the Financial Statement that we hope to get 3 million pounds in India some way or other. We recognise that the circumstances are peculiar, and we must reserve to ourselves the consideration of the particular way in which we shall endeavour to do this. It would be quite premature to consider that matter now. The circumstances of the market, the circumstances of the political world, may have entirely changed before the time at which we usually bring out our loans. But I can say one thing in regard to what these Hon'ble Members have said, that of course the Government, in making any arrangements for next year, will have in mind, as far as possible, the safeguarding of the interests of the people who are in possession of existing Government securities. It would be very bad business on our part to do anything wantonly to depreciate our own paper, and we shall therefore take that

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fact fully into consideration. I shall also keep fully in touch with commercial opinion through the Controller of Currency, Mr. Howard; and I am myself going down to Bombay presently. I think it is quite likely, though I cannot pledge myself yet, that when the time is more advanced, if things still seem difficult and uncertain, I may follow the example that has been urged upon me, that of Mr. Lloyd George, and, with Your Excellency's permission, have an informal conference with some representatives of the banking and commercial community. As I say, however, I cannot make any definite statement on that point yet. But I do hope that, if we have such a conference, the Bombay representatives will show themselves a little more courageous than my friend Mr. Marshall Reid. Mr. Reid commenced his speech by saying that although he accepted an eight million railway programme in the special circumstances of next year, as soon as things got normal again he was going to press not for a 12, but for a 15, million pound programme. That means, of course, extra borrowing, and I thought that Mr. Reid would go on to say that Bombay would help to find the money. Not so; he says 'provide more money for railways by all means, but for heaven's sake do not ask us to lend it to you; get the coin from somebody else.' Well, to those who ask Government to raise more money for capital enterprise I say that there must be two sides to every bargain, and if they want the Government to move they must do something to meet the Government.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy made some very interesting remarks about Post Office deposits and said that we should increase our present rate of interest. Well, our present rate of interest is 3 per cent, which is more liberal than what the Home Government gives and I think it is quite liberal enough as compared with our present borrowing rate. As we borrow in the open market at 3½ per cent, Mr. Dadabhoy would like us to pay 3½ per cent for our Post Office deposits also. But obviously there is all the difference in the world between the interest you pay for a loan which you do not have to repay except when you want to, and the interest which you pay on money which you have to pay out on demand, and which, as the circumstances of this year have shown, you may suddenly have to pay out to a large and inconvenient extent.

"The same Hon'ble Member was eager for more statistical information as regards education and sanitation, and epecially in regard to the expenditure of grants and so forth. Well, I endeavoured to give this in my last year's Budget speech as far as I could do so in a general way, and if my Hon'ble friend will refer to paragraphs 43 to 48 in my speech of last year he will find that I brought certain figures together. But when Mr. Dadabhoy asks for the same sort of information as is furnished by the Secretary's memorandum in respect of capital railway outlay, he must remember that in respect of capital railway outlay we are dealing with large projects of limited number which are entirely under our own control. Now as regards the outlay on education and sanitation, grants go from the Government of India to the Provinces, and the Provinces also make their own allotments from provincial funds. As these grants flow to the people through a vast variety of different channels, it would be quite impossible to have a statement showing expenditure on education and sanitation in the same way as expenditure on railways.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya made some interesting remarks on export duties and import duties and Mr. Ghuznavi professed an ardent desire to pay more income tax. Well, these suggestions may prove useful if the time ever comes when we have to increase taxation, but I need not discuss them at present as we have decided not to do this now.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Malaviya referred to the taxation that was imposed in 1910, and said that it was that taxation that enabled the present Government to meet the existing crisis without putting on fresh taxes, implying that that taxation was imposed before its time. Well, that question was thoroughly debated at the time, but it will interest the Council, perhaps, to learn that the proceeds of that extra taxation come to about £1 million, and if Hon'ble Members will refer later on to that portion of my last year's speech to which I referred just now and look at paragraph 46 about grants to local Governments,

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primarily for Education and Sanitation, they will find that besides large non-recurring grants we gave exactly a million pounds of permanent contributions to local Governments between 1911-12 and 1914-15 so that that may be taken against the extra taxation imposed in 1910. And of course there is another thing to be remembered on the other side, that we have lost about 3 million pounds recurring revenue under opium. So, although I should be the last person to belittle anything my predecessors have done—in fact, I think I tried to acknowledge their merits in the matter of finance very specially in my speech introducing the Financial Statement—still I do not think it can be fairly implied that we are entitled to no particular credit for not having imposed taxation this year because of the taxes imposed in 1910.

"The Hon'ble Pandit also referred to the land revenue and asked, why is the land revenue not coming down; and why is it going up? Well, that is a matter of course for my Hon'ble Colleague Sir Robert Carlyle rather than for myself, but I may say that land revenue naturally expands with the increase of cultivation. As regards the actual rates of land revenue, there was a very interesting enquiry, which the Hon'ble Pandit no doubt remembers, instituted by Lord Curzon about the year 1902, I think, and there are further discussions on the subject in the Chapter on Land Revenue in Volume IV of the Imperial Gazetteer.

"I think the Hon'ble Member will find there that, relatively, so far as the proportion which the Government takes, in comparison with the actual takings of the cultivator is concerned, the land revenue has not increased; it has decreased.

"The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh is very anxious about Feeder-line Companies. The Feeder-line Companies, I think, have shown their capacity to look after themselves. To my mind they are one of the most welcome features of the economic development of this country in recent years. You have got companies financed by indigenous capital opening out the country and earning a good rate of interest. And even during the present difficult circumstances, money is going on being subscribed. But the Hon'ble Member seemed to think that there was great rivalry between the feeder lines and the main lines. We had some correspondence with the Secretary of State on that subject not so many months ago, and the decision come to was that there was room for both. We came to the conclusion, and the Secretary of State entirely agreed, that there was room enough for various sorts of legitimate railway enterprise, and that the feeder companies were not suffering at all.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee criticised the grant of time-scale allowances to Indian Civil Service and Police officers, and in so doing he also voiced an amount of criticism that I have seen in the press, for I can assure my Hon'ble friend that I do read the newspapers, including his own paper, the 'Bengalee.' I read his leading articles for political instruction, and I derive amusement from the letters of his London correspondent. I should like to explain more clearly what has happened in that matter. As Hon'ble Members will realise, there are two ways of paying the rank and file in any service, apart from the selection appointments at the top. You can have what is called a 'time-scale,' that is, a man gets so much on joining, and then his pay increases year by year—or it may perhaps be every two years or so; but it increases regularly by certain increments, provided, of course, he continues to do his work satisfactorily. As opposed to that, you may have what I may call a 'promotion scale.' Here there is no time-scale, but there are a certain number of grades and a certain number of posts in each grade. These carry specific rates of pay, and an officer's attaining to a particular grade or class does not depend directly on the length of his service, but has a certain amount of luck about it. It depends on the extent to which his seniors retire, or die or take leave, for leave gives him temporary promotion. Originally most of our big services were dealt with in this way, but of late years we have in a number of cases found the time-scale a more convenient method of payment, that is to say, for the rank and file; and many of the great services, Public Works, Education, Forests and so on, have been put on to a time-scale.

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On the other hand, the Indian Civil Service and the Police remain on what I have called the promotion-scale. Well then, what is the result in a time like this ? It must be remembered that, even though you have a promotion-scale, you must have some sort of normal expectation of how things will go, not in any particular year, but throughout a period of say two or three years taken together. For instance in the Indian Civil Service, we carefully work out every year or so, with reference to recruitment, what the normal state of promotion ought to be. It has been recognised again that, an Indian civilian ought to be able to attain to what is called a superior appointment in a given period of time, and so on. When you have got an abnormal time ; when promotion is unduly blocked ; when, as the juniors would put it, people who ought to go, won't go ; or, as the state would put it, deserving officers remain on instead of retiring and on the top of this, leave is restricted or stopped, you get an abnormal block in a promotion-service. On the other hand, it does not affect a time-service at all, except to the minor extent that the top places which have special rates of pay may be filled more slowly. But apart from that, you may recall every man on leave and the juniors would still get their old rate of pay. When you get a promotion-scale and things are materially disturbed, that is to say the state of promotion is much slower than the normal rate which has obtained in past experience and tradition, it is not merely the existing members of the Service who suffer, but, unless something is done to remedy it, recruitment suffers; the calibre of your service is diminished for the future. We have had cases of that sort in the Indian Civil Service from time to time. I remember when I first came out in the early eighties, there was a block in promotion in Madras, and also in the United Provinces, which had led to the application of a minimum time-scale there. (I shall explain directly what this minimum time-scale exactly is.) Well in 1913, just before I joined the Government of India, it had been decided that there was again such an abnormal block in promotion, owing to people not being obliging enough to retire or die according to actuarial calculations, and also, to a certain extent, to over-recruitment during a series of years, that the Civilians in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces were getting far lower salaries than they had a right to expect, having regard, to the normal conditions of promotion for many years past. The Government of India, therefore, with the consent of the Secretary of State, gave what is called a minimum time-scale ; that is to say, they said that every man who had done a certain period of service should draw not less than a certain amount. But this minimum was not at all what the man would have drawn normally ; it was materially less than his normal expectation ; it was a certain *solatium* because it was thought unjust to the men themselves to undergo this sudden dislocation of their prospects without any palliative, and also, as I have said, because acute discontent in the service, which was thought to have some justice at the back of it, would re-act at home and prejudice future recruitment. Then, later on, the Government of Bombay asked for a similar application of the system to their Presidency and I would ask my Hon'ble friend to remember that the Government of Bombay contains as one of its members an Indian gentleman who had no previous connection with our Government services. Then came the circumstances of the present war, and it was thought desirable to recall officers from leave. They answered to the call most loyally, a great many of them, at very considerable personal loss. Many of them willingly surrendered leave they urgently required for the purposes of health and recuperation. The result of this was that all the normal expectations of acting promotion were disturbed, and after consideration, the Government of India, last autumn, thought it desirable that here again we should apply a minimum time-scale, which would be, as I say, a partial compensation, but would in no way be the equivalent of what the beneficiary would ordinarily be drawing in normal circumstances ; and that was necessarily applied to the whole of India. Then, after we had got the consent of the Secretary of State to that action in regard to the Indian Civil Service, we got his consent to similar action in regard to the Police. Of course it is open to any Hon'ble Member who does not agree, to argue that we might have done it for less and so on. But I do want the Council

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to understand that our action was taken deliberately and with reference to what we thought the best interests of the country, having regard not merely to present members of the Services, but to the effect on future recruitment.

" I was sorry to hear the Hon'ble Mr. Abbott say that he thought India had not done enough in connection with this war, and compare our action with that of the Dominions, somewhat to the discredit of India.

" The contribution of India has not been limited to the amount of money we have given, substantial though that is compared to our resources, for I may bring to notice that without this contribution there would have been no deficit in 1914-15 and 1915-16 taken together. As my Hon'ble friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya so aptly observed, we have contributed what is far more precious than silver and gold ; we have contributed men. As Your Excellency observed some time ago in this Council, India has placed at the service of the Home Government in various parts of the world some 200,000 men, trained soldiers, whereas the forces of the Dominions, splendid fellows as they are, were, at the beginning of the war, largely untrained. India has not only done that ; she has supplied munitions of war to a large extent to His Majesty's Government from her factories and from her arsenals ; she has helped in supplying horses and mules ; she has given to the full of what she possessed. And how was this possible ? Because for many years India had been paying heavily for a splendid Army which was entertained, and necessarily entertained, for the defence of India. Well, India had been maintaining this Army long before the Dominions thought of doing anything, to speak of, in the way of military expenditure ; and at the present period of stress, India placed a very great part of her Army which was, as I have said, primarily raised for other purposes, at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. I cannot claim, of course, in any way to speak as a military expert, but I think I may say that the value of the Indian contingents who have done so splendidly in this war, the value of the Indian supplies of munitions of war, and so on, will prove to have been of most material assistance in determining the present campaigns. Besides that, there were the splendid offers from the Indian Chiefs to whom I referred in my speech on the Financial Statement, and I would like to add now the name of His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, who has since given 5 lakhs. My Lord, I do not want to be thought to belittle the Colonies in any way ; but I love the people of India (Hear ! hear !) I have served here for a generation and I cannot bear anybody to belittle India (Hear ! hear ! and applause), and to speak as though the part played by India in the war and her contribution to it, were in any way inferior to that of other parts of the Empire.

" I have nothing more to say, my Lord, except to express the hope that no unforeseen and untoward circumstances will cause any material reconsideration of the estimates we have made."

His Excellency the Viceroy :—" We are now approaching the close of another session of this Legislative Council, and before we disperse I would like to say a few words upon the budget and other matters of general interest.

" As regards the memorable budget which has been under discussion this session, it is a matter of much satisfaction to me that all its important decisions —those for example relating to taxation, capital outlay and borrowing—have commanded practically unanimous acceptance both inside this Council and beyond it. The imposition of additional taxation at the present time would not in our judgment have been justified, either by financial requirements or by the present economic condition of the country, and our attitude in this matter has, I think, been thoroughly understood and appreciated. As regards capital outlay, we have had to strike a mean. At a time like this, material development must inevitably be retarded. But our capital programme is an integral part of India's financial system, and must be maintained on a scale bearing some reasonable relation to past standards, if excessive hardship and

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dislocation are to be avoided. Our borrowing arrangements naturally follow from the conclusions on these two points. We are fortunate in being able to see our way to carrying them through without straining our credit, or drawing to the full on reserves which may afterwards be required to meet the many contingencies of another year of war.

"Sir William Meyer's most interesting recital of the financial events of the war period brings out convincingly the inherent soundness and strength of India's financial position, and this has been recognised in every quarter. It is quite true that our revenue has suffered and that our resources have been depleted in other ways. This must be expected in a country whose fiscal system is so directly responsive, under almost every head of revenue, to fluctuating economic conditions, and whose Government performs so many financial functions besides that of looking after its own balances. We undoubtedly undertake in this country some heavy financial responsibilities, some indeed from which other Governments, the Home Government for example, are exempt. But we are in a position to say to-day, after eight months of war, that these responsibilities have been fully discharged, and that the strain which was thrown on us at the outset has now sensibly relaxed. At the same time we realise fully that another year of war must bring with it many unknown possibilities; and if further burdens are thus thrown upon our finances we are not unprepared to meet them.

"I turn now to the economic questions which have recently engaged my attention and that of my Government. The principal question under this head has been the high prices of wheat. When I addressed you at the beginning of this session, we had already restricted the exports from December to the end of March to a fixed quantity, in order to secure that only a limited proportion of the surplus remaining over from the old crop should be exported, and we had also taken powers to inquire into the existence of stocks, and, if necessary, to take over such as might be unreasonably withheld. The inquiries conducted by local Governments showed, however, that such stocks were not in existence, and further action in this direction could have had no good effect. It was, therefore, apparent that the only possible policy was to do what we could to relieve distress by cheap grain shops and the like, and to await the effect on prices of the new crop which usually begins to operate some time in February. World prices, however, continued to rise, and it became necessary in the interests of the Indian consumer to take steps which would ensure the effect of the new crop making itself felt as soon as possible. No ordinary measures would have sufficed, and the urgency of the situation called for decisive action We accordingly issued the announcement that all private export of wheat would be prohibited on and after the 1st April. Our object was to ensure that as supplies of the new crop, which, I am glad to say, promises to be one of the finest on record, began to be marketed, they should be used to relieve the undoubted shortage in India instead of being attracted to other countries by the high prices prevalent in the markets of the world. The results of this announcement were immediately beneficial and prices promptly declined to a more reasonable level. At the same time we have not neglected our responsibilities to the cultivator and to Indian trade. There is every sign that there will be an unusually large surplus this year available for export, and while we intend to keep export under our own control in order that prices may not be driven up again by sudden and excessive exportation, we are equally desirous of allowing our export trade to be carried on, so far as is compatible with the interests of the Indian consumer. I trust that this double object will be achieved by the scheme which has already been laid before Council in a recent debate. Under this scheme we shall keep the control of purchases for export in our own hands, and we hope thus to be able to ensure a moderate level of prices, to safeguard the consumer, and yet not to disappoint the cultivator of his legitimate profits. The fact that we shall have created an artificially low level of prices in India, as compared with prices in the other markets of the world, implies that export may be conducted on a considerable margin of profit. We hope to make arrangements by which such profits as may accrue to the State under this

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scheme will not be utilized, as is our revenue from normal sources, to meet the ordinary expenses of administration, but will be devoted to some special purpose for the advantage of the people. It is not possible for me now to say what this will be, but I have noted with sympathy the feeling expressed during the debate in my Council in favour of such profits as may accrue being expended for the benefit of the agricultural classes.

"In addition to the control of wheat, my administration has had to bear its part in the policy which is being so vigorously and successfully prosecuted by the Imperial Government for preventing supplies of food-stuffs and raw materials reaching the countries with which we are at war. The strictest watch has been kept upon our trade with neutrals. Prohibitions and restrictions have been imposed where necessary, and I have pleasure in testifying to the readiness with which the commercial community has submitted to these necessary interferences with the ordinary course of trade. Trading in India by firms or companies containing a hostile element has been put an end to, and the process of closing down such businesses is being carried into effect with due caution in order to avoid possible injury to Indian and British interests. At the same time, my Government have been giving such assistance as they can to Indian industries in its endeavours to take advantage of the opportunity for expansion afforded by the cessation of imports from Germany and Austria and other continental countries affected by the war. I should like to add that the whole question of promotion of industrial development in India is one which has been and is receiving the most careful consideration of myself and my Government, and I am glad to find from the prominent place which it has taken in the debates of my Council this session, that it is also occupying the minds of public men in India. The present time, when commerce and finance are naturally disturbed by a great war, when men's minds can hardly be expected to look on economic problems from their normal angle, is not in my judgment a suitable moment for taking special action or for initiating special inquiries as to how best this end may be achieved. But it is a question, the importance of which is very present in my thoughts, and it is one which I shall hope to see taken up vigorously and effectively as soon as normal conditions have supervened.

"Since I last addressed you on the subject of the war in Europe, the position of the Allies in Flanders has been maintained and improved, while in Eastern Prussia and Poland the tide of war has ebbed and flowed. The recent success, at Neuve Chapelle, in which the Indian Army Corps took so prominent a part has been a source of satisfaction to us all. In the meantime, the British fleet has maintained its absolute supremacy and having swept German commerce from off the seas, recently administered a severe punishment to a German squadron that wished to make a further bombardment of unprotected towns on the British coast. The economic pressure created by our supremacy at sea is gradually having its effect in Germany and the piratical policy now being pursued by German submarines is proof of the extent to which that pressure is being felt. Happily the efforts of the German submarines have met with very little success, and their number is diminishing under the losses that they have experienced. In any case such a policy can have no possible effect on the eventual result of the war, and there can be no doubt that the day of triumph of the Allies who are making huge sacrifices for the right of all free nations to live their own lives and follow their own destinies is slowly but surely dawning, when the monstrous theory that one military nation can impose by brute force her will and barbarous code of civilization upon all others will be finally shattered and hurled into utter oblivion and darkness.

"In the Near East, Turkey is beginning to experience the folly of the policy into which she has been forced by the reckless disregard by a small military clique under German tutelage of her best and highest interest.

"On every side where the Turkish forces have been engaged in fighting against the Allies they have met with reverses, and the moment is rapidly

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approaching when, if the Turkish Government are sufficiently wise, they will throw themselves on the mercy of the Allies and thus free themselves from the German yoke.

"As an indication of how little the so-called Turkish Government is in touch with the real sentiments of the Turkish people, I may mention that a few weeks ago I saw a letter written by a resident in Constantinople in which, after describing the oppression and exaction of the military authorities, the confident opinion of the middle and lower classes of the Turks was expressed in the saying that 'it will be all right when the British fleet comes up '.

"As you are aware, I paid a short visit to the Persian Gulf and to Basrah a few weeks ago. It was a great pleasure and advantage to me to have an opportunity of inquiring into the whole economic, commercial, and political situation of the province of Basrah, and also to visit our troops in their advanced posts within six or seven miles of the Turkish Camp, which was plainly visible and to congratulate them on their prowess and splendid bearing. One could not but feel very proud of them all. I had also time to visit the hospitals in Basrah and was glad to be able to verify the fact that all the sick and wounded British and Indian troops are being well and carefully tended.

"As regards the province of Basrah it struck me as one of immense potentialities. Under Turkish misrule it has greatly suffered and the population of the surrounding country is consequently very sparse. At small expense the city of Basrah might become a splendid port, and the port of exit of all the trade of Mesopotamia and Northern Persia. Merely the fringes of the Shat-el-Arab have so far been cultivated, but the soil is extremely fertile and only the most elementary schemes of irrigation are required to extend indefinitely the area under cultivation. The climate is splendid and resembles that of the Northern Punjab. I cannot conceive of a country more suitable for Indian immigration in the future when a more stable form of Government has been established. That country may then really become a garden of Eden and blossom like a rose.

"You are aware of the declaration made by the British, French, and Russian Governments of the inviolability of the holy places and of the freedom of Jeddah from attack so long as there was no interference with the Indian pilgrims. Solicitude for the welfare of pilgrims generally prompted His Majesty's Government, on hearing that there was a shortage of food-stuffs at Jeddah and Mecca, to arrange for supplies to be sent there for distribution by the Italian Consul at Jeddah. I regret to state that the Turkish authorities, in spite of the protests of the Italian Consul, have seized for military purposes a cargo of 30,000 sacks of barley destined for the pilgrims. Until, therefore, we are able to receive some definite assurance that any further supplies that may be sent will reach their proper destination, it will be impossible for His Majesty's Government to make any further similar arrangements.

"On the North-Western frontier the situation remains normal; and although there have been attacks on our advanced posts by trans-frontier tribesmen, they have been gallantly and successfully repelled by our troops, militia, and tribal levies.

"It has been with a sense of profound regret that I have learnt that an address to His Majesty the King-Emperor against the draft Proclamation creating an Executive Council for the United Provinces has been carried by the House of Lords. It appears that out of a total of nearly 650 Peers of the Realm and in a House of only 73 Peers, the motion against the draft Proclamation was carried by 47 votes to 26. No information has been received of any similar motion in the House of Commons, and we may therefore conclude that the Proclamation has not been rejected by Parliament as a whole. As you are aware, the Proclamation was approved by the Governor General in Council, by the Secretary of State in Council, and by His Majesty's Government, and, in accordance with the law, was laid upon the table in both Houses of Parliament. It may seem to you, as it does to me, a matter of

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serious concern that it should be within the power of a small body of Peers, who perhaps hardly realise the rate of progress made in this country during the past few years to throw out a proposition put by the Government of India and His Majesty's Government before Parliament with the full approbation of Indian public opinion. It seems clear to me, under the circumstances, that a modification of the law by which such procedure is possible is absolutely essential, and I trust that this will be recognised by His Majesty's Government.

"Nobody can reasonably contend that, with the advance of civilisation entailing the discussion and solution of new questions of ever-increasing complexity arising every day, one-man Government is better than Council Government. The principle of Executive Councils for local Governments by which the local administration is less dependent upon the personal equation and which ensures a greater continuity of policy has already taken root in India and cannot now be eradicated. Moreover the inclusion of an Indian gentleman in the Council of a province is to my mind a source of great strength to the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor. I speak from my own experience, and have no hesitation in saying, without any idea of flattery, that the presence of my friend Sir Ali Imam on my Council and his knowledge and experience are and have been of the greatest possible advantage to me and my Government. I can well understand that all educated people of this country will be disappointed at the result of the action of a small party in the House of Lords, but I would ask them not to be depressed, for I regard the proceedings of the 16th March in the House of Lords as only a temporary set-back, and I feel as confident that the United Provinces will have its Executive Council within a very short period as that the dawn will follow the night.

"The activities of the Council during the current session have necessarily been circumscribed by the decision to avoid as far as possible all controversial business. Nevertheless some measures of importance have come under your consideration. I need only refer to the measure recently passed in this Council to secure the defence of India and the public safety, in order to express the thanks of Government for your loyal co-operation in enacting that measure. Another Bill of importance has also been passed in this Council, namely, the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, which I hope will mark a stage in our efforts to remove abuses attendant on the present system of emigration and in securing that the welfare of labourers recruited to Assam is adequately safeguarded. The only other measure of importance to which I need allude is the Benares Hindu University Bill which was introduced into this Council on the 22nd. It will be a source of gratification to me if this measure becomes law during my tenure of office as Governor General. It is too early to speak of the possible effects of this Bill, but I have every hope that it will do much to promote the cause of education and to encourage learning and research amongst all classes.

"In the discussion of resolutions, though the range of subjects has also been limited by the exclusion of controversial matters, much valuable experience has been gained. I may refer to the discussion on the export of wheat as particularly instructive. It enabled the Government to ascertain the views of the Council on the subject and to make an important and effective pronouncement of its policy. The discussion on the management of State Railways was of equal importance and interest. In these circumstances, although our session this year has not been a full one, I think we may congratulate ourselves that we have done a considerable amount of useful work in spite of the difficulties which have confronted us.

"I wish also to say one word of a personal nature. I thank you for the kind words that so many of you have been so good as to speak of myself and my administration. I am very grateful and shall always treasure those words, but I have only done my duty; and although I love India and wish always to do my duty towards her, the question of the duration of my stay in India is not one that is in my hands.

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"With these few words I will now conclude, and in adjourning this Council *sine die*, I wish you all a very happy return to your homes."

The Council adjourned *sine die.*

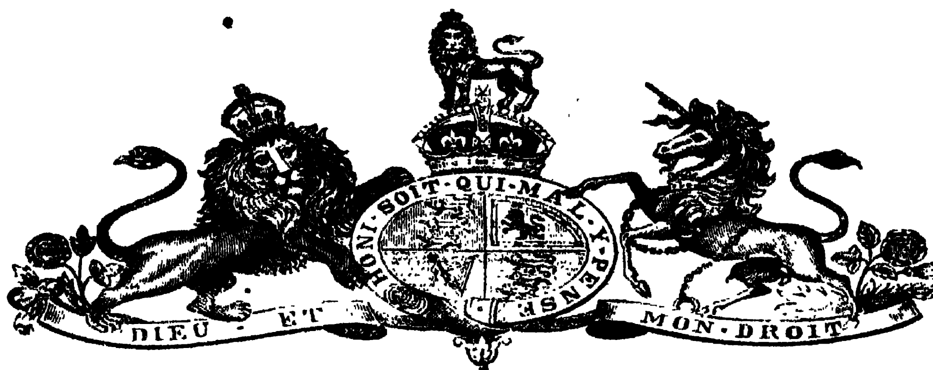
W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI;

The 30th March, 1915.

Registered No. C-696.



The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 19th March 1915.

On and after 3rd April and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No 777—79, dated 9th February 1870 the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE.
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 3rd April 1915.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Patent Office Journal for 1914 is now published and can be obtained (Price Re. 1) at the Patent Office. It contains details of patents applied for and sealed, a list of designs registered, and name and subject matter indexes.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 22nd March, 1915, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. VI OF 1915.

An Act to extend the powers of the Governor General in Council during the continuance of the present war to make rules under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

Short title, extent, etc.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas.

(*3*) This Act and the rules made thereunder shall be in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter.

Definitions.

2. In this Act the expression 'subject of any State at war with His Majesty' includes—

(*i*) any person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty; and

(*ii*) with reference to a company, any company the business whereof is managed or controlled by such subjects, or is carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit or on behalf of such subjects, notwithstanding that the company may be registered within His Majesty's dominions.

Power to make rules.

3. (*1*) The power of the Governor General in Council under section 77 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, to make rules shall include power to make rules— II of 1911.

(*a*) for avoiding or suspending in whole or in part any patent or licence, the person entitled to the benefit of which is the subject of any State at war with His Majesty;

(*b*) for avoiding or suspending the registration, and all or any rights conferred by the registration, of any design the proprietor whereof is a subject as aforesaid;

(*c*) for avoiding or suspending any application made by any such person under the said Act;

(*d*) for enabling the grant, in favour of persons other than such persons as aforesaid, on such terms and conditions, and either for the whole term of the patent or registration or for such less period, as may be thought fit, of licences to make, use, exercise, or vend, patented inventions and registered designs so liable to avoidance or suspension as aforesaid; and

(*e*) for extending the time within which any act or thing may be or is required to be done under the said Act.

(*2*) If the rules made under this Act so provide, the rules or any of them shall have effect from the passing of this Act.

(*3*) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Power in case of exclusive privileges under Act V of 1888.

4. The power to make rules conferred by section 3 (*1*) (*a*) and (*d*) of this Act shall be exercisable in respect of any exclusive privilege acquired under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, as if such exclusive privilege had been a patent granted under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911; and the power to make rules conferred by section 3 (*1*) (*e*) of this Act in respect of anything to be done under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, shall be exercisable in respect of anything to be done under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. V of 1888. II of 1911. II of 1911. V of 1888.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

March 22.

2074. F. A. C. Devereux. *A simplex water-lift.*

2075. R. Wood. *An improved fuel for internal combustion engines.*

2076. H. A. Thompson. *Improvements for expediting and safeguarding railway traffic.*

March 26.

2077. C. Abraham. *Excavating hammer bucket.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1777. F. H. Kitchin. *Means of carrying off, and radiating the surplus heat generated in the cylinders, combustion chambers, the inlet and exhaust ports of internal combustion engines, and the sparking plugs, rods for screwing into the exhaust valve caps, and compression taps connected therewith.*

1780. W. Coburn and C. W. Davis. *Washing machines.*

2029. C. Bell. *Improved automatic sprinkler.*

2040. H. McReynolds. *Improvements in trolley or collector wheels for electricity.*

2041. A. H. Sparling. *Locking device for hasp and staple.*

2042. A. Dina. *Improvements in tricars.*

2043. A. M. Bell. *Improvements in couplings for railway vehicles.*

2044. M. N. Banerjee. *Tea-Leaf plucking basket.*

2051. J. Hendrickson and J. W. Johnson. *Premutation padlock.*

2052. G. Constantinasco and W. Haddon. *Means for counteracting the effect of inertia in liquid columns.*

2053. H. Grob. *Improved double magnet.*

2054. S. Golam Ahmed. *Ball automatic fan machine.*

2055. M. Nethersole. *Automatic differential tumbler shutter for use on weirs or dams.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1529. Rughnath Rai & Co. *Improved itinerant dispensary panniers.*

1645. A. C. Schaffter. *Improved safety hairpin.*

1682. T. W. B. Smith. *Improvements in the sole attaching of rubber soles to tennis boots or shoes.*

1753. J. Tait. *Feed water circulator for boilers.*

1884. E. F. McCool. *Improvements in grinding mills.*

1985. J. B. Mitchell. *Improvements in means for cooling or freezing liquids.*

1997. B. O. Bergersen. *Improved resilient wheel for vehicles.*

1999. C. Watson. *Improvements in and relating to self-contained buffers for railway and other rolling stock.*

2000. N. N. Mookherjee & S. C. Mukherjee. *An improved cooking apparatus.*

2002. S. A. Bhisey. *Improvements in type casting machines.*

2003. A. M. Bell. *Improvements in automatic vacuum brakes.*

2004. E. G. Reed & A. R. Tod Ld. *An improved milling stone.*

2005. C. W. Parsons. *Pouch or carrier for a ball taken or the like.*
2008. J. Wallace. *Improvements in camp stools.*
2009. K. C. Cox. *Improvements in submarine telegraphy.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1741. Sutton, Steele and Steele.
1929. Gresham and Kiernan.
1935. Murray.
1936. Murray.
1937. Watson & Boyd.
1938. Maude Crosse, Pratt and Barrowcliffe.
1939. Elliott.

PATENTS SEALED.

1635. Wickham.
1676. Linden.
1829. Parker.
1912. Stenning & Stirling.
1913. Vincent.
1915. Taff.
1916. S. O. S. Limited & Janson.
1919. Reinohl.
1920. Ed. Kummer, A. G.
1921. Beddard.
1922. Whittington.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

55 of 1905. Taylor. (To 4 April 1916.)
103 of 1906. Blanchard & ors. (To 11 April 1916.)
51 of 1907. Jost. (To 24 April 1916.)
394 of 1907. Saha. (To 25 March 1916.)
448 of 1907. Roberts. (To 31 March 1916.)
189 of 1908. Lamson Paragon Supply Co. Ld. (To 22 June 1916.)
1 of 1909. Westinghouse Brake Co. Ld. (To 7 August 1916.)
84 of 1909. Ozonair Ld. & anr. (To 26 March 1916.)
85 of 1909. Ozonair Ld. & anr. (To 26 March 1916.)
692 of 1909. Davidson. (To 27 April 1916.)
158 of 1910. Yeo & ors. (To 3 May 1916.)
581 of 1910. Candy. (To 17 June 1916.)
40 of 1911. Turner. (To 10 April 1916.)
47 of 1911. Spencer. (To 16 May 1916.)
134 of 1911. Halstead & anr. (To 22 April 1916.)
135 of 1911. Halstead & anr. (To 22 April 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1907.

290, (Sandmann).

1909.

487, (Marshall, Moore & Spurway).

1910.

260, (Spinnerei & Weberei Steinen A. G.). 268, (Destefani). 417, (Bellgrove). 551, (Hood and Glenvale). 552, (Hood and Glenvale). 553, (Hood and Glenvale). 567, (Margetts).

AMENDMENT ALLOWED.

No. 121 of 1908.—In pursuance of leave granted on 25th March 1915, the above numbered specification has been amended in the manner set forth in the *Gazette of India*, dated 8th August 1914, with the exception of the proposed additional claim which has not been allowed.

EXTENSION OF COPYRIGHT IN DESIGNS.

Class 4. No. 2 of 1910. Mackintosh Burn Limited, of 8 Esplanade East, Calcutta, British India. January 12, 1910. (Copyright in design extended for five years.)

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. Applications for patents in countries other than India should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

Place	Institution
AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price. R	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual Subscription with postage		3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(f) Inventions and Designs. Annual index for the year 1911	each	1	0
(g) Patent Office Journal (issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(h) Patent Office Journals, 1912, 1913, 1914	each	1	0
(i) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1) Collection for 1902-03, price R3 a copy.
(2) " " 1903-04 " " 3 "
(3) " " 1904-05 " " 3 "
(4) " " 1908-09 " " 3 "
(5) " " 1909-10 " " 3-8 "
(6) " " 1910-11 " " 3-8 "
(7) " " 1912-13 " " 2-8 "
(8) " " 1913-14 " " 2-8 "

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . 5th Hampshire Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . Sudder Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta. . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mul-Chand Khurana . . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Dorset Battery, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . . 17-1. Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road. Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A . . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . . 155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7 M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . . 35, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
12. M. Mohd. Muslim . . . . 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Regimental Munshi Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1. M. Abdul Karim . . . . Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . . Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1. M. S. Karim Bukhsh . . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment. Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dungar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . . Near the Police Post, Husainganj, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Hosainganj, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . . . C/o Wheeler's Book Stall, Railway Station, Meerut Cantonment.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . Late Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Taily Mahalla, Sadar Bazar, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . . R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagohi . . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 2nd The Queen's Own West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . . . Opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan . . . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz . . . . . Islamabad, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . . . Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S. . . .	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Rôy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Government Baker, Madrasah Hostel, or 8, Smith Lane, Dharamtola—P. O. Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

H. St. J. B. PHILBY,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th March 1915.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up . . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	98,39,551	14	5	2,50,90,758	12	8
Public Deposits at Branches	1,52,51,206	14	3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .				19,77,43,738	8	2
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				18,18,832	7	4
Sundries				13,50,426	14	6
RUPEES .				26,60,03,756	10	8

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .				5,07,93,835	0	0
Other authorised Investments .				1,00,30,130	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities .				4,20,78,425	2	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				4,57,51,129	12	0
Bills discounted and purchased .				2,40,27,008	13	4
Balances with other Banks .				26,73,036	2	3
Bullion				......		
Dead Stock				27,14,227	7	7
Stamps				15,546	9	8
Sundries . . .				4,37,695	6	6
				17,85,21,684	6	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	5,76,14,132	10	9	8,74,82,072	4	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,98,67,939	9	6			
RUPEES				26,60,03,756	10	8

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,19,275 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 7,65,060 0 0

Rs. 10,84,335 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL ;
Calcutta, 1st April 1915.

H. MITCHELL,
Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 38·70

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st March 1915.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1842-43.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1854-55.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1865.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1879.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1900-01.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS TOTAL.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1832-33.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1835-36.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1842-43.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1854-55.	4 PER CENT. LOANS Transfer of 1865.	4 PER CENT. LOANS Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	4 PER CENT. LOANS TOTAL.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 15th March 1915	29,67,600	1,06,38,900	5,79,04,500	1,60,73,700	80,46,900	18,83,250	9,45,47,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,75,14,850
Add— Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 13th March 1915	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st March 1915	...	500	25,000	...	500	...	26,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,000
	29,67,600	1,06,39,400	5,79,29,500	1,60,73,700	80,47,400	18,87,250	9,45,77,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,75,44,850
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	30,000	1,50,000	55,000	9,500	500	2,45,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,45,000
Balance on 31st March 1915	29,67,600	1,06,09,400	5,77,79,500	1,60,18,700	80,37,900	18,86,750	9,43,32,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,72,99,850

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Jan. 1915 Enfaced from India 12,314 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,688 lakhs.
" 1st Feb. 1915 " 15th Feb. " ditto 1 lakh ditto 1 lakh.
" 16th " " " 28th " " ditto ... ditto ...
" 1st Mar. " " 15th Mar. " ditto ... ditto ...
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto ... ditto 2 "

12,315 lakhs 12,691 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 1st April 1915.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, 30th March 1915.

The Directors have made the following change in the Bank's European Establishment :—

Mr. S. A. H. Sitwell, on return from leave, to officiate as Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary *vice* Mr. H. Mitchell proceeding on furlough.

By order of the Directors,

L. G. DUNBAR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICES.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on the 25th September last while excavating near a house formerly belonging to Mr. Ibrahim Khan Mahomed Fitavala and now acquired by the City Improvement Trust in Case No. 2 of their East Agripada Scheme No. 32, 21 pieces of silver ornaments specified in the margin and 3 pieces of silver (parts of the ornaments) weighing in all about 21 Tolas were found by certain coolies, named Laha Chakori, Geni Dhanu, Gangadin Bhiku, Frai Gayadin and Data Din Dabaj. Any persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Bombay at his Office in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, Bombay, on the 1st June 1915, when the Collector will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

6 Talismans.
2 Tops for tassels.
8 Earrings of two kinds.
2 Old coins used as pendants.
1 Armlet.
2 Pieces of an Armplate.

Total 21 pieces.

A. H. F. SIMCOX,

Collector of Bombay.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 17th October 1914.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th March 1915.

No. 4384-*G*.—Mr. E. deSouza, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 11th March 1915.

No. 4385-*G*.—The following officiating appointment of a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is made with effect from the date specified :—

From the 11th March 1915, vice Mr. E. deSouza, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, granted privilege leave.

Mr. J. Browne, Superintendent, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

The 26th March 1915.

No. 4413-*G*.—Mr. E. Sterling, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 10th March 1915.

No. 4414-*G*.—The following officiating appointment of a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is made with effect from the date specified :—

From the 10th March 1915, vice *Mr. E. Sterling, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, granted privilege leave.*

Mr. Srish Chander Sinha, Superintendent, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,

Military Accountant General.

HOWRAH CEMETERY, BENGAL.

The following list is of the persons known to be buried in the Howrah Old Cemetery. The Executive Engineer, 3rd Calcutta Division, has declared these graves to be in a ruinous condition. Representatives of the deceased persons are hereby notified to put monuments into repair within six months of the issue of this notification. All graves not put into repair by the close of that time will be dealt with under 280, Rule X, Part IV, Public Works Department Regulations for the Care of Cemeteries.

All communications about graves should be sent to the Chaplain of Howrah.

The 23rd March 1915.

H. F. FULFORD WILLIAMS,
Chaplain of Howrah

List of Graves in the Old Cemetery closed at Howrah.

No.	Name	Date	Remarks
1.	Achitt, Sarah	29th July 1860.	
2.	Allan, M. P. W.	11th April 1841.	
3.	Bagley, P.	No date.	
4.	Balcher, Ellen Clarissa	27th June 1872.	
5.	Barlow, George Dicken	9th March 1858	Son of G. M Barlow, I.C.S.
6.	Bart, James	29th July 1843.	
7.	Bart, Jane	22nd August 1843.	
8.	Barton, Thomas	6th October 1866.	
9.	Bastard, James	5th March 1843.	
10.	Bastard, M. Mary	1st December 1833.	
11.	Bean, Charlotte Frances	28th May 1830.	
12.	Bean, Louisa	6th August 1830.	
13.	Bean, Charles H.	10th February 1833	Assistant Salt Agent.
14.	Benett, Sarah Anne	February 1857.	
15.	Benett, Kenneth Douglas	27th July 1900	Buried at sea.
16.	Blanchard, G. W.	1852.	
17.	Blaney, E. R.	7th November 1851.	I. C. S.
18.	Blaney, F. N.	8th October 1865	Captain.
19.	Blaney, George	18th February 1844.	
20.	Blaney, Penelope Mary	18th August 1848.	
21.	Bonnar, Allexander	2nd June 1847.	
22.	Bremner, Annie Flack	25th October 1845.	
23.	Bremner, Frances Ellen	8th May 1852.	
24.	Brogle, Marian Elija	29th May 1882	Wife of Lieut. A. Brogle, 2nd N. I.
25.	Browne, John	24th May 1869.	
26.	Brow, James	10th July 1865.	
27.	Browne, Marian	1847.	
28.	Bruce, George	9th November 1840.	
29.	Brunoe, Frances	27th April 1832.	
30.	Bush, Thomas	17th May 1845.	
31.	Burges, L. A.	27th February 1853.	
32.	Caffarel, Jeanne Francoy Josephine	15th February 1861.	
33.	Carbisley, Joseph Ralph	12th January 1861.	
34.	Channon, F. G.	21st October 1861.	
35.	Church, Mary Penelope	13th April 1863.	
36.	Cheive, George	12th November 1833	Master, "Marine Lodge," Bengal.

37. Clark, Alfred	22nd March 1842.
38. Coates, George	1842.
39. Coates, Frances Charlotte Mary	21st September 1841.
40. Collard, James	23rd September 1838.
41. Collard, Elizabeth Frances	5th January 1833.
42. Collins, Haviet	18th March 1863.
43. Cooke, William White	18th June 1857.
44. Cooper, George F.	2nd January 1865.
45. Craig, John	28th February 1849.
46. Craig, Allexander	12th September 1851.
47. Crave, George	13th May 1846.
48. Deane, Robert	4th December 1858.
49. Deane, Charlotte	August 1858.
50. Denham, Annie Louisa	6th September 1864.
51. Dickinson, James	27th May 1860.
52. Diver, William	15th April 1843.
53. Dicy, George	13th December 1863.
54. Doeg, Mary Anne	10th February 1859.
55. Doeg, Julia Mary	14th January 1848.
56. Ellison, Isabella	6th August 1860.
57. Edwards, Louis	10th July 1859.
58. Elgar, Frederick	19th June 1833.
59. Evans, Stewart	4th June 1863.
60. Ewing, Jane	31st March 1835.
61. Fagan, Hugh	17th December 1861.
62. Fisher, Charles	29th July 1851.
63. Fox, Charles James	16th July 1839.
64. Fox, Henry	23rd May 1837.
65. Gavins, S.	1867.
66. Gavins, Margaret	18th August 1837.
67. Gibson, Robert	13th June 1870.
68. Gillan, James	7th May 1857.
69. Gorringe, Carr	11th November 1850.
70. Gowar, Thomas	15th August 1861.
71. Gower, Benjamin	9th June 1863.
72. Green, Mary Ann	7th November 1865.
73. Green, John F.	27th April 1845.
74. Gruer, William A.	16th October 1865.
75. Grose, Francis	19th October 1850.
76. Hamilton, L.	26th November 1844.
77. Hannah, John	1855
78. Hanson, James Hans	28th December 1864.
79. Harrington, T.	17th June 1864.
80. Harcoart, Maria Henrietta	1st January 1830.
81. Harris, John	9th April 1821.
82. Harrison, Mary	28th December 1806.
83. Hayward, C. M.	6th October 1869.
84. Henson, James H.	No date.
85. Heritage, James	8th November 1834.
86. Heritage, C. M. A.	7th April 1840.
87. Hill, Rowland	5th July 1855.
88. Hilderhande, Henry	July 1851.
89. Hoare, Henry	1st May 1840.
90. Hodgson, J.	29th September 1864.
91. Homfray, Jeremiah	5th October 1850.

92.	Hope, William	18th June 1841.	
93.	Hutchingson, Maria	22nd July 1860.	
94.	Hudson, Cland	17th April 1843.	
95.	Hudson, Charles	28th July 1833.	
96.	Hughes, Henry	10th May 1862.	
97.	Hughes, Edward	1826.	
98.	Hume, Allice	July 1847.	
99.	Humphrys, Henry Rogers	January 1861.	
100.	Hoilar, Hur..	December 1861.	
101.	Ilvery, Henrietta Eolina	23rd May 1855.	
102.	Innes, Louisa Top	17th August 1854.	
103.	Jones, Allice	13th May 1854.	
104.	King, Mary Anne	3rd February 1856.	
105.	Knebone, Isabella	20th December 1847.	
106.	Lawford, Ellen Allexandrina	22nd March 1861.	
107.	Landner, Harry Landner, Frederick Landner, Mary Isabella Baker, Thomas Baker, Allice Jackson Turnbull, Eva Elizabeth	April 1852. 1852.	
108.	Lee, C. H.	6th March 1850.	
109.	Ledley, George Sidney	6th March 1862.	
110.	Leeming, Hilda Mary	25th July 1862.	
111.	Lefatril, Rachad Mitchel	30th April 1861.	
112.	Little, John	1855.	
113.	Lloyd, Anne Helen	28th July 1866.	
114.	Love or Dove? William	1844.	
115.	Lovejoy, Margaret	28th June 1861.	
116.	Lustenington, Nance (illigible)	October 1847.	
117.	Mavin, George Henry	17th September 1840.	
118.	Mackenzie, James	27th March 1861.	
119.	Malony, Patrick	21st October 1862.	
120.	Martin, J. W.	14th April 1837.	
121.	Martin, Elizabeth	5th June 1856.	
122.	Manning, Norman William	1st June 1858.	
123.	May, John	7th May 1858.	
124.	May, Mary	August 1858.	
125.	Milchan, Thomas	23rd June 1823.	
126.	Millar, Duncan	29th June 1850	Lieutenant R. N
127.	Millar, Elizabeth Penelope	6th February 1859.	
128.	Mitchel, George	1st September 1860.	
129.	Mclardy, Margaret	21st August 1849.	
130.	Montgomery, Elizabeth Elinour	14th May 1861.	
131.	Monro, William	...	
132.	Monro, D. G.	28th March 1853.	
133.	Moore, Charles	25th October 1853.	
134.	Moody, George	24th September 1849.	
135.	Motley, Charles	1842.	
136.	Muchlen, James	1858.	
137.	Mylne, James	1858.	
138.	Mylne, Henrietta	13th November 1851.	
139.	Mylne, Henrietta	1850.	
140.	Nasmith, Joseph	1841.	
141.	Nasmith, Joseph	10th February 1846.	

142. Nelson, Ann	1853.	
143. Nighel, Infant son of Dale and Mary Nighel	6th December 1836.	
144. Newton, Robert	29th July 1862.	
145. Newton, Henry James	3rd March 1858.	
146. Newton, Infant of James and Eliza Newton	4th January 1857.	
147. Newton, Jane	27th December 1857.	
148. O'dowdah, David	13th November 1875.	
149. O'dowdah, Ethel	3rd December 1858.	
150. O'dowdah, Jane Maria	17th December 1858.	
151. O'dowdah, Sydney Mary Letitia . .	29th December 1858.	
152. O'Brien, Patrick	...	
153. Parker, Ann	14th July 1838.	
154. Pall, Alletta Plantagenet . .	18th June 1844.	
155. Perie, Anne Teraza	10th July 1860.	
156. Perisvale, James	2nd February 1839.	
157. Pellengoll, John O. Adams . . .	18th August 1843.	
158. Potter, Owen	August 1847.	
159. Prince, James . . .	22nd September 1826.	Capt., 5th Extra Regiment, Bengal, N. I.
160. Price, William	August 1837.	
161. Packer, Mary	16th October 1863.	
162. Pyett, Samuel	6th September 1861.	
163. Rabbeth, Josiah Charles	28th March 1850.	
164. Rabbeth, Elizabeth	18th March 1855.	
165. Read, Sophia Smith . . .	...	
166. Reeves, George Augustus . . .	21st September 1833.	
167. Reeves, Thomas George . . .	15th January 1843.	
168. Reeves, Elizabeth	28th February 1847.	
169. Robertson, Peter	11th October 1869.	
170. Rogers, William	1858.	
171. Ross, Elizabeth	18th April 1862.	
172. Sanstrow, Peter	December 1861.	
173. Scott, William	3rd April 1858.	
174. Scott, William	11th August 1857.	
175. Sethink, John	5th May 1869.	
176. Seers, Francis	4th July 1862.	
177. Shelston, Mary Anne	10th July 1850.	
178. Shelston, Louisa	24th October 1850.	
179. Shelston, Mary	1845.	
180. Sier, William	...	
181. Simpson, Anna	25th August 1845.	
182. Simpson, Joseph	17th June 1834.	
183. Smith, Sarah	13th August 1835.	
184. Smith, James	1855.	
185. Smith, Henry	9th August 1863.	
186. Smellie, Robert Ewing . . .	Easter day 1841.	
187. Smellie, Julia Elizabeth . . .	...	
188. Spear, Henry	9th December 1854.	
189. Stanford	6th September 1847.	
190. Stevens, Julias	17th September 1853.	
191. Stevens, Margaret Catherine . .	20th February 1855.	
192. Stewart, Thomas	20th February 1854.	
193. Stocher, John Edward . . .	4th September 1856.	

194. Stover, Charles Loudley — 23rd October 1839. Captain, Bombay Artillery.
195. Strong, Samuel Jospeh — 20th June 1837.
196. Sydney, Mrs. — 14th December 1847.
197. Thomas, Sarah — 28th December 1861.
198. Thomas, William — 30th March 1832.
199. Thomas, John — 20th March 1838.
200. Thomas, Jane — 8th January 1844.
201. Thomas, Nicholas P. — 7th July 1854.
202. Thompson, Joseph — 4th April 1853.
203. Tymbo, Harry — November 1833.
204. Tyrell, William Munro — 27th August 1863.
205. Wat — 24th February 1869.
206. Valentine, Charles I. — 11th August 1856.
207. Victor, B. — 22nd November 1848.
208. Victor, Joseph — 8th December 1847.
209. Vials, William — 4th August 1859.
210. Von Bevar, Matilda — 24th July 1837.
211. Wade, John W. S. G. — 23rd March 1875.
212. Wade, M. T. — 15th May 1856.
213. Wade, L. G. M. Virginia — 7th April 1840.
214. Wade, W. A. P. M. Edward — 2nd October 1840.
215. Wade, B. M. Stuart — 15th November 1849.
216. Walke, L. M. — No date legible.
217. Walker, Infant of R. L. Walker — 6th August 1829.
218. Ward, Mary Anne — 23rd June 1861.
219. Ward Anne — 23rd June 1861.
220. Ward, William — 22nd October 1864.
221. Ward, Mary — 26th October 1861.
222. Ward, *Catherine Henrietta Ellen* — 4th April 1863.
223. Whillaker, Henry Ch. Gibbs — 2nd January 1860.
224. Willis, Israd — 9th March 1843.
225. Williams, James — No date.
226. Wimberley Charles Ewing — 20th July 1828.
227. Wilstead, John Hendom — 1st April 1861.
228. Wilstead, John Bishop — 11th September 1865.
229. Wright, Elenour — 28th October 1830.
230. Young, Allice Harriet — 11th March 1853.
231. Young, Anne Agnes — 3rd September 1853.
232. Young, Allice — 14th September 1860.
233. Young, Mathew — 17th June 1869.
234. Young, Samuel — 9th January 1875.
235. "Charlotte" None — None.

15 graves with no slabs, in bad repair.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 25th March 1915.

No. 1973-*Home*.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 (*c*) of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following addition to the rules published with his Notification No. 690, dated 1st February 1915.

After note (II) to rule IV add note (III). The purchase of Arms by residents of Native States should be reported to the Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, by letter on the day on which the purchase is made. The letter should state the name and residence of the purchaser and the name of Native State in which he resides.

No. 1980-*Home*.—The following returns of births and deaths registered in Delhi Province during the half-month ending the 15th of March 1915, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half-month.	Total in present half-month.	Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	28	28	...	...	...	18	1	6	...	...	8	...	...	7	7
Nangloi	19	29	...	...	...	16	1	10	...	...	2	...	4	5	9
Najafgarh	24	48	...	...	...	19	1	21	...	...	7	...	8	9	17
Subzimundi	2	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	34	17	...	...	...	14	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	3
Raisina	1	8	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	..	...	...	2	2
Total of the District	108	133	...	...	...	74	3	43	...	...	18	...	15	24	39

Delhi, the 26th March 1915.

No. 1995-*Education*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the undermentioned monuments are protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act.

Monuments.	*Locality.*
Tomb of Raushanara and the Barahdari.	Raushanara Garden, Subzimundi.

Any objection to the above proposal received in writing within one month from the date of posting by the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, will be taken into consideration by the Chief Commissioner.

Delhi, the 29th March 1915.

No 2069-*Education*.—Whereas the Municipal Committee of Delhi has applied to the Local Government under the provisions of section 58 of Act III of 1911, and whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, that the land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for City improvement, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

The declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under

section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of Delhi is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the ownership of the said land.

SPECIFICATION.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Delhi.	Delhi.	Delhi.	1·53	*North*—Nala. *South*—Salimgarh Road. *East*—River Jumna. *West*—Tirpolia Bridge.	Office of the Deputy Commissioner Delhi.
"	"	"	2·71	*North*—Bela Road. *South*—City wall. *East*—Tirpolia Bridge. *West*—Katchcha pathway, new Vishramgarh.	

The 30th March 1915.

No. 2086-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 20th March 1915, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	235,471	78	68	146	54	74	128	...	...	...	67	3	46	1	11	2	14	23	37	33·0	29·0
	Notified Area.	3,678	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total .	...	78	68	146	54	74	128	...	...	...	67	3	46	1	11	2	14	23	37	...	...

ERRATUM.

In line 2 of paragraph 24 of the Copying Agency Rules, published with Notification No. 738 R. & A., dated the 3rd February 1915, for " record-room staff " read " Copying Agent."

By Order,
G. F. deMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 25th March 1915.

No. 430-331.—Consequent on the appointment of Pandit Brij Jiwan Lal as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, the following substantive appointments are made with retrospective effect from the 7th August 1911 :—

Khan Bahadur Mir Syed Husain (since deceased) is appointed to be Extra Assistant Commissioner III, Kekri.

Rai Sahib M. Gopi Nath is appointed to be Deputy Magistrate, Beawar.

No. 483.—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. Cursetji N. Suntook, Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Ajmer-Merwara, Munshi Piare Lal, Distillery Officer, Ajmer, is appointed to be Superintendent of Excise Revenue in Ajmer-Merwara with effect from the 15th March 1915.

By order,

B. J. GLANCY,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 6th February 1915.

No. 252.—Mr. Abdul Aziz Beg, Assistant Superintendent, sub. *pro tem.*, Nawa Weighment Circle, Sambhar Lake Division, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 8 days from the 16th February 1915.

J. F. CONNOLLY,

Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 26th March 1915.

ERRATUM.

No. 949-W.—In notification No. 767-W., dated 5th March 1915, regarding the acquisition of land at the Kutab, for the words "for the extension of the Metcalfe Estate at the Qutab" read "for the extension of the grounds of the Qutab in the direction of the Metcalfe Estate."

H. T. KEELING,

Secretary.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following alteration in the Regulations of the University has been sanctioned by the Government of India :—

In the distribution of marks and subjects for the B. E. Examination prescribed in section 8, Chapter LII of the Regulations of the University, for

"I. Mathematics

1. Pure Mathematics	200
2. Mixed Mathematics	300
	500"

be substituted the following :—

"I. Mathematics

1. Theories	200
2 Application	300
	500"

NOTICE.

In supersession of the previous order, the ensuing M. A. and M. Sc. Examinations will be held on the 5th of July, 1915, and following days.

P. BRÜHL,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE ;
The 30th March 1915.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 56 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 15th March 1915.

In the matter of L. R. Gregory, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by L. R. Gregory, clerk, Sub-Registrar's Office, Rangoon Town District, residing at No. 113, Montgomery Street, Rangoon, on the 12th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said L. R. Gregory.

CASE No. 57 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 16th March 1915.

In the matter of A. P. Devasagayam Pillay, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by A. P. Devasagayam Pillay, Draftsman, residing in Theinbyu Circle, Rangoon, on the 16th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said A. P. Devasagayam Pillay.

CASE No. 58 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th March 1915.

In the matter of Lim Cheng Taik and Lim En Chee, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Lim Cheng Taik and Lim En Chee, carrying on business as Cheng Taik & Co. at No. 58, Merchant Street, Rangoon, on the 15th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 16th day of March 1915 against the said Lim Cheng Taik and Lim En Chee.

CASE No. 59 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th March 1915.

In the matter of Cheethapathi Chinniah, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Cheethapathi Chinniah, Clerk, residing at No. 64, 40th Street, Rangoon, on the 16th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Cheethapathi Chinniah.

CASE No. 60 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th March 1915.

In the matter of Mahomed Jeewa Karwa, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mahomed Jeewa Karwa, Trader, of No. 255, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mahomed Jeewa Karwa.

CASE No. 61 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th March 1915.

In the matter of Asgor Ally, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Asgor Ally, Peon, residing in the Compound of the Revenue Secretary's Office, Rangoon, on the 17th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Asgor Ally.

CASE No. 62 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 17th March 1915.

In the matter of Maung Po Sein, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Sein, Accountant in the office of the Conservator of Forests, Tenasserim Circle, residing at No. 7, 63rd Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Sein.

CASE No. 63 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 18th March 1915.

In the matter of Shaik Shair Ally, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Shaik Shair Ally, salesman, residing at Crisp Street, Rangoon, on the 17th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Shaik Shair Ally.

CASE No. 64 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 18th March 1915.

In the matter of Pushpala Madha Munisawmy, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Pushpala Madha Munisawmy, postal peon, General Post Office, residing at No. 32, 43rd Street, Rangoon, on the 18th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Pushpala Madha Munisawmy.

CASE No. 191 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 16th March 1915.

In the matter of Rambali Chowdhary, unemployed, of No. 63, Tseekai Maung Tawlay Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Rambali Chowdhary an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 15th day of March 1915.

CASE No. 192 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 16th day of March 1915.

In the matter of Ismail Noorulla, of No. 43, Tseekai Maung Tawlay Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Ismail Noorulla, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 15th day of March 1915.

CASE No. 65 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 19th March 1915.

In the matter of C. Marithaspatter, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by C. Marithaspatter, Goldsmith, residing at No. 48, 40th Street, Rangoon, on the 18th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said C. Marithaspatter.

CASE No. 66 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd March 1915.

In the matter of Maung Tun Shwe, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Tun Shwe, clerk, Registration Office, residing at No. 23, Onbin Street, Kemmendeni, Rangoon, on the 20th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Tun Shwe.

CASE No. 67 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd March 1915.

In the matter of Cecil Randolph Gomez, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Cecil Randolph Gomez, clerk, residing at No. 62, 38th Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Cecil Randolph Gomez.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 15 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 26th March 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Mohammad Umar, son of Khuaj Bakhsh of Delhi, Lal Chah.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Mohammad Umar to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 23rd of April 1915.

FORM NO. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 69 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 20th March 1915.

In the Court of M. Rahim Bakhsh, M. A., Judge, Insolvency Court at Delhi.

In the matter of Babu Ram, son of Ram Gopal, Caste Vaish of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 20th October 1914, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 69 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 20th March 1915.

In the Court of M. Rahim Bakhsh, M. A., Judge, Insolvency Court at Delhi.

In the matter of Babu Ram, son of Ram Gopal, Vaish of Delhi, Insolvent.

Whereas Babu Ram was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 20th March 1915, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 89 OF 1915.

Dated the 31st March 1915.

Re Suresh Chandra Ghose and Syam Sunder Ghose, both residing at No. 99, Ram Kristopore Lane, Howrah, in the district of Hughly, and both lately carrying on business in co-partnership as coal merchants, etc., at the aforesaid place and also at Nos. 16-1, and 137, Canning Street, in the town of Calcutta, under the name style and firm of Syam Sunder and Co., the said Suresh Chandra Ghose, now a clerk in the employ of Messrs. George Henderson & Co., Calcutta, aforesaid and the said Syam Sunder Ghose, now employed as General Manager of the Shalimar Coal Co. Ld., Calcutta, aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtors. Akhil Chandra Bose, Insolvents' Attorney.

On the 25th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 90 OF 1915.

Dated the 31st March 1915.

Re Mohamed Abdul Latif, residing at No. 9/1, Arpooly Lane, in the town of Calcutta, formerly service holder, at present out of employ.

Ex parte the debtor. Rasik Lal Mallick, Insolvent's attorney.

On the 26th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 91 OF 1915.

Dated the 29th March 1915.

Re Alfred Ernest Inglis, residing at No. 29, Ezra Mansions, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business as a dealer in timber at the same place, under the firm and style of A. E. Inglis & Co.

Ex parte the debtor. Kar Mehta and Co., Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 29th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

C. E. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th March 1915.

No. 1284.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 10th March 1915 to 23rd March 1915.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Agra Civil Courts	United Provinces	25th February 1915	Opened.
Bardwar	Assam	15th „ „	„
Bhagalpur Mirjanhat	Bihar and Orissa	1st March „	„
Hariana	Punjab	26th February 1915	„
Kalibari	Bengal	22nd „ „	„
Mindon	Burma	12th March 1915	„
Muzaffarpur Barhampura	Bihar and Orissa	24th February 1915	„
Patgram	Bengal	1st March „	„
Tirutani	Madras	1st „ „	„
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Damukdia Ghat	Eastern Bengal State Railway	14th March 1915	Closed.
Ishurdi	Ditto	5th „ „	Opened.
Sonadanga	Ditto	15th „ „	„

The following alterations in the names of Government Telegraph offices are notified :—

"Ilayangudi" (Ramnad) instead of "Ilayangudi."

"Sakrigali" „ of "Sahebganj Sakrigali."

"Srirangam" „ of "Trichinopoly Srirangam"

The following alteration in the name of a Railway Telegraph office is notified :—

On the East Indian Railway.

"Khotapara" instead of "Khotapara Block Hut."

E. MEREDITH,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

Calcutta, the 26th March 1915.

No. 1292-T.—Conductor S. H. Wells, Unattached List, retired from service in this department with effect from the 8th March 1915, under the rules contained in Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraph 837, and the Civil Service Regulations, Article 613 (c).

The 29th March 1915.

No. 1328-T.—Mr. P. N. Biswas, Assistant Superintendent, is appointed temporarily to the second Division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Superintendent, Agra office, *vice* Mr. H. Mayston transferred to the Engineering Branch.

The 30th March 1915.

No. 1355-T.—Conductor G. Deeble, Telegraph Master, was struck off duty in this department with effect from the forenoon of 7th February 1915 on retirement under paragraph 837, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, and Article 613 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th March 1915.

No. 1646-*E-E*.—The following promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. M. S. Perkins	Inspecting Telegraphist.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.	1st February 1915.

No. 1649-*E-E*.—The following promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the 20th September 1914 :—

Name.	From	To
Mr. W. H. Terry . .	Inspecting Telegraphist	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.

No. 1652-*E-E*.—The following promotion in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. E. C. Buswell . .	Inspecting Telegraphist.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.	5th November 1914.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th March 1915.

No. 870-*Ap*.—Mr. W. C. Dennehy, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th April 1915, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. S. G. Little, Postmaster, Saharanpur, pay Rs. 150—200, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. C. Dennehy, or until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery . . .	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs in one delivery . . .	5 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	R
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1 lb. tins
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 68-74, Carter Lane, E. C., and 25, Museum Street, London, W.C.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Sons, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Ld., Cambridge.
Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, No. 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.
Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh.
Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Limited, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, Holland.

AGENTS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., Calcutta.
The Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and 226, Nawabpur, Dacca.
Messrs. Butterworth & Co. (India), Limited, Calcutta.
Rai M. C. Sarcar Bahadur and Sons, 75-1-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
The Weldon Library, 18-5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.
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Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore and Calcutta.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
Messrs. A. Chand & Co., Lahore, Punjab.
Babu S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students and Company, Cooch Behar.
Messrs. A. M. & J. Ferguson, Ceylon.
Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*
Mr. T. K. Seetharam Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*
Mr. H. Liddell, Printer, etc., 7, South Road Allahabad.*
Messrs. D. C. Anand & Sons, Peshawar.*
Mr. Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra, Allahabad.*
Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.*

* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the book should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through the Local Government to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

List of the High Court Vakils corrected up to 1st January 1915. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1-4 or 2*s.* (2*a.*)

Rules made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 6*d* (2*a.*)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Records of Fort St. George Letters from Fort St. George to Subordinate Factories, 1679. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (3*a*).

Records of Fort St. George. Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1758. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-14 or 2*s.* 9*d.* (4*a.*)

North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch. Administration Report, Statistical Statement and Accounts for 1913-14 with Statistics of Irrigation. Foolscap. Board. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-8 or 2*s.* (4*a.*)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM OCTOBER 1914 TO MARCH 1915.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Declaration of London, 1909. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2a. 6p. or 3d. (1a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases for 1913. Compiled under orders of the Government of India by B. D. Bose, Esq., Bar.-at-Law. Royal 8vo. Cloth Rs. 4-4 or 6s 6d. (4a.)

The Unrepealed General Acts of the Governor-General in Council, Volume VII, 4th Edition, 1909 to 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 5 or 7s. 6d. (10a.)

List No. 1 of 1914 dated 30th June 1914, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 3a. 3p. (1a.)

The following Digest of Indian Law Cases are offered for sale at the reduced prices noted against them :—

Wigley's Digest of Indian Law Cases, 1901-03. Rs. 2-8 (10a.)

Grey's Digest of Indian Law Cases, 1904. 10a. (6a.)

Ditto ditto ditto 1905. 10a. (6a.)

Ditto ditto ditto 1906. 10a. (6a.)

Bose's Digest of Indian Law Cases, 1907. 10a. (6a.)

Grey's ditto ditto 1908. 10a. (6a.)

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Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912 13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding Price 8*a* or 9*d* (6 pies)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto Paper cover. Re. 1 per month

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenbrug, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Salmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodont genus Dissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhauli and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

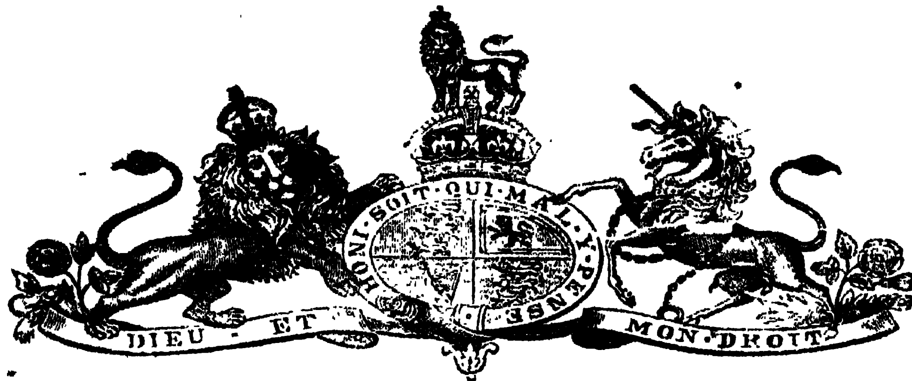
LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1915.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2. By Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 6TH MARCH 1915.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 1, by Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S.: New Siwalik Primates and their bearing on the question of the Evolution of Man and the Anthropoidea. S. S. Buckman, F.G.S.: The Brachiopoda of the Namyan Beds of Burma: Preliminary Notice. A. M. Heron, B.Sc., F.G.S.: Miscellaneous Note, Gypsum in Dholpur. Re. 1.

Registered No. C-696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name No. 125150, dated 30th June 1914, of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01, for Rs. 17-0-11.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to that Office.

Name of Proprietor—G. F. BOWYER,
Address—Bristol Hotel, Calcutta.

LOST.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name No. 141134, dated 30th June 1914, of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55, for Rs. 630-10-5.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to that Office.

Name of Proprietor—G. F. BOWYER,
Address—Bristol Hotel, Calcutta.

LOST.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name No. 140534, dated 30th June 1914, of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55, for Rs. 51-2-4.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to that Office.

Name of Proprietor—G. F. BOWYER,
Address—Bristol Hotel, Calcutta.

Estate G. Winmill, deceased.

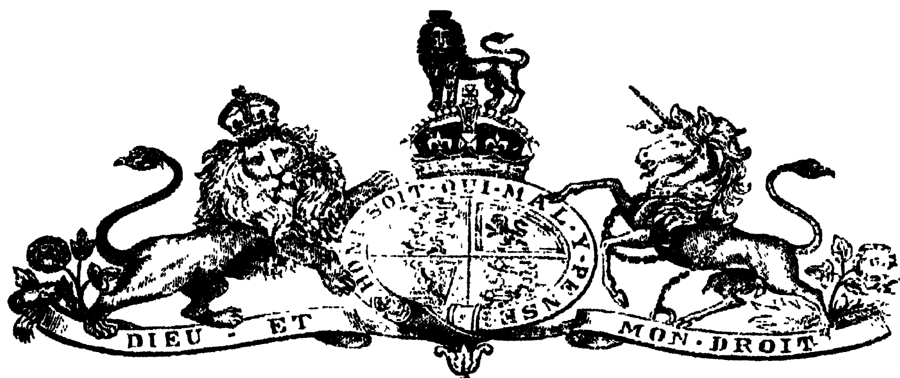
Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late George Winmill, late of Rushmore, 53 Chaucer Road, Bedford, England, who died on 22nd October 1910 at Felixstowe, Suffolk, Letters of administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Accountant at Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 4th May next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA,

The 22nd March 1915.

Registered No. C-696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 14. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1915.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE SECOND-HALF OF JULY 1914 TO THE FIRST-HALF OF MARCH 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF

Wholesale prices of

Port or province.	Market.	Rate per	31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.	15th October 1914.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Port	Karachi* (white)	Maund of 82⅞ lbs.	3 15 2	3 15 3	4 2 3	4 8 9	4 7 9	4 7 3
	Bombay* (Delhi No. 1).	"	4 1 9	4 2 1	...	4 2 1	4 2 1	4 1 11
	Calcutta* (Club No. 2).	"	4 5 10	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 7 0	4 8 3	4 14 0
Punjab	Lahore	"	3 10 3	3 10 3	*3 13 0	4 0 0	3 11 6	3 12 9
	Ferozepur	"	3 5 3	3 8 0	3 10 3	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0
	Lyallpur	"	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0
	Amritsar	"	3 3 3	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 12 0
	Multan	"	3 6 *0	3 4 0	3 8 6	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 13 0
	Rawalpindi	"	3 4 3	3 6 0	3 7 6	3 9 6	3 11 3	3 10 6
	Ambala	"	3 10 3	3 13 0	3 10 3	3 14 0	3 14 6	3 14 6
Delhi	Delhi	"	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 5 0
United Provinces	Benares	"	4 2 10	4 3 10	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 5 5
	Aligarh	"	4 0 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 3	4 6 0	4 13 8
	Cawnpore	"	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0
	Meerut	"	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 5 0	4 5 0
	Shajahanpur	"	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 5 3	4 5 0
	Agra	"	4 1 7	4 5 2	4 5 2	...	4 5 2	4 9 1
	Fyzabad	"	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3
	Lucknow	"	4 1 9	4 5 3	4 5 3	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 7 1
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	"	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 11	4 1 11
	Jubbulpore	"	4 5 1	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 7 1	4 9 1
	Raipur	"	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5
	Akola	"	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 5 7	5 5 7
North-West Frontier Province	Peshawar	"	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 11 6
Baluchistan	Quetta	"	3 15 5	3 14 0	3 12 6	3 13 9	4 0 0	4 1 0
Bombay	Poona	"	5 4 1	...	5 1 11	5 1 11	...	...
	Ahmednagar	"	5 2 9	...	5 2 9	5 2 9	4 12 3	4 12 7
	Ahmedabad	"	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Dharwar	"	4 8 4	4 7 5	4 7 5	4 4 8	4 8 4	4 12 4
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	"	3 13 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0
	Bhagalpur	"	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 2 0	4 3 0	4 3 0
	Muzaffarpur	"	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0
	Ranchi	"	4 7 0	4 15 0	4 11 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 13 0
	Cuttack	"	4 5 8	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	5 1 4
Bengal	Dacca	"	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Rangpur	"	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein).	"	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0
	Mandalay	"	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 2 7	4 13 7	4 14 9	4 14 9
	(Median Average)	"	4 2 3	4 2 6	4 2 3	4 4 6	4 5 0	4 5 5
	Index Numbers		100	100	102	103	104	105

NOTE.—(1) These statistics are compiled from *fortnightly* returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(2) * Prices at ports after 15th March 1915.

Ports	Rate per	On 18th March.	On 25th March.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi (white)	Maund.	5 3 3	4 14 3
Bombay (Delhi No. 1)	"	4 9 8	4 10 7
Calcutta (Club No. 2).	"	5 7 0	5 12 0

STATISTICS, INDIA.

Wheat in India.

31st October 1914.	15th November 1914.	30th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915.	15th February 1915.	28th February 1915.	15th March 1915.	Increase or decrease on 15th March 1915 compared with 28th February.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent
4 12 3	5 3 9	5 0 3	5 2 3	5 8 10	5 5 4	5 5 10	6 2 4	6 4 4	5 6 4	—14
4 3 6	4 9 5	4 8 0	4 10 7	5 1 6	5 3 5	5 0 5	5 5 9	5 2 8	4 13 6	—6
5 2 6	5 5 0	5 9 6	5 6 6	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 14 0	6 10 0	6 6 0	5 4 0	—18
4 8 3	4 11 3	4 13 6	4 11 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 2 6	5 14 9	5 5 3	5 2 6	—3
4 8 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 2 6	5 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	+3
4 2 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	5 6 0	5 14 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	—5
3 14 6	4 7 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 10 0	4 9 0	4 14 0	5 6 9	5 6 0	4 14 9	—8
4 2 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 5 6	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 9 6	—16
3 12 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 15 0	5 6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	*Nil.*
4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	5 8 0	—10
4 11 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 2 6	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 8 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	5 8 0	—10
4 7 6	4 9 10	4 12 2	5 1 5	5 1 7	5 4 4	5 6 1	5 14 7	5 14 7	5 12 1	—3
4 13 8	5 5 8	5 5 7	5 4 6	5 2 8	5 8 0	5 3 0	5 15 2	...	5 5 7	...
4 12 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	5 9 0	5 12 0	6 10 8	6 2 0	5 12 0	—6
4 9 0	4 13 6	5 2 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 5	5 14 9	6 10 9	5 11 6	5 5 3	—7
4 2 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	4 15 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	5 6 0	5 11 6	5 14 3	6 2 3	+4
4 13 6	5 5 6	5 11 5	5 5 4	5 8 3	5 8 3	5 11 5	6 10 8	6 10 8	5 8 3	—17
4 2 3	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 8 0	5 8 3	6 2 9	6 2 9	5 4 6	—14
4 9 2	5 0 0	5 2 6	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 11 5	5 8 3	6 2 3	6 2 3	5 0 0	—19
4 8 1	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	5 8 5	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 0 0	...	...
4 9 1	4 13 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 8 4	5 14 10	6 6 5	5 14 10	5 14 10	*Nil.*
4 1 7	4 8 0	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	5 8 0	6 9 7	6 9 7	6 0 0	5 3 2	—13
5 5 7	5 2 0	5 5 7	4 15 3	5 13 7	7 8 10	7 8 10	6 1 7	5 10 5	5 8 10	—2
3 11 0	3 15 7	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 6 2	5 3 11	5 0 0	4 11 10	—5
4 1 0	4 5 6	4 8 4	4 1 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 10 5	4 14 6	5 8 4	5 10 7	+3
...	...	5 14 10	...	5 11 7	...	6 5 3	6 5 3	5 8 4	5 1 11	—7
4 12 4	...	...	...	6 14 4	...	6 1 7	5 2 3	5 2 3	4 8 4	—12
5 0 0	5 2 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	5 6 0	—2
4 12 4	4 10 3	4 2 3	4 11 2	4 1 5	...	4 14 6	4 6 6	4 1 5	3 11 10	—9
3 14 0	4 6 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	—4
4 8 0	4 11 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 11 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	5 12 0	—10
4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	5 5 0	5 11 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 10 6	+8
5 0 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	—14
5 1 4	5 4 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	6 12 11	6 12 11	6 1 6	—10
5 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	*Nil.*
5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	*Nil.*
5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 9 0	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 7 6	5 2 7	—6
4 9 0	4 12 5	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 8	5 8 0	5 9 0	6 0 0	5 12 10	5 5 9	—8
110	115	121	121	125	133	134	145	140	129	

NOTE.—(3) It will be seen from the above table that wheat prices in India for the first fortnight of March show a fall of 8 per cent as compared with the previous fortnight—the fall being 8 per cent in the Punjab, 11 per cent in the United Provinces, and 4 per cent in the Central Provinces and Berar.

CALCUTTA; }
The 31st March 1915. }

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF

Retail prices of

Port or province.	District.	Rate per	31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.	15th October 1914.
			sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
ort	Karachi	Rupee	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 8
	Bombay	"	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8	5 14
	Calcutta	"	9 0	8 14	8 14	8 3	8 4	8 0
unjab	Lahore	"	10 12	10 12	10 4	9 12	10 4	10 0
	Ferozepur	"	11 8	11 0	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Amritsar	"	12 4	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	10 8
	Rawalpindi	"	12 4	11 12	11 4	11 0	10 12	10 12
	Lyallpur	"	11 4	11 8	10 12	9 8	10 4	10 4
	Multan	"	11 8	12 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	10 4
	Ambala	"	10 12	10 4	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0
elhi	Delhi	"	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0
nited Provinces	Benares	"	9 3	8 15	9 1	9 1	9 1	8 13
	Cawnpore	"	9 8	9 4	9 4	8 12	8 12	8 4
	Meerut	"	10 12	10 0	9 12	9 4	9 0	8 12
	Agra	"	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 8
	Lucknow	"	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 12
	Aligarh	"	9 4	10 4	9 4	8 12	9 0	8 12
	Shahjahanpur	"	10 0	9 14	9 14	9 10	9 6	9 4
	Fyzabad	"	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4
ntral Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	"	9 9	8 15	9 9	8 15	8 15	8 15
	Jubbulpore	"	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 13	8 8
	Raipur	"	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Akola	"	8 6	8 6	8 2	8 6	7 6	7 6
orth-West Frontier Province	Peshawar	"	11 6	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
luchistan	Quetta	"	10 2	10 5¼	10 9	10 5½	10 0	9 13
mbay	Poona	"	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7
	Ahmednagar	"	8 2	8 2	7 6	7 8	8 1	8 2
	Ahmedabad	"	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 8
	Dharwar	"	9 9	9 1	9 1	8 8	8 2	8 2
har & Orissa	Patna	"	10 8	9 12	10 0	9 12	9 12	10 0
	Bhagalpur	"	9 8	9 6	8 12	9 8	9 8	9 8
	Muzaffarpur	"	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 12	9 0	8 8
	Ranchi	"	9 2	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 0
	Cuttack	"	9 3	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 14
ngal	Dacca	"	8 14	8 14	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Murshidabad	"	10 8	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 0	10 0
	Malda	"	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	9 8
urma	Amherst (Moulmein)	"	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13
	Mandalay	"	8 14	8 4	7 9	8 0	7 12	7 12
	(Median Average)	"	9 9	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 0	8 12
	Index Numbers		100	103	103	106	106	109

NOTE.—(1) These statistics are entirely compiled from fortnightly returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the retail prices in the head-quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

STATISTICS, INDIA.

wheat in India.

31st October 1914.	15th November 1914.	30th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915.	15th February 1915.	28th February 1915.	15th March 1915.	Increase or decrease on 15th March 1915 compared with 28th February.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	Per cent
8 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 6	7 8	-15
5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 8	5 8	4 11	5 3	5 3	*Nil.*
7 8	6 14	6 14	6 14	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 4	8 4	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	7 4	7 8	—3
9 4	8 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 2	7 12	6 12	8 0	7 12	+3
10 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 8	8 10	8 2	7 2	7 4	8 0	—9
10 4	9 4	9 4	9 6	9 0	8 14	8 0	7 4	8 8	8 8	*Nil.*
9 8	8 4	8 4	9 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	6 10	8 0	8 4	—3
9 8	8 12	8 12	9 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	7 0	7 0	8 8	—18
9 12	7 12	7 6	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 6	6 8	6 8	7 0	—7
8 4	7 8	7 4	7 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	—11
8 8	8 6	8 1½	7 9	7 7	7 3	7 1	5 9	6 6	6 12	—6
8 4	7 8	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 0	6 12	6 6	6 8	6 12	—4
8 8	8 0	7 8	8 0	7 12	7 0	6 8	5 12	6 8	7 4	—10
8 0	7 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 8	5 12	5 12	7 0	—18
8 8	7 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	7 0	6 4	6 4	7 14	—21
8 12	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 0	6 0	*Nil.*
9 8	8 8	8 0	8 2	7 14	7 0	7 4	6 12	6 12	6 4	+8
9 8	8 12	7 14	7 12	7 12	7 2	7 0	6 4	6 6	8 5	—23
8 4	8 5	8 5	8 3	8 4	7 0	6 6	6 6	7 11	8 4	—7
8 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 8	6 8	*Nil.*
9 8	8 0	7 4	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	—20
7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	6 5	5 4	5 6	6 5	6 5	7 6	—14
10 0	9 12	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	8 13	7 9	7 14	8 6	—6
9 13	9 4	8 14	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 10½	8 2¾	7 4¾	7 1	+3
6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 9	5 9	5 9	6 13	6 13	*Nil.*
8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	5 14	5 14	5 14	6 10	7 6	8 2	—9
7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	—7
8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	9 9	9 9	*Nil.*
10 0	9 0	9 8	8 8	7 8	7 2	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 12	—4
9 0	8 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 14	—9
8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	+9
8 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 4	6 4	5 8	5 8	6 4	—12
7 14	7 8	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	5 11	5 14	6 9	—10
7 8	7 4	7 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	*Nil.*
7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	6 8	6 8	6 14	7 5	—6
8 8	8 0	7 14	7 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 6	6 8	7 1	—8
112	120	121	123	127	137	137	150	147	135	

(2) It will be seen that the retail prices of wheat have fallen 8 per cent in the first fortnight of March, as compared with the previous fortnight. The fall in the Punjab was 9 per cent, in the United Provinces 7 per cent and 14 per cent in the Central Provinces and Berar.

CALCUTTA;
The 31st March 1915.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 19th March 1915.

On and after 3rd April and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 10th April 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

March 29.

2078. J. Stone & Company Limited. *Improvements in and connected with dynamo electric generators.*

2079. J. Taylor & L. White. *Improvements in mechanical filters.*

March 30.

2080. Jagannath Prasad. *Improvements in padlocks and the like.*

2081. H. R. Evans. *Improvement in or relating to the projection of coloured motion pictures.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1579. R. P. van Calcar, J. Ellerman and H. J. Martijn. *Method of producing air of low temperature and in simultaneously producing ice.*

2056. D. Ryan. *Improvements in automatic signal controlling apparatus for railways and the like.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1485. H. K. Harris. *Improvements in advertising devices and the like.*

1886. International Cigar Machinery Co. *Improvements in wrapping mechanism of cigar machines.*

2010. N. Fraser, P. Fraser & G. S. Fraser. *Improved machine for stitching the toe and heel of plaited soles for boots and shoes.*

2018. W. C. J. Copeman. *Improvements in or relating to stuffing boxes for rudder posts and the like.*

EXTENSION OF TERM OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

Notice is hereby given that a petition for the extension of the term of Exclusive privilege, No. 144 of 1900, for a rotary leaf spreader and arrangement for withering tea leaf and the like, has been left at the Patent Office on behalf of J. Begg. The petition will be taken under consideration on 10th June 1915, and notices of objection, accompanied by full statements in duplicate of the reasons therefor, should be filed with the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on or before that date.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

334 of 1901. Thiollier. (To 3rd May 1916.)
98 of 1906. Asa Lees & Co., Ld. & Ors. (To 7 September 1916.)
547 of 1906. Magnoid Co. Ld. (To 28 May 1916.)
598 of 1906. Gramophone & Typewriter Ltd. (To 25 June 1916.)
248 of 1907. Eschalier. (To 7 December 1916.)
369 of 1908. Suter. (To 7 April 1916.)
430 of 1908. Harker. (To 20 April 1916.)
36 of 1910. Still & anr. (To 26 July 1916.)
59 of 1910. Mitchell & Ors. (To 30 March 1916.)
163 of 1910. W. M. Still & Sons, Ltd. & anr. (To 26 July 1916.)
503 of 1910. Hardy. (To 22 April 1916.)
542 of 1910. Shelley. (To 24 July 1916.)
127 of 1911. Viscose Development Co. Ltd. (To 25 April 1916.)

AMENDMENT ALLOWED UNDER SECTION 17.

No. 1643 of 1914.—In pursuance of leave granted on 9th April 1915, the above numbered specification has been amended from page 1 to line 20, page 2, inclusive, in the manner set forth in the *Gazette of India*, dated 19th September 1914. Also in place of the proposed amendment of the first claim, the following claim has been substituted for the original first claim *viz.*:—

"A coupling for connecting a sound box to the tone arm or sound tube of a gramophone, phonograph, or the like, comprising a hollow block or member pivoted on the tone arm or sound tube or on a support thereon, at one side of the centre of the sound passage and preferably at a point outside the walls thereof, and adapted in one position to complete a tight communication between the sound box and the tone arm or the like, and in another position to break the communication, and displaceable means for restoring the communication when so broken and at such time aiding in securing the hollow block or member in position."

The original second claim has been retained and the proposed new second and third claims have not been allowed.

The specification as amended is being reprinted.

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

March 29th to April 3rd, 1915.

Class 12. No. 2774. F. Jackli, Balli Marran, Delhi. March 22.
Class 13. No. 2775. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. March 27.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom

or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India applications should be made to the patent officers in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs*, etc., for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 14, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Diivision.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W. C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, and in the Record Offices, Madras and Bombay.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price. R	
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	
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(h) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES.
Controller of Patents and Designs.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1) Collection for	1902-03,	price	R3	a copy.
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(3) „ „	1904-05	„	„ 3	
(4) „ „	1908-09	„	„ 3	
(5) „ „	1909-10	„	„ 3-8	
(6) „ „	1910-11	„	„ 3-8	
(7) „ „	1912-13	„	„ 2-8	
(8) „ „	1913-14	„	„ 2-8	

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"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . . 5th Hampshire Regiment, Sudder Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . Sudder Basar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta. . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment
5. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Dorset Battery, Sudder Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . . 17-1. Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . 1. Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . . 155, Karaya Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . . 88/1. Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . . 36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . . 1, Jhowtolla Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . 89, Jhowtolla Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
12. M. Mohd. Muslim . . . . 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Mahalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . . Regimental Munshi Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.

FORT WILLIAM, CALCUTTA.

1. M. Abdul Karim . . . . Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1. M. S. Karim Bukhsh . . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . . Dungar Street, Sudder Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Hosaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . C/o Wheeler's Book Stall, Railway Station, Meerut Cantonment.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . Late Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Taily Mahalla, Sadar Bazar, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O., Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . Regimental Munshi, 2nd The Queen's Own West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sudder Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . Opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regt. Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz . . . . . . Islamabad, Quetta

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. M. Ghulam Rasul . . . . . . Sudder Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . Mahalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1.	M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2.	Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4.	M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5.	M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6.	M. A. M. F. Wahbab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Government Baker, Madrasah Hostel, or 8, Smith Lane, Dharamtola—P. O., Calcutta.
7.	M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9.	M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Ballígunge, Calcutta.
10.	M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	155, Karaya Road, Ballígunge, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

H. St. J. B. PHILBY,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows :—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	R
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1 lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below :—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As. ; 1 lb. 6 As. ; 2 lbs. 10 As. ; 3 lbs. 12 As. ; 4 lbs. 1 Re. ; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4 ; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

HOWRAH CEMETERY, BENGAL.

The following list is of the persons known to be buried in the Howrah Old Cemetery. The Executive Engineer, 3rd Calcutta Division, has declared these graves to be in a ruinous condition. Representatives of the deceased persons are hereby notified to put monuments into repair within six months of the issue of this notification. All graves not put into repair by the close of that time will be dealt with under 280, Rule X, Part IV, Public Works Department Regulations for the Care of Cemeteries.

All communications about graves should be sent to the Chaplain of Howrah.

The 23rd March 1915.

H. F. FULFORD WILLIAMS,
Chaplain of Howrah.

List of Graves in the Old Cemetery closed at Howrah.

No.	Name	Date	Remarks
1.	Achitt, Sarah	29th July 1860.	
2.	Allan, M. P. W.	11th April 1841.	
3.	Bagley, P.	No date.	
4.	Balcher, Ellen Clarissa	27th June 1872.	
5.	Barlow, George Dicken	9th March 1858	Son of G. M. Barlow, I.C.S.
6.	Bart, James	29th July 1843.	
7.	Bart, Jane	22nd August 1843.	
8.	Barton, Thomas	6th October 1866.	
9.	Bastard, James	5th March 1843.	
10.	Bastard, M. Mary	1st December 1833.	
11.	Bean, Charlotte Frances	28th May 1830.	
12.	Bean, Louisa	6th August 1830.	
13.	Bean, Charles H.	10th February 1833	Assistant Salt Agent.
14.	Benett, Sarah Anne	February 1857.	
15.	Benett, Kenneth Douglas	27th July 1900	Buried at sea.
16.	Blanchard, G. W.	1852.	
17.	Blaney, E. R.	7th November 1851.	I. C. S.
18.	Blaney, F. N.	8th October 1865	Captain.
19.	Blaney, George	18th February 1844.	
20.	Blaney, Penelope Mary	18th August 1848.	
21.	Bonnar, Allexander	2nd June 1847.	
22.	Bremner, Annie Flack	25th October 1845.	
23.	Bremner, Frances Ellen	8th May 1852.	
24.	Brogle, Marian Elija	29th May 1832	Wife of Lieut. A. Brogle, 2nd N. I.
25.	Browne, John	24th May 1869.	
26.	Brown, James	10th July 1865.	
27.	Browne, Marian	1847.	
28.	Bruce, George	9th November 1840.	
29.	Brunoe, Frances	27th April 1832.	
30.	Bush, Thomas	17th May 1845.	
31.	Burges, L. A.	27th February 1853.	
32.	Caffarel, Jeanne Francoy Josephine	15th February 1861.	
33.	Carbisley, Joseph Ralph	12th January 1861.	
34.	Channon, F. G.	21st October 1861.	
35.	Church, Mary Penelope	13th April 1863.	
36.	Cheine, George	12th November 1833	Master, "Marine Lodge," Bengal.

37. Clark, Alfred . . . . . 22nd March 1842.
38. Coates, George . . . . . 1842.
39. Coates, Frances Charlotte Mary . . 21st September 1841.
40. Collard, James . . . . . 23rd September 1838.
41. Collard, Elizabeth Frances . . . 5th January 1833.
42. Collins, Hariet . . . . . 18th March 1863.
43. Cooke, William White . . . . 18th June 1857.
44. Cooper, George F. . . . . . 2nd January 1865.
45. Craig, John . . . . . . 28th February 1849.
46. Craig, Allexander . . . . . 12th September 1851.
47. Crave, George . . . . . 13th May 1846.
48. Deane, Robert . . . . . 4th December 1858.
49. Deane, Charlotte . . . . . August 1858.
50. Denham, Annie Louisa . . . . 6th September 1864.
51. Dickinson, James . . . . . 27th May 1860.
52. Diver, William . . . . . 15th April 1843.
53. Dicy, George . . . . . 13th December 1863.
54. Doeg, Mary Anne . . . . 10th February 1859.
55. Doeg, Julia Mary . . . . . 14th January 1848.
56. Ellison, Isabella . . . . . 6th August 1860.
57. Edwards, Louis . . . . . 10th July 1859.
58. Elgar, Frederick . . . . . 19th June 1833.
59. Evans, Stewart . . . . . 4th June 1863.
60. Ewing, Jane . . . . . 31st March 1835.
61. Fagan, Hugh . . . . . 17th December 1864.
62. Fisher, Charles . . . . . 29th July 1851.
63. Fox, Charles James . . . . 16th July 1839
64. Fox, Henry . . . . . . 23rd May 1837.
65. Gavins, S. . . . . . . 1867.
66. Gavins, Margaret . . . . . 28th August 1837.
67. Gibson, Robert . . . . . 13th June 1870.
68. Gillan, James . . . . . 7th May 1857.
69. Gorringe, Carr . . . . . 11th November 1850.
70. Gowar, Thomas . . . . . 15th August 1861.
71. Gower, Benjamin . . . . . 9th June 1863.
72. Green, Mary Ann . . . . . 7th November 1865.
73. Green, John F. . . . . . 27th April 1845.
74. Gruer, William A. . . . . . 16th October 1865.
75. Grose, Francis . . . . . 19th October 1850.
76. Hamilton, L. . . . . . 26th November 1844.
77. Hannah, John 1855
78. Hanson, James Haus . . . . 28th December 1864.
79. Harrington, T. . . . . . 17th June 1864.
80. Harcoat, Maria Henrietta . . . 1st January 1830.
81. Harris, John . . . . . . 9th April 1821.
82. Harrison, Mary . . . . . 28th December 1806.
83. Hayward, C. M. . . . . . 6th October 1869.
84. Henson, James H. . . . . . No date.
85. Heritage, James . . . . . 8th November 1834.
86. Heritage, C. M. A. . . . . . 7th April 1840.
87. Hill, Rowland . . . . . 5th July 1855.
88. Hiliberbranch, Henry . . . . July 1851.
89. Hoare, Henry . . . . . 1st May 1840.
90. Hodgson, J. . . . . . . 29th September 1864.
91. Homfray, Jeremiah . . . . . 5th October 1850.

92. Hope, William	18th June 1841.	
93. Hutchingson, Maria	22nd July 1860.	
94. Hudson, Cland	17th April 1843.	
95. Hudson, Charles	28th July 1833.	
96. Hughes, Henry	10th May 1862.	
97. Hughes, Edward	1826.	
98. Hume, Allice	July 1847.	
99. Humphrys, Henry Rogers	January 1861.	
100. Hoilar, Hur	December 1861.	
101. Ilberry, Henrietta Eolina	23rd May 1855.	
102. Innes, Louisa Top	17th August 1854.	
103. Jones, Allice	13th May 1854.	
104. King, Mary Anne	3rd February 1856.	
105. Knebone, Isabella	20th December 1847.	
106. Lawford, Ellen Allexandrina	22nd March 1861.	
107. Landner, Harry	April 1852.	
Landner, Frederick	1852.	
Landner, Mary Isabella		
Baker, Thomas		
Baker, Allice Jackson		
Turnbull, Eva Elizabeth		
108. Lee, C. H.	6th March 1850.	
109. Ledley, George Sidney	6th March 1862.	
110. Leeming, Hilda Mary	25th July 1862.	
111. Lefatril, Rachal Mitchel	30th April 1861.	
112. Little, John	1855.	
113. Lloyd, Anne Helen	28th July 1866.	
114. Love or Dove? William	1844.	
115. Lovejoy, Margaret	28th June 1861.	
116. Lushington, Nance (illigible)	October 1847.	
117. Mavin, George Henry	17th September 1840.	
118. Mackenzie, James	27th March 1861.	
119. Malony, Patrick	21st October 1862.	
120. Martin, J. W.	14th April 1837.	
121. Martin, Elizabeth	5th June 1866.	
122. Manning, Norman William	1st June 1858.	
123. May, John	7th May 1858.	
124. May, Mary	August 1858.	
125. Milchan, Thomas	23rd June 1823.	
126. Millar, Duncan	29th June 1850	Lieutenant R. N.
127. Millar, Elizabeth Penelope	6th February 1859.	
128. Mitchel, George	1st September 1860.	
129. Mclardy, Margaret	21st August 1849.	
130. Montgomery, Elizabeth Elinour	11th May 1861.	
131. Monro, William	...	
132. Monro, D. G.	28th March 1853.	
133. Moore, Charles	25th October 1853.	
134. Moody, George	24th September 1849.	
135. Motley, Charles	1842.	
136. Muchlen, James	1858.	
137. Mylne, James	1858.	
138. Mylne, Henrietta	13th November 1851.	
139. Mylne, Henrietta	1850.	
140. Nasmith, Joseph	1841.	
141. Nasmith, Joseph	10th February 1846.	

No.	Name	Date	Remarks
152.	O'Brien, Patrick	...	
153.	Parker, Ann	14th July 1838.	
154.	Pell, Alletta Plantagenet	18th June 1844.	
155.	Perie, Anne Teraza	10th July 1860.	
156.	Perisvale, James	2nd February 1839.	
157.	Pellengoll, John O. Adams	18th August 1843.	
158.	Potter, Owen	August 1847.	
159.	Prince, James	22nd September 1826.	Capt., 5th Extra Regiment, Bengal, N. I.
160.	Price, William	August 1837.	
161.	Packer, Mary	16th October 1863.	
162.	Pyett, Samuel	6th September 1861	
163	Rabbeth, Josiah Charles	28th March 1850.	
164.	Rabbeth, Elizabeth	18th March 1855.	
165.	Read, Sophia Smith	...	
166.	Reeves, George Augustus	21st September 1833.	
167.	Reeves, Thomas George	15th January 1843.	
168.	Reeves, Elizabeth	28th February 1847.	
169.	Robertson, Peter	11th October 1869.	
170.	Rogers, William	1858.	
171.	Ross, Elizabeth	18th April 1862.	
172.	Sanstrow, Peter	December 1861.	
173.	Scott, William	3rd April 1858.	
174.	Scott, William	11th August 1857.	
175.	Sethink, John	5th May 1869.	
176.	Seers, Francis	4th July 1862.	
177.	Shelston, Mary Anne	10th July 1850.	
178.	Shelston, Louisa	24th October 1850.	
179.	Shelston, Mary	1845.	
180.	Sier, William	...	
181.	Simpson, Anna	25th August 1845.	
182.	Simpson, Joseph	17th June 1834.	
183.	Smith, Sarah	13th August 1835.	
184.	Smith, James	1855.	
185.	Smith, Henry	9th August 1863.	
186.	Smellie, Robert Ewing	Easter day 1841.	
187.	Smellie, Julia Elizabeth	...	
188.	Spear, Henry	9th December 1854.	
189.	Stanford	6th September 1847.	
190.	Stevens, Julias	17th September 1853	
191.	Stevens, Margaret Catherine	20th February 1855.	
192.	Stewart, Thomas	20th February 1854.	
193.	Shocker, John Edward	4th September 1856.	

194.	Stover, Charles Loudley	23rd October 1839.	Captain, Bombay Artillery.
195.	Strong, Samuel Jospeh	20th June 1837.	
196.	Sydney, Mrs.	14th December 1847.	
197.	Thomas, Sarah	28th December 1861.	
198.	Thomas, William	30th March 1832.	
199.	Thomas, John	20th March 1838.	
200.	Tymbs, Jane	8th January 1844.	
201.	Thomas, Nicholas P.	7th July 1854.	
202.	Thompson, Joseph	4th April 1853.	
203.	Tymbo, Harry	November 1833.	
204.	Tyrell, William Munro	27th August 1863.	
205.	W. A. T.	24th February 1869.	
206.	Valentine, Charles I.	11th August 1856.	
207.	Victor, B.	22nd November 1848.	
208.	Victor, Joseph	8th December 1847.	
209.	Vials, William	4th August 1859.	
210.	Von Bevar, Matilda	24th July 1837.	
211.	Wade, John W. S. G.	23rd March 1875.	
212.	Wade, M. T.	15th May 1856.	
213.	Wade, L. G. M. Virginia	7th April 1840.	
214.	Wade, W. A. P. M. Edward	2nd October 1840.	
215.	Wade, B. M. Stuart	15th November 1842.	
216.	Walke, L. M.	No date legible.	
217.	Walker, Infant of R. L. Walker	6th August 1829.	
218.	Ward, Mary Anne	23rd June 1861.	
219.	Ward Anne	23rd June 1861.	
220.	Ward, William	22nd October 1864.	
221.	Ward, Mary	26th October 1861.	
222.	Ward, *Catherine Henrietta Ellen*	4th April 1863.	
223.	Whillaker, Henry Ch. Gibbs	2nd January 1860.	
224.	Willis, Israel	9th March 1843.	
225.	Williams, James	No date.	
226.	Wimberley Charles Ewing	20th July 1828.	
227.	Wilstead, John Hendom	1st April 1861.	
228.	Wilstead, John Bishop	11th September 1865.	
229.	Wright, Elenour	28th October 1830.	
230.	Young, Allice Harriet	11th March 1853.	
231.	Young, Anne Agnes	3rd September 1853.	
232.	Young, Alice	14th September 1860.	
233.	Young, Mathew	17th June 1869.	
234.	Young, Samuel	9th January 1875.	
235.	"Charlotte" None	None.	

15 graves with no slabs, in bad repair.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 23rd TO 31ST MARCH 1915.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	3	...	3	4	...	4	1	...	9	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	9	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...

A. McCORMICK, Major, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 6th April 1915.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son).* Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Artificer, Carnatic Ordnance Department	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia, *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, I., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	Jeremiah Mitchell Hawkin (Foster-son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Keith McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Colour-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

G. R. O'DOWD,
for Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
9TH (SECUNDERABAD) DIVISION, BOLARUM ;
1ST APRIL 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 6th April 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st March 1915.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (purchased price).		Total	Remarks
	In Reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere	Total.	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion under coinage	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion	Held in India	Held in England		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	2,47,03 000	21,56 08,660	24,03,11,660	18,37,97,938	98,91,128	..	7,65,00,000		...	..	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	36 01,69 012	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571.
Cawnpore		2,83,94,740	2,83,94 740	3,11,16,022	62,66,535	.				...	.	..	3,73,82,557	
Lahore		4,25,55,215	4,25,55,215	3,05,58,473	1,29,31,312	..						..	4,34,89,735	
Bombay	1,66,50,205	12,80,41,115	14,46,91,320	2,67,61,570	3,85,07,332	..			..	.	.	..	6,52 69 202	
Karachi	.	2,44,03,750	2 44,03,750	86,33 443	30,22 515	...			.				66 55,958	
Madras	1,84,23,010	6,65,92,645	8,50,15 655	4,86 09 185	21,11,205					...			5 07,20,390	
Rangoon		5,09,27,255	5,09,27,255	4,89,42,021	37 15,740							.	5,26 57,761	
	5,97,76,215	55,65,23,400	61,62,99,615	33,34,18,902	7 64,45 767	...	7,65 00,000				9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	61,63 64,615	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			Nil	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									65,000	
Total Circulation R			61,62,99,615								Total Reserve R		61,62,99,615	

£,92,439 (R13,86,585) was transferred in Gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 31st March 1915.
The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 31st March 1915 to 7,86 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 9th April 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th April 1915.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE. COIN AND BULLION. In India			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		SECURITIES (PURCHASED PRICE).		TOTAL	REMARKS.
	In Reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere	TOTAL.	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion under Coinage	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	1,81 14 500	21 61,48 020	23 42 62 520	13,31 72,863	99,89 553		7 65 00 000				9 99 99 946	4 00,00,000	35 95 62,362	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81 500 (b) Nominal value—R4,69 26 571
Cawnpore		2,91,54 450	2,91,54,450	2 81,28 252	6,67 166								3 43 95 417	
Lahore		4 55 93 280	4 55 93 280	2 93 06 788	1,29 31,612								4 22,38 400	
Bombay	1 59,75 755	12,82 73,410	14 42 49 165	2 48 75 675	3,84,92 123					..			6 33 67 798	
Karachi		2,50,59 470	2 50 59 470	34 84 957	30 06,735				..				64,91,692	
Madras	1,64 36,690	7 02 98 235	8 67 34,925	4 90,50 330	21 08 2 5						..		5 11,58,585	
Rangoon		5,30,46 825	5,30 46,825	4,82,23 881	37,15 740				..				5,19,39 621	
	5 05,26,945	56,75,63,690	61,80 90 635	31,62 42,746	7,64 11 133		7 65,00,000				9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	60,91 53,825	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			91,36 810	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									2,00,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			60,89,53,825	TOTAL RESERVE R									60,89 53,825	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th April 1915.
The Gold held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 7th April 1915 to 7 86 lakhs in sovereigns

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th April 1915.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	96,83,871	8	7			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,55,48,859	8	1	2,52,32,731	0	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .				19,70,46,350	7	5
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				13,94,165	4	10
Sundries				13,97,071	14	9
RUPEES .				26,50,70,318	11	8

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .				5,06,87,170	0	0
Other authorised Investments .				1,00,30,130	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities .				4,31,40,872	12	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				4,64,07,934	5	2
Bills discounted and purchased				2,44,51,543	11	8
Balances with other Banks .				13,69,478	10	5
Bullion . . .				......		
Dead Stock				27,17,954	14	2
Stamps . . .				15,339	0	11
Sundries				3,52,898	13	5
				17,91,73,317	12	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	5,52,93,085	13	2			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	3,06,03,915	1	8	8,58,97,000	14	10
RUPEES .				26,50,70,318	11	8

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,19,035 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 7,72,402 8 0

Rs. 10,91,437 8 0

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 8th April 1915.

S. A. H. SITWELL,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 38·16

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

CIRCULAR No. 73.

The following have obtained the Diploma in the Principles of Mining at the Examination held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, in March 1915 :—

(In order of merit.)

1. B. E. Aukim.
2. Sachindra Nath Bose.
3. Bhupendra Kumar Mukerji.

B. HEATON,
Principal.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
Sibpur, the 27th March 1915.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 26th March 1915.

No. 1.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on Medical Certificate under the Leave Rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India, *i.e.*, 17th March 1915 :—

Lieutenant R. C. P. Price, R.I.M. . . . . 6 months.

E. J. A. HORDERN,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 1st April 1915.

No. 5.—M. Abdul Aziz Khan, Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 4th January 1915.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Agent, N. W. Railway.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 1st April 1915.

No. 1053-*R*.—L. Tola Ram, a Naib Tahsildar of the 1st grade and *s. p. t.* Tahsildar of the 4th grade and Tahsildar of Barkhan, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Barkhan and Musakhel, in addition to his own duties from the 27th November 1914 (forenoon) to 8th January 1915 (afternoon).

The 3rd April 1915.

No. 1070-*R*.—Mr. B C Fernandes, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade, and Registrar of the office of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, is granted privilege leave for 41 days with effect from the 6th April 1915.

No 1071-*R*.—Mr. H. G. R. Adie, Superintendent of the office of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade, and Registrar of the office of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, during the absence on leave of Mr. B. C. Fernandes or until further orders.

No. 1085-*R*.—K. S. Sirdar Muhammad Anwar Jan, a Tahsildar of the 4th grade, and *s p t.* Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, is appointed provisional Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, with effect from the 25th February 1915.

No. 1087-*R*.—H. Rattan Chand, a Tahsildar of the 2nd grade, and officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, is appointed *s p.t* in the same grade with effect from the 25th February 1915.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore, the 3rd April 1915.

No. 517-*C*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 (*a*) of the Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong Excise Law, 1898, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to direct that a duty of Rs. 2-8 per gallon London Proof shall be paid in respect of country spirit removed from the licensed distillery in the Nowgong Cantonment, the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than the strength of London Proof.

By order,
S. F. BAYLEY,
for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 30th March 1915.

No. 1039.—With reference to Foreign Department Notifications Nos 286-I and 287-I, dated the 23rd January 1884, as amended by Foreign Department Notification No. 1692-I. A, dated the 30th April 1901, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana is pleased to appoint Mr. H. D. Graves Law, I.C.S., to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Mr. B. J. Glancy, I.C.S., with effect from the afternoon of the 24th March 1915.

By order,
B. J. GLANCY,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 29th March 1915.

No. 465-1051.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act (VIII of 1912) and in supersession of his Notifications No. 196-S, dated the 22nd January 1887, and No. 3585-S, dated the 12th September 1888, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the period from the 1st April to the 31st August in each year shall be a close time throughout the District of Ajmer-Merwara for all the wild birds and animals specified in the schedule attached to the Act, except the following, in regard to which the close time shall be as stated against each :—

CLOSE TIME.

	FROM	TO
Partridge	15th March	31st August.
Sand-grouse	1st April	30th June.
Florican	1st April	15th July.
Quail	1st April	31st July.
Bustard	1st April	31st July.

The 30th March 1915.

No. 483-A-1-*II*.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that at the bye-election held on the 20th March 1915, Babu Gawa Charan Singh was elected a member of the Ajmer Municipal Committee for the City Sub-Ward No. 1 to fill the casual vacancy caused by the death of Seth Guman Mal Lodha.

The 31st March 1915.

No. 490-269.—The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner having accepted the resignation tendered by Rao Bahadur Raja Kandrap Sen, Istimrardar of Pisangan, of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate, Pisangan, the powers conferred on him under this office Notification No. 1135, dated the 10th October 1894, are hereby withdrawn in accordance with the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898).

No. 491-269.—The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner having accepted the resignation tendered by Rao Bahadur Raja Kandrap Sen, Istimrardar of Pisangan, of his appointment of Honorary Munsiff, Pisangan, the powers conferred on him under this office Notification No. 20-94-209, dated the 20th October 1894, are hereby withdrawn.

No. 492-269.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Kanwar Ranchor Dass to be an Honorary Magistrate for a period of 3 years, *vice* Rao Bahadur Raja Kandrap Sen resigned and to invest him with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class to be exercised within the limits of the Pisangan estate.

No. 493-269.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 5 of Regulation I of 1877 (the Ajmer Courts Regulation), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Kanwar Ranchor Dass to be Munsiff within the limits of the Pisangan estate for a period of 3 years, *vice* Rao Bahadur Raja Kandrap Sen resigned.

The 1st April 1915.

No. 511-1147.—Munshi Maharaj Swarup, Tahsildar, Ajmer, is appointed to be substantive *pro tempore* Judge, Small Cause Court, Ajmer, with effect from the 26th March 1915, *vice* Munshi Mohammed Fida Ullah, transferred to the Punjab, and during Munshi Har Bilas Sarda's temporary deputation as Additional Extra Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Judge, Ajmer, or until further orders.

By order,

B. J. GLANCY,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 31st March 1915.

No. 2136-*Home*.—Military Assistant Surgeon S. G. Smyth assumed charge of his duties in charge of the Hindu Rao Hospital with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd March 1915, relieving Assistant Surgeon A. M. F. Browne transferred.

Delhi, the 1st April 1915.

No. 2159-*R. & A.*—With reference to Notification No. 273, dated the 20th November 1909, issued by the Punjab Government, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to direct the following modification of clause (*b*) of the above Notification :—

No Mutation fee shall be payable under clause (*b*) of the Punjab Government Notification No. 278, dated the 20th November 1909, when the entry relates to the acquisition of a right or interest by inheritance in respect of the property of any person subject to Military Law either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Victoria C. 58) or under the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), who is killed or dies of wounds inflicted. accident occurring, or disease contracted, within 12 months before death, while on active service in the present War.

No. 2170-*A. Home.*—The services of Messrs D. Petrie, G. C. Denham and F. A. R. Sempkins, Additional Superintendents of Police, Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the 1st April 1915.

No. 2170-*B. Home.*—Under section 1 of Act V. of 1861 (the Police Act), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the persons named below to perform all or any of the duties of a District Superintendent of Police under the said Act in the Delhi District.

Mr. D. Petrie.
" G. C. Denham.
" F. A. R. Sempkins.

Delhi, the 4th April 1915.

No. 2181.-*A.-Education.*—In accordance with the provisions of Section 242, Sub-section (1), clause (*d*) and (*e*) of the Punjab Municipal Act III of 1911, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the following persons members of the Notified Area Committee of Mehrauli and Najafgarh in the Delhi Province for a period of two years from the date of this Notification :—

MEHRAULI.

Tehsildar, Delhi, Chairman *vice* Additional Tehsildar, Delhi.
Sub-Assistant Surgeon for the time being.
1. L. Bansi Lal.
2. Qazi Mohammad Hussain.

NAJAFGARH.

R. B. Ch. Rughnath Singh, Chairman.
The Sub-Assistant Surgeon for the time being.
1. L. Bishan Singh.
2. M. Ata Mohammad Khan.

Delhi, the 6th April 1915.

No. 2187-*Home.*—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 27th March 1915 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague—Suspected Pneumonia.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	85	80	165	58	65	123	...	...	1	73	2	32	...	15	8	12	16	28	37·2	27·8
	Notified Area	3,673	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·8
	Total .	...	85	80	165	59	65	124	...	1	1	73	2	32	...	15	8	12	16	28	...	...

No. 2199.-C. & I.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 5 of the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to add the Indian medical preparation known as "Barsh" to the list of medicinal preparations issued with this office Notification No. 14-C. & I., dated 3rd January 1914, which were exempted from the operation of the rules published with Punjab Government Notification No. 232, dated 15th December 1900, as subsequently amended.

No. 2209-*Edn.*—The services of the Rev. H. C. Carden, M.A., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, with effect from the 5th April 1915, or the subsequent date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as Assistant Chaplain of Delhi, for re-employment in the Punjab.

No. 2215-*R. & A.*—Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, XIII of 1899, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint 1st grade Veterinary Assistant Surgeon Khidmat Singh of the Veterinary Hospital, Delhi, to exercise and perform within the Province of Delhi, for a further period of six months, with effect from the 18th March 1915, all the powers conferred and duties imposed by the said Act on Inspectors.

Delhi, the 7th April 1915.

No. 2241-*Home.*—Mr. J. Addison, I.C.S., Special Land Acquisition Officer, Delhi, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under article 260 combined with furlough for 15 months under articles 233 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April 1915 or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

No. 2249-*Home.*—The services of Rao Bahadur Pandit Girdhari Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, for re-employment in the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st March 1915.

No. 2256-*C. & I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 (1) (2) (*e*) and (4) of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, V of 1912, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendment in the rules regulating the qualifications of persons who shall be competent to act as Auditors of Provident Insurance Societies, published with Notification No. 5652, dated the 11th August 1914, namely :—

To rule 1 the following sub-rule shall be added, namely :—

(1) In addition to the persons qualified in rule 1 the following persons may audit the accounts of Provident Insurance Societies, namely :—

(*a*) A Fellow or an Associate of the Institute of Actuaries, London ; or a Fellow or an Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland.

No. 2259-*C. & I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to add the following note to the form of restricted certificate appended to the rule published with Notification No. 2622 C. and I., dated the 18th April 1914, namely :—

1. The following shall be added as note 2 and the existing note numbered 1.

NOTE 2.—In view of the provision of rule II A (II) (*b*) of the rules issued by the Governor General in Council under section 39 (2) (*a*) of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, VI of 1912, the holder of this certificate is also entitled to audit the accounts of Mutual Life Assurance Companies within the limits of Delhi Province only for the period entered in this certificate.

No. 2264-*Home.*—The services of Mr. A. R. MacRae, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Delhi, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st March 1915.

By Order,

G. F. deMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petition.			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
187—1915	Sakur Ahmed Mithwala	Mahomedan	Kolsa Molla	Lately a petty dealer in salt and now unemployed	16th	March	1915	16th	March	1915.
188—1915	Kesrichand Rupchand Sha	Hindu	Sandhurst Road	Lately a dealer in pearls and now unemployed	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
189—1915	Kazi Abdul Rahim, Kazi Kamrudin Bandekar.	Mahomedan	New Nagpada	Inspector in the Bombay Municipality	17th	,,	,,	17th	,,	,,
190—1915	William Flannigan	Anglo-Indian	No. 27. Jacob Circle	Guard in the G. I. P. Railway	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
191—1915	Ernest Charles Allen Waleske	European	Jacob Circle	Guard in the G. I. P. Railway	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
193—1915	Rajaram Laxemon Khage	Hindu	No. 2, Mazagon	Mason in the Employ of Vithal Sayen Contractor.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
192—1915	Cecil Robert Weston	Anglo Indian	No. 209. Ripon Road	Clerk in the Bombay General Post Office	,,	,,	,,	18th	,,	,,
194—1915	Mawji Harjiwan Bhat	Hindu	Bhuleshwar	Formerly doing business as grocer in the name of Visram Manji and lately grocer on his own account and now unemployed.	18th	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

195—1915	Govind Keshone Thakore *alias* Agree.	"	Parbhadevi Road	Jobber in the Standard Mills	"	"		"	"	"		"
196—1915	William Henry	Eurasian	Bellasis Road	Lately Driver in the G. I. P. Railway and now unemployed.	"	"		"	"	"		"
197—1915	Vishnoo Narayen Bhootkar	Hindu	Kamatipara 9th Lane	Clerk in the B. B. & C. I. Railway	"	"		"	"	"		"
198—1915	Laxumon Bhicaji Sinde and Govindrao Bhicaji Sinde.	"	Parel Road, opposite J. J. Hospital.	Carrying on business in partnership as proprietors of the American Hair Cutting Saloon.	"	"		"	"	"		"
199—1915	Esmail Haji Babar Vora, Rassool Haji Babar Vora and Karim Haji Babar Vora.	Mahomedan	Jaboie's Circle, Ahmed Sulleman's Chawl.	Lately dealers in buffaloes and millk and now the first two brokers of buffaloes and the third unemployed.	19th	"		"	19th	"		"
200—1915	Vivian Harold Simms	European	No. 8, Sankli Street	A Supervisor in the Bombay Port Trust.	"	"		"	"	"		"
201—1915	Koodboodin Fakroodin Moola	Mahomedan	Gora Moola Musjid, Old Nagpada.	A worshipper in the Musjid and also a religious teacher in the "Madarasa Fatakiya."	"	"		"	"	"		"
202—1915	Charles William Aldridge	European	Mount Road, Mazagon	A Fireman in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company.	20th	"		"	"	"		"
203—1915	Namia Mahadeo Mochee	Hindu	Madanpura, Improvement Trust Channel (No. 22).	A Fireman in the Bombay Municipality	"	"		"	"	"		"
204—1915	Rama *alias* Rawji Laxumon Gubnay.	"	Chinch Bunder	A hawker in fruits	22nd	"		"	22nd	"		"
205—1915	Goolam Mahomed Sher Mahomed Pisbori.	Mahomedan	Palkhi Molla	A Butcher	"	"		"	"	"		"
206—1915	Jamshedji Kharshedji Pammalla	Parsi	Parel	A Proprietor of the Oriental Commercial Agency.	"	"		"	"	"		"
207—1915	Abdool Latiff Hajee Bhamoodin Chorgay and Mahomed Ebrahim Bhamoodin Chorgay.	Mahomedan	Nos. 52-54, Nizam Street, Null Bazaar.	The 1st debtor an extra fitter, and the 2nd a fitter, in the employ of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.	"	"		"	"	"		"
209—1915	Karimbhai Usmanbhai Poteua	"	Mandvi	A bookbinder in the employ of Kagdi Mahomedbhai Moonirbhai.	24th	"		"	24th	"		"

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petition.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
210—1915	Sarbha Kondaji Khanday and Mathaji Kondaj Khanday.	Hindu	Kamathipura	The 1st Debtor lately a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway, and now unemployed, and the 2nd Debtor a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway.	24th	March	1915	24th	March	1915
211—1915	Ahmed Tarmahomed Memon	Mahomedan	Null Bazaar, Parsi Gully	A salesman in the employ of Abba Mahomed	„	„	„	„	„	„
213—1915	Walji Mowji Khoja	„	Doongri	Lately dealer in spices and now hawker in dates.	26th	„	„	26th	„	„
214—1915	Ganpat Krishnaji Kadam	Hindu	Mahim, Gopi Talao	Gardener	„	„	„	„	„	„
212—1915	Jusab Ayub Cutchi Memon, and Esmail Ayub Cutchi Memon.	Mahomedan	Cawakhana Gulli	Lately dealers in cloth pieces in partnership with Oomer Mahomed and now unemployed.	24th	„	„	„	„	„
215—1915	Abrahm Ezekiel *alias* Haskiel Ramrajkar, Yakoob Essac Saigaokar, Haskiel Essac Saigaokar and Ellaisa Ezekiel *alias* Benjamin Ramrajkar.	Jewish	Jacob Circle	1st Debtor lately fitter in the Tata Hydro-Electric Works and now unemployed, 2nd Debtor unemployed and the 3rd and 4th Debtors fitters in the Alcock Ashdown and Company and the Greaves Cotton Mills, respectively.	26th	„	„	„	„	„
216—1915	Kesri Jugsi Sha	Hindu	Gulalwadi	Speculator in cotton, jetta, etc.	„	„	„	„	„	„
217—1915	Rasool Gafoor Sooni Vola	Mahomedan	Jacob Circle	Lately dealer in milk and now unemployed	27th	„	„	27th	„	„
218—1915	Purgunsing Nakoosing Thakore and Fojdarsing Nakoosing Thakore.	Hindu	Parel	1st Debtor rivetter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company and the 2nd Debtor unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„

219—1915	Byramji Jamsedji Fatakia	Parsi	Chikalwadi Grant Road	Dealer in bangles	26th	,,	,,	29th	,,	,,
220—1915	Antone Fernandes *alias* Antone Bentoo Fernandes.	Native Christian	Wadala	Rivetter in B. B. & C. I. Railway	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
221—1915	Parbhoodas Hirachand Sha	Hindu	No. 109, Gulalwadi	Lately carrying on business under his own name as cloth merchant and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
222—1915	Gulam Rasool Mahomed Fazal Shaik.	Mahomedan	Hoozria Molla	Lately hack victoria keeper and now unemployed.	30th	,,	,,	30th	,,	,,
223—1915	Ruttonsy Maley Sha	Hindu	Dara Bunder	Lately doing business in partnership with Nagsy Sojpar, Govindji Huray and Bhut Virka Matnuram as dealer in cotton in the name of Nagsy Sojpar and now broker in cotton.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
224—1915	Chandulal Chhotalal Sha and Keshowlal Chhotalal Sha	,,	Shroff Bazar	Lately carrying on business as shroffs in partnership with Manilal Chhotalal at Bombay and Pethapur under the name and firm of Keshowlal Chhotalal and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
225—1915	Shek Hoosein Shekally Kokani	Mahomedan	Chowki Molla	Dealer in tobacco, etc.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

Orders in the matters of the above-named Debtors' Petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Fort Bombay, this 6th day of April 1915.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 276 OF 1913.

The 17th March 1915.

Re Hasonmiya Mahomedally Bagdadi of Bombay Mhaqmedan Inhabitant, residing at No. 40 and 42 Oonderia Street, unemployed, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 15th day May 1913 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

No. 1 OF 1914.

The 17th March 1915.

Re Wilmot Charles Harrison of Bombay, Anglo Indian Inhabitant, residing at Lower Parel, Fergusson Road a Chargeman in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway: an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 5th day of January 1914 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

No. 334 OF 1915.

The 17th March 1915.

Re Gordhandas Morarji, Hindu inhabitant till lately carrying on business in the name, firm and style of Tulsidas Gordhandas at Bombay in the Mulji Jetha Market outside the Fort: an adjudged Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 9th day of June 1914 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

No. 518 OF 1914.

The 17th March 1915.

Re Ebrahim Haji Arab Khatri, Kassam Umer Khatri and Abdula Umer Khatri, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants residing at 91, Kazi Molla lately doing business as dyers and dealers in cloths in partnership in Bombay under the name of Haji Arab Ahmed and at Aden under the name of Ebrahim Haji Arab and now unemployed : Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 17th day of August 1914 against the said Insolvents has been this day annulled.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 65 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 19th March 1915.

In the matter of C. Marithaspatter, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by C Marithaspatter, Goldsmith, residing at No. 48, 40th Street, Rangoon, on the 18th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said C. Marithaspatter.

CASE No. 66 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd March 1915.

In the matter of Maung Tun Shwe, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Tun Shwe, clerk, Registration Office, residing at No. 23, Onbin Street, Kemmendeni, Rangoon, on the 20th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Tun Shwe.

CASE No. 67 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd March 1915.

In the matter of Cecil Randolph Gomez, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Cecil Randolph Gomez, clerk, residing at No. 62, 38th Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Cecil Randolph Gomez.

CASE No. 68 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 24th March 1915.

In the matter of Stephen Martin and Joe Martin, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given, that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Stephen Martin and Joe Martin, Lac Merchants at No. 20, Tamway Road, Rangoon, on the 24th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Stephen Martin and Joe Martin.

CASE No. 69 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 26th March 1915.

In the matter of Ram Kumar Shah, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ram Kumar Shah, money-lender of No. 21, 42nd Street Rangoon, on the 24th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ram Kumar Shah.

CASE No. 70 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 26th March 1915.

In the matter of Ana Ahamed, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ana Ahamed, unemployed, residing at No. 57, 32nd Street, Rangoon, on the 25th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ana Ahamed.

CASE No. 71 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 26th March 1915.

In the matter of Baijnath Lall, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Baijnath Lall, unemployed, residing at No. 13, Sandwith Road Rangoon, on the 26th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Baijnath Lall.

CASE No. 72 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 30th March 1915.

In the matter of Muna Saranga Banny, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Muna Saranga Banny, clerk, residing at No. 54, 124th Street, Kala Busty, Rangoon, on the 27th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 29th day of March 1915, against the said Muna Saranga Banny.

CASE No. 73 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 30th March 1915.

In the matter of Maung Tok, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Tok, Clerk of Messrs. Siemen Brothers, Dynamo Work Ltd., residing at No. 40, 16th Street, Rangoon, on the 29th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Tok.

CASE No. 75 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 31st March 1915.

In the matter of Maung Ba Pe, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Pe, Record-Keeper, District Court, Hanthawaddy and Insein, residing at No. 39, Lewis Street, Rangoon, on the 31st day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Pe.

CASE No. 76 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 31st March 1915.

In the matter of F. D. Dawson, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by F. D. Dawson, Assistant, Messrs. Barnett Bros., Ltd., residing in 38th Street, Rangoon, on the 31st day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said F. D. Dawson.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 17 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 6th April 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Mehká, son of Sewgá, caste Jat of Mangah Narela, Teh. Delhi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Mehká to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 27th April 1915.

SUIT No. 18 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 6th April 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Baij Nath and Sri Ram, proprietors of the firm Baij Nath Sri Ram of Delhi, Khari Bawli.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Baij Nath and Sri Ram to be adjudicated insolvents has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 27th April 1915.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 35 OF 1914.

Dated the 20th March 1915.

In the Court of M. Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., Judge, Insolvency Court at Delhi.

In the matter of Babu Nirtya Lal Datta, son of the late Babu Gobardhan Datta, formerly of Calcutta, Now in New Delhi, Clerk in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General Delhi, Insolvent.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 6th April 1914, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 35 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 20th March 1915.

In the Court of M. Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., Judge, Insolvency Court at Delhi.

In the matter of Babu Nirtya Lal Datta, son of Babu Gobardhan Datta, at present of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Babu Nirtya Lal Datta was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 20th March 1915, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted Receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 3 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 30th March 1915.

In the Court of M. Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., Judge, Insolvency Court at Delhi.

In the matter of Agha Jan, son of Wali Khan, Caste Sheikh, of Delhi, Insolvent.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 6th January 1915, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 3 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 30th March 1915.

In the Court of M. Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., Judge, Insolvency Court at Delhi.

In the matter of Agha Jan, son of Wali Khan, of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Agha Jan was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 30th March 1915, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted Receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 9 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 23rd March 1915.

In the Court of M. Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., Judge, Insolvency Court at Delhi.

In the matter of Jalal Uddin, son of Kamal Uddin of Kucha Qubal Attar, Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 3rd February 1915, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 10 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 22nd March 1915.

In the Court of M. Rahim Bukhsh, M.A., Judge, Insolvency Court at Delhi.

In the matter of H. Abdul Rahaman, son of H. Rahmat Ullah of Kunchu Raiman, Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 28th January 1915, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and in the absence of the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 79 OF 1915.

Dated the 7th April 1915.

Re William Ashton Hockley residing at No. 83, Ripon Street, in the town of Calcutta and formerly working as a Colliery Manager in the District of Manbhum but at present without employment.

Ex parte the debtor. Jogendro Nath Chatterjee, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 10th day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 94 OF 1915.

Dated the 8th April 1915.

Re Charles Joshua Greengrass, of No. 40, Elliot Road, in the town of Calcutta, formerly a Mining Engineer, at present of no occupation.

Ex parte the debtor, in person.

On the 7th day of April 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed a an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 95 OF 1915.

Dated the 8th April 1915.

Re George Maconochie and Cecilia Jane Maconochie, both residing at No. 16, Crooked Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business jointly as Restaurant Keepers under the name and style of the "Criterion Restaurant" at No. 5, Hastings Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtors, in person.

On the 7th day of April 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

C. GREY
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st March 1915.

No. 912-*Ap.*—Mr. K. K. Marathe, Clerk, Office of the Postmaster-General, Central Circle, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the 28th February 1915 and until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 90th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Nowshera, this 3rd day of April 1915.

Number, Rank, and Name—76822, Gunner P. J. Fleming.
Age—25 years 1 month.
Height—5 feet 8¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, dark brown, eyes, green.
Trade—Engine Driver.
Date of enlistment—14th February 1914.
Place of enlistment—Jubbulpore.
Parish and County in which born—Secunderabad.
Date of desertion or absence—25th March 1915.
Place of desertion or absence—Kasauli.
Marks—Right forearm tattoo clasped hands, Eddie; left forearm, J.

A. G. EDEN, Major,
Commanding 90th Battery, R. F..

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Depot Loy[illegible] N. La[illegible]shire Regiment, dated at Bangalore, this 6th day of April 1915.

Number, Rank, and Name—R 50, Private, Peter Murphy.
Age—27 years 1 month.
Height—5 feet 2 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, tanned; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Seaman.
Date of enlistment—24th February 1915.
Place of enlistment—
Parish and County in [illegible] born—Belfast Ireland.
Date of desertion [illegible]ence—5th April 1915.
Place of dese[illegible] absence—Bangalore.
Mark[illegible]unar scar on forehead just to left of [illegible] line.
Under 6 months' service.

E. C. HALTON, Capt.,
O. C. Depot Loyal N. Lancashire Regiment.

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Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

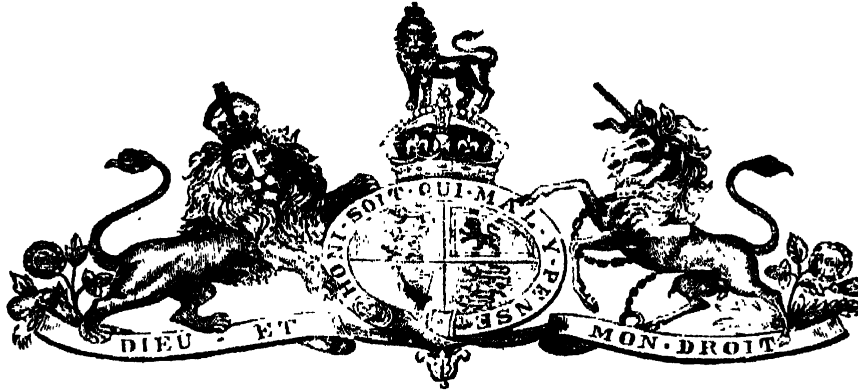
LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1915.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2. By Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 6TH MARCH 1915.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 1, by Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S.: New Siwalik Primates and their bearing on the question of the Evolution of Man and the Anthropoidea. S. S. Buckman, F.G.S.: The Brachiopoda of the Namyan Beds of Burma: Preliminary Notice. A. M. Heron, B.Sc., F.G.S.: Miscellaneous Note, Gypsum in Dholpur. Re. 1.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name No. 12515[illegible] [illegible]th June 1914, of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1900-01, for Rs 17-0-11.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to that Office.

Name of Proprietor—G. F. BOWYER,
Address—Bristol Hotel, Calcutta.

LOST

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name No 141134, dated 30th June 1914, of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55, for Rs 630-10-5

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to that Office.

Name of Proprietor—G. F. BOWYER,
Address—Bristol Hotel, Calcutta.

LOST.

The undermentioned Interest Warrant issued in my name No. 140534, dated 30th June 1914, of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1854-55, for Rs. 51-2-4.

The payment of the Warrant has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and application for duplicate of the Warrant is about to be made to that Office.

Name of Proprietor—G. F. BOWYER,
Address—Bristol Hotel, Calcutta.

Estate G. Winmill, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late George Winmill, late of Rushmore, 53 Chancer Road, Bedford, England, who died on 22nd October 1910 at Felixstowe, Suffolk, Letters of administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Accountant at Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 4th May next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co, Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA,

The 22nd March 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	IN THE TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH, OF									
	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
SEA CUSTOMS										
IMPORTS										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	4,10	4,46	5,55	5,22	4,82	5,00	5,18	6,30	6,64	5,35
Liquors—										
Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	3,12	3,09	3,85	5,27	5,45	8,00	8,00	8,87	8,73	6,74
Spirits and liqueurs	90,32	77,98	92,66	95,27	95,57	1,06,87	1,16,83	1,11,30	1,19,13	[illegible]10,41
Wines	3,96	3,83	3,99	3,97	4,12	5,71	5,75	5,80	5,83	4,54
Opium and its alkaloids *	3	4	4	3	3	8	6	7	7	4
Petroleum	36,65	37,77	44,64	53,26	46,88	60,63	75,69	70,26	70,53	85,72
Silver, bullion and coin (a)	29,34	40,79	51,70	63,64	53,47	1 62,40	97,86	1,08,46	99 25	1,54,50
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	11	...	..
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	1			...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tobacco (a)	8,02	3,96	3,77	3,54	5,22	29,95	25,88	27,42	29,29	26,79
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	19,15	19,86	24,79	26,07	24,17	25,81	27,59	29,14	30,41	29,18
Sugar (ordinary duties)	39,91	43,82	14,76	51,56	56,76	62,88	52,34	73,21	92,[illegible]3	43,97
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics (excluding opium and its alkaloids* and tobacco), and dyeing and tanning materials	11,47	12,16	14,68	13,37	14,54	16,57	16,79	18,48	18,41	[illegible]71
Cotton manufactures—										
Piece-goods, grey	64,92	64,10	66,98	52,20	60,02	59,90	67,00	[illegible],18	86,[illegible]	71,73
" white	29,37	25,73	40,78	27,12	26,74	33,55	38,20	45,00	[illegible],97	37,91
" coloured	33,20	33,49	38 04	33,14	30,92	40,71	42,95	[illegible]	65,12	38,13
Other goods	5,40	5,82	6,09	5 66	6,16	7,61	[illegible]	8,60	11,69	5,80
Metals (excluding silver, bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof	30,78	34,53	45,64	47,05	45,83	[illegible]	51,25	53,26	73,29	48,22
Oils (excluding petroleum)	1,24	1,84	2,71	1,36	[illegible]	1,39	1,17	1,62	1,96	1 71
Manufactured articles	82,78	84,83	97,77	[illegible]	92,69	1,15,88	1,23,53	1,39,09	1,53 40	1,67,09
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	12,12	[illegible]	[illegible],95	16,09	14,95	14,61	14,77	16,58	13,77	13 62
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,00,90	5,98,59	6,93,59	5,98,08	5 89,60	8,58,61	7,72,86	8,62,22	9,36,01	8,06,16
EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON GOODS	27,07	29,00	34 00	35,44	40,06	42 81	48,69	56,15	51,39	49,20
EXPORT DUTIES—										
Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour	1,15,11	1,05,32	1,02,33	81,81	1,04,63	1,30,88	1,36,23	1,47,53	1,28,76	82,95
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	9,12	9,84	10,95	9,47	10,47	10,56	12,27	13,46	14,10	14,27
GRAND TOTAL	6,52,20	6,52,75	7,50,67	7,24,80	7,44,76	9,92,85	9,70,05	10,79,36	11,83,26	9,52,58
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	1,79,11	1,77,40	2,18,44	1,92,08	2,12,21	2,52,61	2,68,96	2,80,59	3,26,76	2,75,99
Bengal — Exports	24,31	13,05	7,63	9,99	15,16	20,60	25,64	26,21	17,97	9,41
Bihar and Orissa — Imports	—	—		—	—	—	—	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa — Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,30	1,12	21
Bombay — Imports	1,90,35	1,93,58	2,26,52	2,24,75	2,16,52	3,56,54	2,91,76	3,42,01	3,51,29	3,27 27
Bombay — Exports	2,09	2,14	1 80	2,64	3,12	2,19	1,63	2,09	2,61	2,89
Sind — Imports	46,08	48,80	53,45	60,33	54,22	71,07	75,95	81,65	90,63	67,94
Sind — Exports	1,93	4,65	3,31	2,31	2,64	2,38	2,25	2,65	3,57	2,84
Madras — Imports	39,02	40,81	47,05	54,96	49,25	61,93	66,27	67,25	76,04	73,08
Madras — Exports	4,78	10,51	12 80	9,82	6,61	7,28	8,05	7,06	9,30	10,61
Burma — Imports	46,34	48,00	57,95	65,96	57,40	66,46	69,92	81,72	91,29	62,88
Burma — Exports	82,00	74,97	76,70	57,55	77,10	98,43	98,66	1,08,22	94,19	56,99

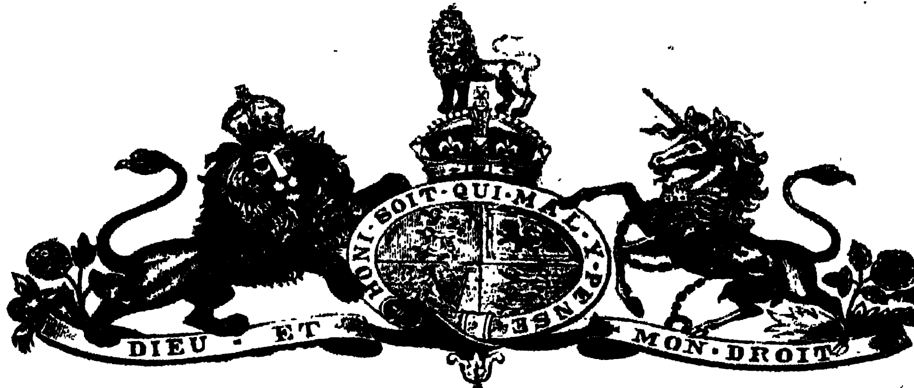
* The duty on alkaloids of opium for the years previous to 1910-11 is included under the head "Chemicals, drugs, etc."
(a) Figures for the years previous to 1910-11 represent "*General Import Duties*"

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, April 7, 1915

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 15.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 7th April, 1915.

No. 171.—Mr. B. B. Newbould, I.C.S., took his seat as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 25th March, 1915.

No. 184.—In the Home Department notifications nos. 905 C. and 1768-C., dated, respectively, the 17th February and 24th March 1915, *for* "15th April" *read* "27th April".

MEDICAL.

The 6th April, 1915.

No. 219.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the dates mentioned against their names :—

Major E. R. Röst, I.M.S.,—11th March, 1915 (before noon).

Major R. D. Saigol, F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S.,—10th March, 1915 (afternoon).

The 7th April, 1915.

No. 229.—Colonel C. C. Manifold, C.B., M.B., I.M.S., Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, is granted privilege leave for three days and in continuation leave on private affairs for one day under paragraph 226, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, with effect from the 25th March, 1915.

POLITICAL.

The 6th April, 1915

No. 1223.—Whereas it appears to the Governor General in Council that the book entitled "Tarikh-i-Hind" contains words of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), in pursuance of the notification of the Governor General in Council, no. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912, issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912 (XIII of 1912), and in pursuance of section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910 (I of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare all copies of the said book to be forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that, in his opinion, they have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt, and to excite disaffection towards, the Government established by law in British India.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th April

No. 366-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 682-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1913, as subsequently amended, which applied certain enactments to the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, *viz.*:—

In the First Schedule, against entry No. 26, the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), for the existing entry in column 3 the following shall be substituted, *viz.*:—

"Section 2 and section 18, sub-sections (1), (2), (3) and (4) shall be omitted".

No. 614-Est.-A.—Major R. H. Chenevix Trench is re-appointed to the effective list of the Political Department and is posted as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 27th March 1915.

No. 617-Est.-A.—Captain H. V. Biscoe, of the Political Department, is appointed to be Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the 27th March 1915.

No. 620-Est.-A.—Mr. B. J. Glancy, of the Political Department, is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the 18th March 1915.

No. 623-Est.-A.—Mr. W. R. Howson, His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Lingah, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Bunder Abbas, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 14th March 1915, and until further orders.

The 8th April, 1915.

No. 649-Est.-A.—Captain S. Williams of the Political Department, on return from military duty, is posted as Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent in Kalat and *ex-officio* Commandant, Mekran Levy Corps, with effect from the 17th March 1915.

The 9th April, 1915.

No. 662-Est.-A.—Mr. H. D. Graves Law, of the Political Department, is posted as Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, with effect from the 18th March 1915.

No. 393-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1442-I. B., dated the 14th August 1914, applying the Foreigners Act, 1864 (III of 1864), to the areas specified in the first column of the schedule annexed to the said notification, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Foreigners (Amendment) Act, 1915 (III of 1915), so far as they may be applicable, to the said areas :

Provided, first, that in the Act as so applied reference to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the authorities specified in the second column of the said schedule and references to British India shall be read as including the said areas :

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any court exercising jurisdiction in the said areas may construe the provisions of the said Act with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

No. 394-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), so far as they may be applicable, to the areas specified in the first column of the schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No 1442-I. B., dated the 14th August 1914 ;

Provided, first, that in the Act as so applied references to a Local Government shall read as referring to the authorities specified in the second column of the said schedule, references to British India shall be read as including the said areas :

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any court exercising jurisdiction in the said areas may construe the provisions of the said Act with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
MINT.

Simla, the 9th April, 1915.

No. 644 F.—The following statements showing the position of the Gold Standard Reserve are published for general information :—

Statement I.—Statement of receipts, charges and balance of the Reserve on the 31st December 1914 :—

Dr.	£	Cr.	£
Opening balance	25,756,087	Charges for the custody of gold at the Bank of England.	659
Interest on investments including discount on Treasury bills.	101,089	Closing balance	25,856,517
Total ...	25,857,176	Total ...	25,857,176

Statement II.—Statement showing the form in which the balance of the Reserve was held on the 31st December 1914 :—

		£
1. As a book credit	...	36,110*
2. Gold set aside in the Bank of England	...	1,250,000
3. Gold held in India	...	3,887,000
4. Temporary loans to Treasury balances in India	...	8,000,000
5. Securities :—		
		Nominal value.
British Government 2½ per cent consolidated stock	...	3,266,392
3 per cent Local Loan Stock	...	200,000
3 per cent Transvaal Government Guaranteed Stock. (1923-53)	...	1,092,023
2¾ per cent Irish Land Guaranteed Stock	...	438,720
3 per cent Exchequer Bonds (1916)	...	1,000,000
3 per cent Exchequer Bonds (1915)	...	2,885,600
2¾ per cent Exchequer Bonds (1914-15)	...	16,000
3¾ per cent Canada Government Bonds	...	161,000
3½ per cent Corporation of London Debentures	...	45,000
New Zealand 3½ per cent Debentures	...	45,000
New South Wales 3½ per cent Inscribed Stock	...	113,000
New South Wales 4 per cent Bonds	...	34,000
Queensland 4 per cent Bonds	...	135,000
Queensland 4 per cent Inscribed Stock	...	55,000
Southern Nigeria 4 per cent Bonds	...	*350,000
New South Wales Treasury Bills	...	750,000
Birmingham Corporation Bills	...	80,000
Total	...	13,686,735
Market price	...	12,683,863†
Deduct—		
6. Sum due from the Gold Standard Reserve to Treasury balances in England		—456
		25,856,517

*This sum has [illegible] paid in gold to the Reserve in India.

†This represents the value [illegible] the minimum market price on the 1st April 1914 of securities held on that date and the cost price of securities [illegible]chased since that date. The Stock Exchange being closed, the valuation of the securities was not made on the 30th [illegible]tember

J. B. BRUNYATE,

[Sec]retary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th April, 1915.

No. 15.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Public Works Department, Punjab, who belong to the Indian Army Reserve of officers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—

Mr. A. G. C. Fane, Executive Engineer.

Mr. F. A. Farquharson, Executive Engineer.

Mr. A. A. Stoddard, Executive Engineer.

Mr. C. E. Jefferis, Assistant Engineer.

Mr. W. R. Boyes, Assistant Engineer.

R. P. RUSSELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 6th April, 1915.

No. 452-294-35-F.—Consequent on the grant of combined leave for 18 months to Mr. A. V. Monro, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Mr. A. R. Dicks, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Assam, is appointed until further orders, to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in charge of the Western Circle, Assam, with effect from the afternoon of 23rd March 1915.

The 9th April, 1915.

No. 457-264-26-F.—The services of Mr. G. E. S. Cubitt, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Governments of the Straits Settlements and of the Federated Malay States, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st April 1915.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 8th April, 1915.

No. 890.—Mr. A. W. Shilston, M.R.C.V.S., Assistant Bacteriologist, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, has been placed in charge of the current duties of the office of the Imperial Bacteriologist in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 1st March 1915.

GENERAL.

The 8th April, 1915.

No. 892.—*Corrigendum.*—In the Notification in this Department No. [illegible]-C., dated the 12th March 1915, published at page 432, Part I of the Gazette of [illegible] of the 13th March 1915, *for* "1st April 1915" in the third line *read* "31st March

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPART[illegible]NT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th April 1915.

No. 3744-W.—Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., has been placed on special duty with the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, as Wheat Commissioner, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th April 1915.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 10th April, 1915.

No. 3509-1.—Mr. A. E. Boyd, officiating Assistant Collector in Class II of the Imperial Customs Service, reverted to his substantive appointment in Class III, with effect from the 15th March 1915.

CUSTOMS.

The 10th April, 1915.

No. 3554-59.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 22 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, for the

item ' Sugar, crystallised and soft, refined in China " of entry No. 8 in the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 11590-120, dated the 19th December 1914, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

No.	Name of articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
			Rs. as.	
	* * *			
8	Sugar, crystallised and soft, refined in China or Japan.	Cwt.	11 0	Five per cent.
	* * *			

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 10th April, 1915.

No. 3734-W.—With reference to the Notification in this Department No. 708-W., dated the 23rd January 1915, the following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

ADDING TO THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS on the twenty-third day of December, 1914, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the conti[illegible]ance of hostilities or until We did give further public notice, and

W[illegible]eas it is expedient to make certain additions to the lists contained in the said Proc[illegible] :—

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continu[illegible] of the war or until We do give further public notice the following articles will be treated as a[illegible]te contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned :—

Raw wool, wool tops and noils and [illegible]n and worsted yarns.

Tin, chloride of tin, tin ore.

Castor oil.

Paraffin wax.

Copper iodide.

Lubricants.

Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses ; skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats [illegible] deer ; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots, [illegible] military clothing.

Ammonia and its salts whether simple or compound ; ammonia liquor ; urea, aniline, and their compounds.

And We do hereby further declare that the following articles will be treated as conditional contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned :—

Tanning substances of all kinds (including extracts for use in tanning).

And We do hereby further declare that the terms " foodstuffs " and " feeding stuffs for animals " in the list of conditional contraband contained in Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned shall be deemed to include oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels ; animal and vegetable oils and fats (other than linseed oil) suitable for use in the manufacture of margarine ; and cakes and meals made from oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

BOOKS.

Simla, the 9th April, 1915.

No. 132.—The following order of His Majesty in Council of the 3rd February 191:, published in the London Gazette of the 5th February 1915, is republished for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 3rd day of February, 1915.

PRESENT :

The King's Most Excellent Majesty

LORD PRESIDENT
VISCOUNT KNOLLYS
LORD CHAMBERLAIN
MR. SECRETARY HARCOURT
MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON
SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR
LORD JUSTICE BANKES.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation of the President of the United States of America, dated the 9th April 1910, the benefits of the United States Act of 1909, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting Copyright," were extended to the subjects of Great Britain and her Possessions, but no provision was made therein for the protection of the musical works of British Subjects against reproduction by means of mechanical contrivances :

And whereas His Majesty is advised that the Government of the United States of America has undertaken, upon the issue of this Order, to grant such protection to the musical works of British Subjects :

And whereas by reason of these premises His Majesty is satisfied that the Government of the United States of America has made, or has undertaken to make, such provision as it is expedient to require for the protection of works entitled to Copyright under the provisions of Part I of the Copyright Act, 1911 :

And whereas by the Copyright Act, 1911, authority is conferred upon His Majesty to extend, by Order in Council, the protection of the said Act to certain classes of foreign works within any part of His Majesty's Dominions, other than self-governing Dominions to which the said Act extends :

And whereas it is desirable to provide protection within the said Dominions for the unpublished works of Citizens of the United States of America :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon him by the Copyright Act, 1911, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. The Copyright Act, 1911, including the provisions as to existing works, shall, subject to the provisions of the said Act and of this Order, apply—

(*a*) to literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works the authors whereof were at the time of the making of the works Citizens of the United States of America, in like manner as if the authors had been British Subjects :

(*b*) in respect of residence in the United States of America, in like manner as if such residence had been residence in the parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which the said Act extends.

Provided that—

(*i*) the term of Copyright within the parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which this Order applies shall not exceed that conferred by the law of the United States of America :

(*ii*) the enjoyment of the rights conferred by this Order shall be subject to the accomplishment of the conditions and formalities prescribed by the law of the United States of America:

Infantry Branch.

Wynyard Feeling Lang.	Dated 3rd April 1915.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

Christopher Charles Goulding. Henry Sidney Boyd.	Dated 2nd April 1915.
Charles Gordon Deacon. John Trench Turner.	Dated 9th April 1915.

Infantry Branch.

Thomas Zachary Dodson Babington.	Dated 24th March 1915.
George Penn-Simkins.	Dated 25th March 1915.
Frank Fraser Haigh. Richard Harper. George Symington Cameron. Maurice Theodore Scholefield. Trevor Augustus Nissen. Clement Baldry Hardwicke. John Maitland Salusbury-Trelawny. Francis Edward Noel Faithfull. Charles Herbert Cooper. Joseph Cornelius Jerome O'Connor. David Alexander Reid Humphrey. Cyril Gregory Broadway Mitchell. Lindsay Ross Ogg. Woodford Wright Sherlock. John Lewis Sale. Thomas Pearce. William Joseph Ward. Charles William Tandy G[illegible]een. Leslie Fowler Souter. William Joseph Cornwall Laurie. George Wright Norton Rose. Timothy Patrick Moriarty O'Callaghan. Charles Stewart Cunningham. [illegible]ebert Henry Crisp. R[illegible]o. [illegible]ussell Martin Yates. Don[illegible]ren Mercer. Arthur [illegible] Allanson.	Dated 2nd April 1915.
George Hubert [illegible] Edward Henry Wilse[illegible] Reginald Condint Riley. Philip Howard Rice. James Ballantine Gibb. John Humphrey Wise. Ralph Neild. Reginald Cooksey Burton. Arthur Vincent Howard Gompertz. Malcolm Percy Richard Denny. Fredric George Bevis.	Dated 9th April 1915.

No. 322.—Lieutenant Henry James Fraser Harris is transferred from the Infantry to the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, with effect from the 9th April 1915.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 323.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 2nd March 1915, pages 2110, 2111 and 2112.

India Office,
March 2nd, 1915.

The KING has approved the promotion of the following Officers of the * * Indian Medical Service, * * * * * * *

* * * * * * * *

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Frank Wall. Dated 31st May 1914.

*   *   *   *   *   *   *   *

The KING has approved the grant of temporary rank in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned Gentlemen :—

To be Major.

Colonel George Francis Rowcroft, D.S.O., Indian Army, retired. Dated 8th January 1915.

To be Lieutenants.

*   *   *   *   *   *   *   *

Hira Singh Anaud. Dated 26th November 1914.

Henry Charles Semon, M.D. Dated 7th January 1915.

Supplement dated the 3rd March 1915, to the "London Gazette," dated the 2nd March 1915.

Admiralty, 3rd March, 1915.

The following despatch has been received from Vice-Admiral Sir F. C. Doveton Sturdee, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., reporting the action off the Falkland Islands on Tuesday, the 8th of December, 1914 :—

Invincible at Sea,
December 19th, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward a report on the action which took place on 8th December, 1914, against a German Squadron off the Falkland Islands.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
F. C. D. STURDEE,
Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.

The Secretary, Admiralty.

(A.)—Preliminary Movements.

(B.)—Action with the Armoured Cruisers.

(C.)—Action with the Light Cruisers.

(D.)—Action with the Enemy's Transports.

(A.)—PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS.

The squadron, consisting of H. M. ships "Invincible," flying my flag, Flag Captain Percy T. H. Beamish; "Inflexible," Captain Richard F. Phillimore; "Carnarvon," flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Archibald P. Stoddart, Flag Captain Harry L. d'E. Skipwith; "Cornwall," Captain Walter M. Ellerton; "Kent," Captain John D. Allen; "Glasgow," Captain John Luce; "Bristol," Captain Basil H. Fanshawe; and "Macedonia," Captain Berttram S. Evans arrived at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, at 10-30 A.M. on Monday, the 7th December 1914. Coaling was commenced at once, in order that the ships should be ready to resume the search for the enemy's squadron the next evening, the 8th December.

At 8 A.M. on Tuesday, the 8th December, a signal was received from the signal station on shore :—

"A four-funnel and two-funnel man-of-war in sight from Sapper Hill, steering northwards."

At this time, the positions of the various ships of the squadron were as follows :—

"Macedonia" : At anchor as look-out ship.

"Kent" (guard ship : At anchor in Port William.

"Invincible" and "Inflexible" : In Port William.

"Carnarvon" : In Port William.

"Cornwall" : In Port William.

"Glasgow" : In Port Stanley.

"Bristol" : In Port Stanley.

The "Kent" was at once ordered to weigh, and a general signal was made to raise steam for full speed.

At 8-20 A.M. the signal station reported another column of smoke in sight to the southward, and at 8-45 A.M. the "Kent" passed down the harbour and took up station at the entrance.

The "Canopus," Captain Heathcoat S. Grant, reported at 8-47 A.M. that the first two ships were 8 miles off, and that the smoke reported at 8-20 A.M. appeared to be the smoke of two ships about 20 miles off.

At 8-50 A.M. the signal station reported a further column of smoke in sight to the southward.

The "Macedonia" was ordered to weigh anchor on the inner side of the other ships, and await orders

At 9-20 A.M. the two leading ships of the enemy ("Gneisenau" and "Nurnberg"), with guns trained on the wireless station, came within range of the "Canopus," who opened fire at them across the low land at a range of

11,000 yards. The enemy at once hoisted their colours and turned away. At this time the masts and smoke of the enemy were visible from the upper bridge of the "Invincible" at a range of approximately 17,000 yards across the low land to the south of Port William.

A few minutes later the two cruisers altered course to port, as though to close the "Kent" at the entrance to the harbour, but about this time it seems that the "Invincible" and "Inflexible" were seen over the land, as the enemy at once altered course and increased speed to join their consorts.

The "Glasgow" weighed and proceeded at 9-40 A.M. with orders to join the "Kent" and observe the enemy's movements.

At 9-45 A.M. the squadron—less the "Bristol"—weighed, and proceeded out of harbour in the following order:—"Carnarvon," "Inflexible," "Invincible," and Cornwall." On passing Cape Pembroke Light, the five ships of this enemy appeared clearly in sight to the south-east, hull down. The visibility was at its maximum, the sea was calm, with a bright sun, a clear sky, and a light breeze from the north-west.

At 10-20 A.M. the signal for a general chase was made. The battle cruisers quickly passed ahead of the "Carnarvon" and overtook the "Kent." The "Glasgow" was ordered to keep two miles from the "Invincible," and the "Inflexible" was stationed [illegible] the starboard quarter of the flagship. Sp[illegible]d was eased to 20 knots at 11-15 A.M. to ena[illegible] the other cruisers to get into station.

[illegible]is ty Timothy Patrick Moriarty O'Callaghan.

At th[illegible] time the enemy's funnels and bridges showed just above the horizon.

Information was [illegible]ived from the "Bristol" at 11-27 A.M. that three enemy ships had appeared of Port Pleasant, probably colliers or transports. The "Bristol" was therefore directed to take the "Macedonia" under his orders and destroy transports.

The enemy were still maintaining their distance, and I decided, at 12-20 P.M., to attack with the two battle cruisers and the "Glasgow."

At 12-47 P.M. the signal to "Open fire and engage the enemy" was made.

The "Inflexible" opened fire at 12-55 P.M. from her fore turret at the right-hand ship of the enemy, a light cruiser; a few minutes later the "Invincible" opened fire at the same ship.

The deliberate fire from a range of 16,500 to 15,000 yards at the right-hand light cruiser, who was dropping astern, became too threatening and when a shell fell close alongside her at 1-20 P.M. she (the "Leipzig") turned away, with the "Nurnberg" and "Dresden" to the south-west. These light cruisers were at once followed by the "Kent," "Glasgow," and "Cornwall," in accordance with my instructions.

The action finally developed into three separate encounters, besides the subsidiary one dealing with the threatened landing.

(B.)—ACTION WITH THE ARMOURED CRUISERS.

The fire of the battle cruisers was directed on the "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau." The effect of this was quickly seen, when at 1-25 P.M., with the "Scharnhorst" leading, they turned about 7 points to port in succession into line ahead and opened fire at 1-30 P.M. Shortly afterwards speed was eased to 24 knots, and the battle cruisers were ordered to turn together, bringing them into line ahead, with the "Invincible" leading.

The range was about 13,500 yards at the final turn, and increased, until, at 2 P.M., it had reached 16,450 yards.

The enemy then (2-10 P.M.) turned away about 10 points to starboard and a second chase ensued, until, at 2-45 P.M., the battle cruisers again opened fire; this caused the enemy, at 2-53 P.M., to turn into line ahead to port and open fire at 2-55 P.M.

The "Scharnhorst" caught fire forward, but not seriously, and her fire slackened perceptibly; the "Gneisenau" was badly hit by the "Inflexible."

At 3-30 P.M. the "Scharnhorst" led round about 10 points to starboard; just previously her fire had slackened perceptibly, and one shell had shot away her third funnel; some guns were not firing, and it would appear that the turn was dictated by a desire to bring her starboard guns into action. The effect of the fire on the "Scharnhorst" became more and more apparent in consequence of smoke from fires and also escaping steam; at times a shell would cause a large hole to appear in her side, through which could be seen a dull red glow of flame. At 4-4 P.M. the "Scharnhorst," whose flag remained flying to the last, suddenly listed heavily to port, and within a minute it became clear that she was a doomed ship; for the list increased very rapidly until she lay on her beam ends, and at 4-17 P.M. she disappeared.

The "Gneisenau" passed on the far side of her late flagship, and continued a determined but ineffectual effort to fight the two battle cruisers.

At 5-8 P.M. the forward funnel was [illegible]ed over and remained resting against second funnel. She was evidently in serious straits, and her fire slackened very much.

At 5-15 P.M. one of the "Gneisenau's" shells struck the "Invincible"; this was her last effective effort.

At 5-30 P.M. she turned towards the flagship with a heavy list to starboard, and appeared stopped, with steam pouring from her escape-pipes, and smoke from shell and fires rising everywhere. About this time I ordered the signal "Cease fire," but before it was hoisted the "Gneisenau" opened fire again, and continued to fire from time to time with a single gun.

At 5-40 P.M. the three ships closed in on the "Gneisenau," and, at this time, the flag flying at her fore truck was apparently

hauled down, but the flag at the peak continued flying.

At 5-50 P.M. "Cease fire" was made.

At 6 P.M. the "Gneisenau" heeled over very suddenly, showing the men gathered on her decks and then walking on her side as she lay for a minute on her beam ends before sinking.

The prisoners of war from the "Gneisenau" report that, by the time the ammunition was expended, some 600 men had been killed and wounded. The surviving officers and men were all ordered on deck and told to provide themselves with hammocks and any articles that could support them in the water.

When the ship capsized and sank there were probably some 200 unwounded survivors in the water, but, owing to the shock of the cold water, many were drowned within sight of the boats and ship.

Every effort was made to save life as quickly as possible, both by boats and from the ships; life-buoys were thrown and ropes lowered, but only a proportion could be rescued. The "Invincible" alone rescued 108 men, fourteen of whom were found to be dead after being brought on board; these men were buried at sea the following day with full military honours.

(C.)—ACTION WITH THE LIGHT CRUISERS.

At about 1 P.M., when the "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau" turned to port to engage the "Invincible" and "Inflexible," the enemy's light cruisers turned to starboard to escape; the "Dresden" was leading and the "Nürnberg" and "Leipzig" followed on each quarter.

In accordance with my instructions, the "Glasgow," "Kent," and "Cornwall" at once went in chase of these ships; the "Carnarvon," whose speed was insufficient to [illegible] take them, closed the battle cru[illegible].

The "Glasgow." drew [illegible] ahead of the "Cornwall" and "K[illegible]," and, at 3 P.M., shots were exch[illegible] with the "Leipzig" at 12,000 yar[illegible] The "Glasgow's" object was to end[illegible] to outrage the "Leipzig," with her [illegible]-inch guns and thus cause her to alter course and give the "Cornwall" and "Kent" a chance of coming into action.

At 4-17 P. M. the "Cornwall" opened fire, also on the "Leipzig."

At 7-17 P. M. the "Leipzig" was on fire fore and aft, and the "Cornwall" and "Glasgow" ceased fire.

The "Leipzig" turned over on her port side and disappeared at 9 P.M. Seven officers and eleven men were saved.

At 3-36 P.M. the "Cornwall" ordered the "Kent" to engage the "Nürnberg," the nearest cruiser to her.

Owing to the excellent and strenuous efforts of the engine room department, the "Kent" was able to get within range of the "Nürnberg" at 5 P.M. At 6-35 P.M. the "Nürnberg" was on fire forward and ceased firing. The "Kent" also ceased firing and closed to 3,300 yards; as the colours were still observed to be flying in the "Nürnberg," the "Kent" opened fire again. Fire was finally stopped five minutes later on the colours being hauled down, and every preparation was made to save life. The "Nürnberg" sank at 7-27 P.M., and, as she sank, a group of men were waving a German ensign attached to a staff. Twelve men were rescued, but only seven survived.

The "Kent" had four killed and twelve wounded, mostly caused by one shell.

During the time the three cruisers were engaged with the "Nürnberg" and "Leipzig," the "Dresden" who was beyond her consorts, effected her escape owing to her superior speed. The "Glasgow" was the only cruiser with sufficient speed to have had any chance of success. However, she was fully employed in engaging the "Leipzig" for over an hour before either the "Cornwall" or "Kent" could come up and get within range. During this time the "Dresden" was able to increase her distance and get out of sight.

The weather changed after 4 P.M., and the visibility was much reduced; further the sky was overcast and cloudy, thus assisting the "Dresden" to get away unobserved.

(D.)—ACTION WITH THE ENEMY'S TRANSPORTS.

A report was received at 11-27 A.M. from H.M.S. "Bristol" that three ships of the enemy, probably transports or colliers had appeared off Port Pleasant. The "Bristol" was ordered to take the "Macedonia" under his orders and destroy the transports.

H.M.S. "Macedonia" reports that only two ships, steamships "Baden" and "Santa Isable" were present; both ships were sunk after the removal of the crew.

I have pleasure in reporting that the officers and men under my orders carried out their duties with admirable efficiency and coolness, and great credit is due to the Engineer Officers of all the ships, several of which exceeded their normal full speed.

The names of the following are specially mentioned:—

OFFICERS.

Commander Richard Herbert Denny Townsend, H.M.S. "Invincible."

Commander Arthur Edward Frederick Bedford, H.M.S. "Kent."

Lieutenant-Commander Wilfred Arthur Thompson, H.M.S. "Glasgow."

Lieutenant-Commander Hubert Edward Danreuther, First and Gunnery Lieutenant, H.M.S. "Invincible."

Engineer-Commander George Edward Andrew, H.M.S. "Kent."

Engineer-Commander Edward John Weeks, H.M.S. "Invincible."

Paymaster Cyril Sheldon Johnson, H.M.S. "Invincible."

Carpenter Thomas Andrew Walls, H.M.S. "Invincible."

Carpenter William Henry Venning, H.M.S. "Kent."

Carpenter George Henry Egford, H.M.S. "Cornwall."

PETTY OFFICERS AND MEN.

Chief Petty Officer David Leighton, O. N. 124238, H.M.S. "Kent."

Petty Officer, 2nd Class, Matthew J. Walton (R.F R., A. 1756), O.N. 118358, H.M.S. "Kent."

Leading Seaman Frederick Sidney Martin, O.N. 233301, H.M.S. "Invincible," Gunner's Mate, Gunlayer, 1st Class.

Signalman Frank Glover, O.N. 225731, H.M.S. "Cornwall."

Chief Engine-Room Artificer, 2nd Class, John George Hill, O.N. 269646, H.M.S. "Cornwall."

Acting Chief Engine-Room Artificer, 2nd Class, Robert Snowdon, O.N. 270654, H.M.S. "Inflexible."

Engine-Room Artificer, 1st Class, George Henry Francis McCarton, O.N. 270023, H.M.S. "Invincible."

Stoker Petty Officer George S. Brewer, O.N. 150950, H.M.S. "Kent."

Stoker Petty Officer William Alfred Townsend, O.N. 301650, H.M.S. "Cornwall."

Stoker, 1st Class, John Smith, O.N. SS 111915, H.M.S. "Cornwall."

Shipwright, 1st Class, Albert N. E. England, O.N. 341971, H.M.S. "Glasgow."

Shipwright, 2nd Class, Albert C. H. Dymott, O.N. M. 8047, H.M.S. "Kent."

Portsmouth R.F.R.B. 3307 Sergeant Charles Mayes, H.M.S. "Kent."

F. C. D. STURDEE.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

Lord Chamberlain's Office,
St. James's Palace, S.W.,
3rd March, 1915.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officer mentioned in the foregoing despatch.

To be an Additional Member of the Military Division of the Third Class or Companion.

Captain John Luce, Royal Navy.

Admiralty, S W.,
3rd March 1915.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the award of the *Distinguished Service Cross* to the undermentioned Officers, in recognition of their services mentioned in the foregoing despatch :—

Carpenter Thomas Andrew Walls.

Carpenter William Henry Venning.

Carpenter George Henry Egford.

The following awards have also been made :—

To receive the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.

Portsmouth R.F R B. 3307 Sergeant Charles Mayes, H.M.S. "Kent." A shell burst and ignited some cordite charges in the casemate; a flash of flame went down the hoist into the ammunition passage. Sergeant Mayes picked up a charge of cordite and threw it away. He then got hold of a fire hose and flooded the compartment, extinguishing the fire in some empty shell bags which were burning. The extinction of this fire saved a disaster which might have led to the loss of the ship.

To receive the Distinguished Service Medal.

Chief Petty Officer David Leighton, O.N. 124238.

Petty Officer, 2nd Class, Matthew J. Walton (R.F.R., A. 1756), O.N. 118358.

Leading Seaman Frederick Sidney Martin, O.N. 233301, Gunner's Mate, Gunlayer, 1st Class.

Signalman Frank Glover, O.N

Chief Engine-Room Artificer, ... Hill, O.N. 269646

Acting Chief Engine-Room Artificer, 2nd Class, Robert Snowdon, O.N. 270654.

Engine-Room Artificer, 1st Class, George Henry Francis McCarton, O.N. 270023.

Stoker Petty Officer George S. Brewer, O.N. 150950.

Stoker Petty Officer William Alfred Townsend, O.N. 301650.

Stoker, 1st Class, John Smith, O.N. SS 111915.

Shipwright, 1st Class, Albert N. E. England, O.N. 341971.

Shipwright, 2nd Class, Albert C. H. Dymott, O. N. M. 8047.

Second Supplement, dated the 3rd March 1915, to the "London Gazette," dated the 2nd March 1915.

Admiralty, 3rd March, 1915.

The following despatch has been received from Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., commanding the First Battle Cruiser Squadron, reporting the action in the North Sea on Sunday, the 24th of January, 1915 :—

H.M.S. "Princess Royal,"
2nd February, 1915.

SIR,

I have the honour to report that at daybreak on 24th January, 1915, the following vessels were patrolling in company.

The Battle Cruisers "Lion," Captain Alfred E M. Chatfield, C.V.O., flying my flag; "Princess Royal," Captain Osmond de B. Brock, Aide-de-Camp; "Tiger," Captain Henry B. Pelly, M.V.O.; "New Zealand," Captain Lionel Halsey, C.M.G., Aide-de-Camp, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Archibald Moore, K.C.B., C.V.O; and "Indomitable," Captain Francis W. Kennedy.

The Light Cruisers "Southampton," flying the broad pendant of Commodore William E. Goodenough, M V.O.; "Nottingham," Captain Charles B. Miller; "Birmingham," Captain Arthur A. M. Duff; and "Lowestoft," Captain Theobald W. B. Kennedy, were disposed on my port beam.

Commodore (T) Reginald Y. Tyrwhitt, C.B., in "Arethusa," "Aurora," Captain Wilmot S. Nicholson, "Undaunted," Captain Francis G. St John, M.V.O., "Arethusa," and the Destroyer Flotillas were ahead.

At 7-25 A.M., the flash of guns was observed S.S.E. Shortly afterwards a report reached me from "Aurora" that she was engaged with enemy's ships. I immediately altered course to S S.E. increased to 22 knots, and ordered the Light Cruisers and Flotillas to chase S.S.E. to get in touch and report movements of enemy.

This order was acted upon with great promptitude, indeed my wishes had already been forestalled by the respective Senior Officers, and reports almost immediately followed from "Southampton," "Arethusa," and "Aurora" as to the position and composition of the enemy which consisted of 3 battle Cruisers and "Blücher," 6 Light Cruisers, and a number of Destroyers, steering N. W. The enemy had altered course to S.E. From now onwards the Light Cruisers maintained touch with the enemy, and kept me fully informed as to their movements.

The Battle Cruisers worke[illegible] to full speed, steering to the southw[illegible]. The wind at the time was N.E. [illegible]ight, with extreme visibility. At 7-[illegible] A.M., the enemy were sighted on [illegible] port bow steaming fast, steering [illegible]imately S.E., distant 14 miles.

[illegible]wing to the prompt reports received we had attained our position on the quarter of the enemy, and so altered course to S.E. parallel to them, and settled down to a long stern chase, gradually increasing our speed until we reached 28·5 knots. Great credit is due to the Engineer Staffs of "New Zealand" and "Indomitable"—these ships greatly exceeded their normal speed.

At 8-52 A.M., as we had closed to within 20,000 yards of the rear ship, the Battle Cruisers manœuvred to keep on a line of bearing so that guns would bear, and "Lion" fired a single shot, which fell short. The enemy at this time were in single line ahead, with Light Cruisers ahead and a large number of Destroyers on their starboard beam.

Single shots were fired at intervals to test the range, and at 9-9 A.M. "Lion" made her first hit on the "Blücher," No. 4 in the line. The "Tiger" opened fire at 9-20 A.M. on the rear ship, the "Lion" shifted to No. 3 in the line, at 18,000 yards, this ship being hit by several salvoes. The enemy returned our fire at 9-14 A.M. "Princess Royal," on coming into range, opened fire on "Blucher," the range of the leading ship being 17,500 yards, at 9-35 A.M. "New Zealand" was within range of "Blücher," which had dropped somewhat astern, and opened fire on her. "Princess Royal" shifted to the third ship in the line, inflicting considerable damage on her.

Our flotilla cruisers and destroyers had gradually dropped from a position broad on our beam to our port quarter, so as not to foul our range with their smoke, but the enemy's destroyers threatening attack, the "Meteor" and "M" Division passed ahead of us, Captain the Hon. H. Meade, D S.O., handing this Division with conspicuous ability.

About 9-45 A.M., the situation was as follows:—"Blucher", the fourth in their line, already showed signs of having suffered severely from gun-fire; their leading ship and No. 3 were also on fire. "Lion" was engaging No. 1, "Princess Royal" No. 3, "New Zealand" No. 4, while the "Tiger," who was second in our line, fired first [illegible] their No. 1, and when interfered with [illegible] smoke, at their No. 4.

The enemy's destroyers [illegible]mitted columns of smoke to screen their battle cruisers, and under cover of this the latter now appeared to have [illegible]ed course to the northward to increa[illegible] their distance, and certainly the rea[illegible] ships hauled out on the port quarter of their leader, thereby increasing the[illegible] distance from our line. The battle cruisers, therefore, were ordered to form a line of bearing N.N.W., and proceed at their utmost speed.

Their destroyers then showed evident signs of an attempt to attack. "Lion" and "Tiger" opened fire on them, and caused them to retire and resume their original course.

The Light Cruisers maintained an excellent position on the port quarter of the enemy's line, enabling them to observe and keep touch, or attack any vessel that might fall out of the line.

At 10-48 A.M., the "Blücher," which had dropped considerably astern of enemy's line, hauled out to port, steering north with a heavy list, on fire, and apparently in a defeated condition. I consequently ordered "Indomitable" to attack enemy breaking northward.

At 10-54 A.M., submarines were reported on the starboard bow, and I personally observed the wash of a periscope, two points on our starboard bow. I immediately turned to port.

At 11-3 A.M., an injury to the "Lion" being reported as incapable of immediate repair, I directed "Lion" to shape course

N. W. At 11-20 A.M., I called the "Attack" alongside, shifting my flag to her at about 11-35 A.M. I proceeded at utmost speed to rejoin the Squadron, and met them at noon retiring N. N. W.

I boarded and hoisted my flag in "Princess Royal" at about 12-20 P.M., when Captain Brock acquainted me of what had occurred since the "Lion" fell out of the line, namely that "Blücher" had been sunk and that the enemy Battle Cruisers had continued their course to the eastward in a considerably damaged condition. He also informed me that a Zeppelin and a seaplane had endeavoured to drop bombs on the vessels which went to the rescue of the survivors of "Blücher".

The good seamanship of Lieut.-Commander Cyril Callaghan, H.M.S. "Attack," in placing his vessel alongside the "Lion" and subsequently the "Princess Royal" enabled the transfer of flag to be made in the shortest possible time.

At 2 P.M., I closed "Lion" and received a report that her starboard engine was giving trouble owing to priming, and at 3-38 P.M., I ordered "Indomitable" to take her in tow, which was accomplished by 5 P.M.

The greatest credit is due to the Captains of "Indomitable" and "Lion" for the seamanlike manner in which the "Lion" was taken in tow under difficult circumstances.

The excellent steaming of the ships engaged in the operation was a conspicuous feature.

I attach an appendix giving the names of various officers and men who specially distinguished themselves.

Where all did well it is difficult to single out Officers and Men for special mention, and as "Lion" and "Tiger" were the only ships hit by the enemy, the majority of these I mention belong to those ships.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) DAVID BEATTY,
Vice-Admiral.

OFFICERS

Commander Charles A. J. Fountaine, H.M.S. "Lion."

Lieutenant-Commander Evan C. Bunbury, H.M.S. "Lion"

Lieutenant Frederick T. Peters, H. M. S. "Meteor."

Lieutenant Charles M. R. Schwerdt, H.M.S. "Lion."

Engineer-Commander Donald P. Green, H.M.S. "Lion."

Engineer-Commander James L. Sands, H.M.S. "Southampton."

Engineer-Commander Thomas H. Turner, H.M.S. "New Zealand."

Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander George Preece, H.M.S. "Lion."

Engineer-Lieutenant Albert Knothe, H.M.S. "Indomitable."

Surgeon Probationer James A. Stirling, R.N.V.R., H.M.S. "Meteor."

Mr. Joseph H. Burton, Gunner (T) H.M.S. "Lion."

Chief Carpenter Frederick E. Dailey, H.M.S. "Lion."

PETTY OFFICERS AND MEN.

Petty Officer John William Kemmett, O.N. 186788, H.M.S. "Lion."

Able Seaman Henry Davis, O.N. 184526, H.M.S. "Tiger."

Able Seaman Hubert F. Griffin, O.N.J. 14160, H.M.S. "Princess Royal."

Able Seaman Peter Stanley Livingstone, O.N. 234328, H.M.S. "Lion."

Able Seaman Herbert Robinson, O.N. 209112, H.M.S. "Tiger."

Able Seaman George Henry le Seilleur, O.N. 156802, H.M.S. "Lion."

Boy, 1st Class, Francis G. H. Bamford, O.N. J. 26598, H.M.S. "Tiger."

Boy, 1st Class, Julius F. Rogers, O.N.J. 28329, H.M.S. "Tiger"

Chief Engine-Room Artificer, 1st Class, Evan Richard Hughes, O.N. 268999, H.M.S. "Indomitable."

Chief Engine-Room Artificer, 2nd Class, Wm. Beaty Dand, O. N. 270648, H.M.S. "New Zealand."

Ch[illegible] [illegible]ine-Room Artificer W Gillespie, O.N. [illegible]080, H.M.S. "Meteor."

Mechanician Ale[illegible] James Cannon, O.N. 175410, H.M.S. "[illegible]"

Mechanician Edward Charles [illegible]hgrave, O.N. 288231, H.M.S. "Lion"

Chief Stoker Patrick Callaghan O.N. 27[illegible], H.M.S. "Lion"

Chief Stoker Alfred Wm. Ferris, O.N. 175824, H.M.S. "Lion."

Chief Stoker John Ernest James, O.N. 174232, H.M.S. "New Zealand."

Chief Stoker Walter E. James, O.N. 294406, H.M.S. "Indomitable."

Chief Stoker James Keating, R.F.R., O.N. 165732, H.M.S. "Meteor."

Stoker Petty Officer Michael Flood, R.F.R., O.N. 153418, H.M.S. "Meteor."

Stoker Petty Officer Thomas Wm. Hardy, O.N. 292542, H.M.S. "Indomitable."

Stoker Petty Officer Albert John Sims, O.N. 276502, H.M.S. "New Zealand."

Stoker Petty Officer Samuel Westaway, R.F.R., O.N. 300988, H.M.S. "Meteor."

Acting Leading Stoker John Blackburn, O.N. K. 4844, H.M.S. "Tiger."

Stoker, 1st Class, Alan H. Bennet, O.N. K. 10700, H. M. S. "Tiger."

Stoker, 2nd Class, Harold Turner, O. N K. 22720, H.M.S. "Tiger."

Leading Carpenter's Crew, Emmanuel Omega Bredley, O. N. 346621, H.M.S. "Lion."

Leading Carpenter's Crew, Elisha Currie, O.N. 344851, H. M. S. "Lion."

Sick Berth Attendant Charles S. Hutchinson, O. N. M. 3882, H. M. S. "Tiger."

Chief Writer Samuel G. White, O. N. 340597 H. M. S. "Tiger."

Third Writer Herbert C. Green, O. N. M. 8266, H. M. S "Tiger."

Officers' Steward, 3rd Class Fred W Kearley, O. N. L. 2716, H. M. S. "Tiger."

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGTHOOD.

Lord Chamberlain's Office,

St. James' Palace,

3rd March 1914.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officer mentioned in the foregoing despatch.

To be an Additional Member of the Military Division of the Third Class or Companion.

Captain Osmond de Beauvoir Brock, A. D. C., Royal Navy.

Admiralty, S.W.

3rd March 1915.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Distinguished Service Order, and for the award of the Distinguished Service Cross, to the undermentioned Officers in recognition of their services mentioned in the foregoing despatch :—

To be Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.

Lieutenant Frederic Thornton Peters, Royal Navy.

To receive the Distinguished Service Cross.

Surgeon Probationer James Alexander Stirling, R. N. V. R.

Gunner (T) Joseph H Burton.

Chief Carpenter Frederick E. Dailey.

The following promotion has been made :—

Commander Charles Andrew Fountaine to be a Captain in His Majesty's Fleet, to date 3 March, 1915.

The following awards have also been made :—

To receive the Distinguished Service Medal.

Petty Officer John William Kemmett, O. N 186788.

Able Seaman Henry Davis, O. N. 184526

Able Seaman Hubert F. Griffin, O.N.J. 1416(

Able Seaman Peter Stanley Livingstone, O.N 234328.

Able Seaman Herbert Robinson, O.N. 209 11

Able Seaman George Henry le Seilleur, O. N. 156802.

Boy, 1st Class, Francis G. H. Bamford, O.N. J. 26598.

Boy, 1st Class, Julius F. Rogers, O. N. J 28329.

Chief Engine-Room Artificer, 1st Class, Eva[n] Richard Hughes, O. N. 268999.

Chief Engine-Room Artificer, 2nd Class, Wm. Beaty Dand, O. N. 270648.

Chief Engine-Room Artificer, W. Gillespie, O. N. 270080.

Mechanician Alexander James Cannon, O. N. [illegible]75410.

Mechanician Edward Charles Ephgrave, O.N. 288231.

Chief Stoker Patric Callagh[illegible] O. N. 2[illegible]95.

Chief Stoker Alfred Wm. Ferris, O. N. [illegible]75824.

Chief Stoker John Erne[illegible]ames, O.N. 174232.

Chief Stoker Walt[illegible]. James, O.N. 294406.

Chief Stoker James Keating, R. F. R., O. N. [illegible]65732.

Stoker Petty Officer Michael Flood, R. F. R., O. N. 153118.

Stoker Petty Officer Thomas Wm. Hardy, O.N. 292542.

Stoker Petty Officer Albert John Sims, O N. 276502.

Stoker Petty Officer Samuel Westaway, R. F. R., O. N. 300938.

Acting Leading Stoker John Blackburn, O. N. K. 4844.

Stoker, 1st Class, Alan H. Bennet, O. N. K. 10700.

Stoker, 2nd Class, Harold Turner, O. N. K. 22720.

Leading Carpenter's Crew Emmanuel Omega Bradley, O. N. 346321.

Leading Carpenter's Crew, Elisha Currie, O.N. 344851.

Sick Berth Attendant Charles S. Hutchinson O. N. M. 3882.

Chief Writer Samuel G. White, O.N. 340597.

Third Writer Herbert C. Green, O.N.M. 8266.

Officers' Steward, 3rd Class, Fred. W. Kearley, O. N. L. 271[illegible]

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 324.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonel.

Brevet-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) John Gunning Hunter, C.B. Dated 1st May 1907.

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Ernest Henry Scott Cullen, M.V.O., D.S.O., Commandant, 34th Sikh Pioneers. Dated 24th March 1915.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Arthur Edward Broadbent Parsons, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated 4th April 1915.

ARMY RESERVES.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

Hugh Lethbridge Pope. Dated 9th April 1915.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Army Department Notification No. 282, dated the 7th April 1911.
Army Department Notification No. 822, dated the 29th September 1911.

No. 325.—With reference to the Notifications quoted in the margin, the promotion to the present rank of Major Robert McLauchlan Dalziel, M.B., F.R.C.S E., published in Army Department Notification No. 96, dated the 31st January 1913, is antedated from the 29th January 1913 to the 29th July 1912.

No. 326.—The promotion to the present rank of Majors James Woods, M.B., and Roger Durant Willcocks, M B, published in Army Department Notification No. 122, dated the 6th February 1914, is antedated from the 29th January 1914 to the 29th July 1913.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 327.—The undermentioned 3rd Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 2nd March 1915 —

Louis Victor Jaensch.
Frank Walton [illegible]son.
Ambrose McCurtis.
James Samuel Salt.
Philip Bell.
Henry James John Fordham.

Madras Establishment.

No. 328.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 1st Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 31st March 1915:—

Charles Henry Arthur Alderton, L.R.C.P. and S.E., L.F.P S (Glas.).

Waldemar Herman Passanha.

Percy St. Clair Trutwein.

Patrick St. Clare Stracey.

No. 329.—The undermentioned 3rd Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 31st March 1915:—

Thomas Joseph Gibson, L.M.S. (Lond.), L.R F.P. and S. (Glas.), L.M. (Dub.).

Joseph Hillier Spencer Huffton.

Lawrence Peter Gernon.

Clement Davidson Delaney.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 330.—The undermentioned 3rd Class Assistant Surgeon, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 31st March 1915 :—

John Alexander Gueizelar.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 331.—2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, Ilahi-baksh (E), to be 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, and No. 728, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon *Rai Sahib* Har-parshád (E) to be 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, *vice* 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Shaikh, Abdul Ghafur, retired ; with effect from the 23rd February 1915.

No. 332.—No. 727, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Dharm Singh (E), to be 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, *vice* 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar (supernumerary 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon) *Rai Bahadur* Din Dayal, deceased ; with effect from the 8th February 1915.

(E) Passed in English.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 333.—The following promotions are made :—

1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

Dafadar Muhammad Taqi Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Ismail Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 18th February 1915.

3rd Skinner's Horse.

Jemadar Amar Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Malam Singh, dismissed from the service ; with effect from the 21st January 1915.

28th Light Cavalry.

Kot-Dafadar Ismail Sharif to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Aziz, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th March 1915.

14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Havildar Mewa Singh to [illegible]r, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 28th January 1915.

31st Punjabis.

Havildar [illegible]tab Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 5th [illegible]y 1915.

57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Havildar Gyan Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 31st October 1914.

67th Punjabis.

Havildar Khem Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 4th January 1915.

Jemadar Muhammad Din to be Subadar and Colour-Havildars Gopal Singh, Shakar Khan, Allah Dad Khan, Ilam Din and Kalu and Havildars Rahmat Ali and Gajandhar Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 7th March 1915.

84th Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Dasaundha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Partab Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 27th March 1915.

92nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Pohu Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Chet Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mastan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 15th February 1915.

96th Berar Infantry.

Jemadar Niamat Khan to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Allaud Din to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th March 1915.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Jemadar Chittar to be Subadar and Havildar Julim to be Jemadar, *vice* Shedu, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st March 1915.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Jemadars Nawab Khan and Mir Badshah (II) to be Subadars; with effect from the 31st October 1914.

Havildars Sohbat Khan and Sharbat Khan to be Jemadars; with effect from the 21st December 1914.

1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadars Lachhman Gurung and Keshbir Gurung to be Subadars and Colour-Havildars Ahiman Thapa and Bajiram Pun to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th March 1915.

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Bhagatbir Thapa to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 22nd February 1915.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

62nd Grantee Camel Corps.

Quartermaster-Dafadar Mir Alam Khan, appointed Risaldar on probation, is confirmed in that rank; with effect from the 10th March 1914.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 334.—Conductor Thomas Lynch, Ordnance Department, Northern Army, has been transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 26th March 1915.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 335—Second Lieutenant Melancthon Edward Brett is permitted to resign his commission, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from 31st March 1915.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 336.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Arrott Browning, Supernumerary List. 7th February 1915.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward St. Aubyn Wake, Supernumerary List. 13th February 1915.

Major Halford LeMesurier Fellowes, 47th Sikhs. 1st March 1915.

Major Henry George Lyon Corbett, 93rd Burma Infantry. 9th April 1915.

No. 337.—Captain Guy Francis Seymour Allen, 32nd Lancers, has been transferred by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to the Temporary Half-Pay List, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated the 1st March 1915.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 338.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India are pleased to confer a Good Service Pension of £100 per annum on the undermentioned officer :—

FROM THE 13TH OCTOBER 1914 IN THE ROOM OF MAJOR-GENERAL C. COWIE, C.B., R.A., DECEASED.

Lieutenant-General H. B.B. Watkis, C.B., Indian Army.

Commissions.

2nd Lieutenant, 11th May 1878.

Lieutenant, 2nd June 1880.

Captain, 11th May 1889.

Major, 11th May 1898.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 20th May 1898.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 11th May 1904.

Substantive Colonel, 4th July 1903.

Major-General, 1st June 1907.

Lieutenant General, 4th May 1914.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 6th Foot, 11th May 1878 to 21st April 1881.

Officiating Wing Officer and officiating Quartermaster, 31st Punjab Infantry, 22nd April 1881 to 30th June 1882.

Wing Officer and Quartermaster, officiating Adjutant and Adjutant, 31st Punjab Infantry, 1st July 1882 to 10th May 1889.

Officiating Wing Commander and officiating 2nd-in-Command, Wing Officer, and Wing Commander, 31st Panjab Infantry, 11th May 1889 to 21st September 1894.

Officiating Deputy As[illegible] Adjutant General, Army Head Quarters, 22nd September 189[illegible] 22nd March 1895.

Wing Com[illegible], 31st Punjab Infantry, 23rd March 1895 to 15th April 1895.

Offici[illegible] Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General and Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Army Head Quarters, 16th April 1895 to 10th October 1895.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, and officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Army Head Quarters, 11th October 1895 to 24th June 1897.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, 1st Brigade, Tochi Field Force, 25th June 1897 to 1st December 1897.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, and officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Army Head Quarters, 2nd December 1897 to 11th October 1900.

Double Company Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 31st Punjab Infantry, 12th October 1900 to 1st April 1901.

Officiating Commandant and 2nd in Command, 31st Punjab Infantry, 2nd April 1901 to 11th February 1902.

Commandant, 31st Punjab Infantry, 12th February 1902 to 3rd July 1903.

Assistant Adjutant General, Secunderabad District, 4th July 1903 to 5th February 1904.

Deputy Secretary and officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, 6th February 1904 to 23rd March 1906.

Deputy Adjutant General, Western Command, 24th March 1906 to 31st May 1907.

Deputy Adjutant General, Southern Army, 1st June 1907 to 17th October 1907.

Commanding Abbottabad Brigade, 18th October 1907 to 24th April 1910.

Commanding Lucknow Infantry Brigade, 25th April 1910 to 17th October 1911.

Unemployed, 18th October 1911 to 5th May 1912.

Commanded 1st (Peshawar) Division, 6th May 1912 to 3rd October 1912.

Commanded 3rd (Lahore) Division, 4th October 1912.

Commanded 3rd (Lahore) Division, Indian Expeditionary Force "A," 26th September 1914.

War services and rewards.

N.-W. Frontier of India, Tochi.—Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, 1st Brigade. Despatches, G. G. O. No. 1432 of 1897.—Medal with clasp.—Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Companion of the Order of the Bath, 26th June 1909.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

No. 339.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to the following Indian officers, non-commissioned officers and men. :—

Jemadar Pat Khan.	Northern Waziristan Militia.
No. 4789, Colour-Havildar Khial Din.	
No. 4223, Naick Khan Dais.	
No. 4503, Sepoy Tawahir Din.	
No. 5523, Sepoy Ain-ud-Din.	
No. 5538, Sepoy Mir Shah Jan.	
No. 2135, Sepoy Mohi Khan.	

Jemadar Gul Zir, Khyber Rifles.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

Naval Divisions.

No. 340.—Alexander John Carter to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* A. Macgregor, promoted. Dated the 15th February 1915.

Bihar Light Horse.

No. 341.—Stephen Leslie to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* R. McNeil, promoted. Dated the 4th October 1914.

Surma Valley Light Horse.

No. 342.—Captain John Findlay Wilson resigns his commission. Dated the 19th January 1915.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 343.—Maurice Richard Wheatly Johnson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd February 1915.

Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles.

No. 344.—Major Thomas Henry Symons, I.M.S., resigns his commission. Dated the 1st February 1915.

Captain Francis Cotton Parsons resigns his commission. Dated the 1st February 1915.

Arthur Wood John to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st February 1915.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

No. 345.—Second Lieutenant Pelham Stewart Corbould resigns his commission. Dated the 1st January 1915.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 346.—Douglas Gordon Harris to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st February 1915.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 347.—Reginald Percy Farr to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* A. R. Anderson, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 20th November 1914.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 348.—Julian Seymour Tritton to be Second Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment, pending a vacancy.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 349.—Lieutenant Joseph Hamilton Primrose Wells to be Captain, *vice* W. Stevenson, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 23rd December 1914.

Lieutenant Robert Roper Yeomans to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd December 1914.

Second Lieutenant Hugh Logie Allan to be Captain, *vice* W. L. Henderson, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 23rd December 1914.

Cyril Patrick Hill to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd December 1914.

Second Lieutenant David Ferguson Chalmers to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd December 1914.

Second Lieutenant Alexander Thomas Dawson to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd December 1914.

Second Lieutenant Andrew McKeand to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. H. P. Wells, promoted. Dated the 23rd December 1914.

Second Lieutenant William Joseph Ward to be Lieutenant, *vice* R. R. Yeomans, promoted. Dated the 23rd December 1914.

Second Lieutenant Philip Christopher Fogarty to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd December 1914.

James Gemmell Stevenson to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd December 1914.

Henry Lawrence Pearson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd December 1914.

Ernest Thomas [illegible] to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* H. L. Allan, promoted. Dated the 23rd December 1914.

John [illegible] to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* F. C. Hendry, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 23rd December 1914.

George Wyville Cochran-Wilson to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* E. F. Baum, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 23rd December 1914.

Bernard Moore Blakestone to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd December 1914.

Charles Morgan Webb to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd December 1914.

Charles Frederick Grant to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* W. J. Ward, promoted. Dated the 23rd December 1914.

Philip Henstock to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd December 1914.

John Cunningham Hope to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* C. H. Taylor, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 23rd December 1914.

Arthur Green Mumford to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd January 1915.

George Somervaille to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st February 1915.

1st Battalion, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 350.—Ralph Phillips Cleary to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1915.

2nd Battalion, The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No 351—Lieutenant Leonard Camroux Oliver, Supernumerary List, resigns his commission. Dated the 26th February 1915.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 352.—Lieutenant Eric Herbert Wootten Wootten to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st March 1915.

Lieutenant Philip Graham Rogers resigns his commission. Dated the 5th March 1915.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 353.—Captain Charles Stewart Rolland to be Major, *vice* G. F. F. Foulkes, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 20th February 1915.

Lieutenant Charles Lestourgeon Bushell to be Captain, *vice* C. S. Rolland, promoted. Dated the 20th February 1915.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Winfield Nightingale to be Lieutenant, *vice* C. L. Bushell, promoted. Dated the 20th February 1915.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Caplen to be Lieutenant, *vice* F. T. Seppings-Wright, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 20th February 1915.

Bertie Millai Marriot to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* R. L. Lecky, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 20th February 1915.

James Tate to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th February 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th April 1915.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 31st March and 7th April 1915 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
41st Dogras ..	Captain Morrell Andrew Girdlestone.	25th March 1915.	France.	Killed in action.

Errata.

1. In Army Department Notification dated the 11th December 1914, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 12th December 1914, under column " Date of decease " against Lieutenant Frank Alexander dePass, *for* " 27th November 1914 " *read* " 25th November 1914."

2. In Army Department Notification dated the 19th March 1915, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 20th March 1915, under column " Date of decease " against Sub-Conductor Joseph Mary Patrick Hartnett, *insert* " 18th February 1915."

3. In Army Department Notification dated the 26th March 1915, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 27th March 1915, under column "Date of decease" against—

(a) Captain Percy Standish Hore, *for* "14th March 1915" *read* "12th March 1915."

(b) Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Clare Eliott-Lockhart, D.S.O., *for* "13th March 1915" *read* "12th March 1915"; and under column "Remarks" *for* "Died of wounds" *read* "killed in action."

(c) Captain Talbot Reed, *for* "14th March 1915" *read* "12th March 1915."

(d) Captain Gilbert Stuart Kennedy, *for* "14th March 1915" *read* "12th March 1915."

(e) Major David Coley Young, *for* "Do." *read* "12th March 1915."

(f) Captain John Rowley Lunell Heyland, *for* "12th March 1915" *read* "11th March 1915."

(g) Assistant Surgeon Alfred Ford Collin Edwards, *for* "Do." *read* 12th March 1915."

4. In Army Department Notification dated the 2nd April 1915, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 3rd April 1915, under column "Date of decease" against—

(a) Major Henry Mackinnon MacTier, *for* "16th March 1915" *read* "12th March 1915."

(b) Major William Cotton French, *for* "Between 10th and 13th March 1915" *read* "12th March 1915"; and under column "Place of decease" *for* "Do." *read* "France."

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th April, 1915.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 9.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, *vice* Commander D. H. Gibsone, Royal Indian Marine, retired ; with effect from the 11th January 1915 :—

To be Commander, 1st Grade.

Commander E. G. Mills, Royal Indian Marine.

To be Commander, 2nd Grade.

Commander W. C. Taylor, Royal Indian Marine.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th April, 1915.

No. 83.—In continuation of Notification No. 63, dated the 26th February 1913, it is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Bengal Nagpur Railway, for a line of railway on the 5′ 6″ gauge from Contai Road station on the Bengal Nagpur Railway to Contai, a distance of about 35 miles.

2. This survey will be known as the Contai Road-Contai Railway Survey.

The 8th [illegible]

No. 84.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Government [illegible] have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Baroda Durbar for a line [illegible] on the metre gauge between Dewusana the terminus of their Kadi-Bhoyani line and [illegible] the terminus of Chanasma-Bechraji Railway, a distance of about 19 miles.

2. The survey will be known as the Dewusana-Bechraji Railway Survey.

The 9th April, 1915.

No. 85.—Mr. A. R. Pakenham Walsh, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted combined leave for 18 months, (*viz.*, privilege leave for 1 month and 19 days and furlough on medical certificate for the remaining period), under Articles 233, 260 and 311 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th April 1915, or subsequent date of relief.

T. RYAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.

ASSAM SECRETARIAT.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 30th March, 1915.

No. 1640-M.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 5 and 5-A of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV of 1874, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased to extend the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), to the Municipality of Nowgong in the district of Nowgong; provided that for the purposes of the application of the said Act so extended, all references therein to the Calcutta Gazette shall be read as references to the Assam Gazette.

A. W. BOTHAM,

Second Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 8th April, 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 3rd April 1915 is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	[illegible]
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	23	20
		Kaira District	8	5
		Panch Mahals District	9	5
		Ahmedabad "	...	...
		Broach "	47	29
		Bulsar Port	1	1
		Surat Town and Port	4	4
		Surat District	28	1[illegible]
		Bhiwndi Port	7	4
		Bandra "	1	...
		Bassein "	5	5
		Thana "	...	...
		Kalyan "	2	1
		Kurla "	...	...
		Agashi "	16	13
		Thana District	22	14
	Central	Nasik District	125	97
		Ahmednagar District	...	...
		East Khandesh "	65	50
		Poona Town	4	9
		Poona District	15	17
		Satara "	71	52
		Sholapur Town	40	35
		Sholapur District	19	16

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Southern	Panvel Port	3	4
		Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri "	...	...
		Belgaum "	...	...
		Dharwar "	85	47
		Hubli Town	...	...
		Bijapur District	...	...
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	10	11
		Hyderabad District	67	44
		Karachi Town and Port	38	24
		Karachi District	1	1
		Sukkur "	329*	26*
		Larkana "	27	1
		Nawabshah "	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	108	74
		Cutch "	11	11
		Mandvi Port	...	...
		Porbandar "	...	...
		Bhavnagar "	10	4
		Rewa Kantha Agency	5	2
		Kathiawar Agency	36	37
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	125	106
		Akalkot State	...	...
		Khairpur "	8	1
		TOTAL	1,375	786
Madras Presidency	...	Anantapur District	...	1
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	9 (a)	9 (b)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	3	2
		Mangalore Town and Port	2	2
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	14	13
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	...	...

(a) One imported. (b) Two imported. * For two weeks.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Trichinopoly District	...	
		Chingleput "	1	
		Kistna "	...	
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	32	27
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District	1	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	
		Howrah Town	...	
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	15	14
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur "	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BENGAL	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna "	...	...
		TOTAL	16	14
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	523	404
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	143	172
		Shahabad "	170	149
	Tirhut	Saran District	660	635
		Champaran District	7	5
		Muzaffarpur "	56	47
		Palamau "	3	1
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	162	143
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	189	177
		Purnea "	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	28	26
		Bhagalpur District	75	69
		Sonthal Parganas District	12	11
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh District	[illegible]	...
		TOTAL	2,028	1,839
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	...	...
		Saharanpur City	9	6
		Saharanpur District	188	95
		Muzaffarnagar "	50	29
		Meerut City	1	...
		Meerut District	42	18
		Bulandshahr "	302	257

In the return for the week ending 27th March 1915, against the Shahabad district *read* 219 deaths *for* 419 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Agra	Aligarh City	4	3
		Aligarh District	73	73
		Muttra City	...	...
		Muttra District	65	45
		Agra City	1	1
		Agra District	8	7
		Mainpuri ,,	...	...
		Etah ,,	39	19
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	2	2
		Bareilly District	...	...
		Bijnor ,,	66	66
		Moradabad District	38	30
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	...
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	21	20
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Cawnpore City	3	3
		Cawnpore District	6	2
		Fatehpur ,,	78	59
		Allahabad City	17	17
		Allahabad District	400	322
	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun ,,	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	...	...
		Benares District	64	49
		Mirzapur ,,	2	2
		Jaunpur ,,	161	152
		Ghazipur ,,	504	461
		Ballia ,,	292	231
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	160	92
		Basti ,,	137	104
		Azamgarh ,,	961	893
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	7	7
		Lucknow District	50	50
		Unao ,,	98	93
		Rae Bareli ,,	153	131
		Sitapur ,,	172	121
		Hardoi ,,	7	6
		Kheri ,,	17	17
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	68	80
		Fyzabad District	49	51
		Gonda ,,	18	16
		Bahraich ,,	68	68
		Sultanpur ,,	60	55
		Partabgarh ,,	15	14
		Bara Banki ,,	119	119
		TOTAL	4,544	3,986
Punjab	Ambala	Hissar District	226	203
		Gurgaon ,,	157	146
		Rohtak ,,	99	79
		Karnal ,,	391	380
		Ambala ,,	259	148

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Jullundur	Kangra District	1	1
		Hoshiarpur District	463	480
		Jullundur City	114	70
		Jullundur District	1,827	1,208
		Ludhiana "	1,272	664
		Ferozepore "	154	30
	Lahore	Lahore City	27	19
		Lahore District	1,140	671
		Amritsar City	48	48
		Amritsar District	1,529	1,529
		Gurdaspur "	1,918	1,240
		Sialkot "	1,124	1,095
		Gujranwala "	1,502	1,447
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	632	437
		Gujrat "	1,223	1,199
		Jhelum "	1,278	993
		Rawalpindi "	1,318	1,311
		Attock "	584	565
	Multan	Montgomery District	105	59
		Lyallpur "	345	246
		Jhang "	211	204
		Multan "	9	3
		Muzaffargarh "	32	30
	NATIVE STATES	Nabha State	265	269
		Patiala City	2	2
		Patiala State	1,006	872
		Kapurthala State	498	302
		Malerkotla "	145	80
		Jhind "	102	104
		Kalsia "	36	16
		TOTAL	20,182	16,094
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	16	17
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	1	1
		Tharrawaddy "	...	...
		Pegu District	1	1
		Prome "	1	1

In the return for the week ending 27th March 1915 against the Tharrawaddy district *read* 6 deaths *for nil*.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	15	12
		Bassein District	1	1
		Henzada "	6	5
		Myaungmya "	2	2
		Maubin "	14	13
		Pyapon "	...	...
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	...	...
		Toungoo "	3	3
		Moulmein Town	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	3	3
		Magwe "	...	...
	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	2	2
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Katha "	...	2
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	1	1
		Meiktila "	7	7
		Yamethin "	3	3
		Myingyan "	48	48
	Shan States	Northern Shan States	2	1
		TOTAL	126	123
ASSAM	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	51	51
		Nagpur District	354	271
		Kamptee Cantonment	106	95
		Bhandara Town	19	11
		Bhandara District	19	13
		Wardha Town	3	2
		Wardha District	25	27
		Balaghat Town	5	6
		Balaghat District	1	1
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	1	1
		Saugor Town	28	23
		Saugor District	121	100
		Saugor Cantonment	...	...
		Damoh Town	36	33
		Damoh District	7	9
		Seoni Town	37	37
		Seoni District	59	41
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	51	36
		Nimar "	...	...
		Narsinghpur "	27	23
		Chhindwara "	3	5

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Berar ...	Amraoti Town	7	8
		Amraoti District	...	...
		Akola Town	3	3
		Akola District	2	2
		Buldana District	7	6
		TOTAL	972	799
COORG	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	11	11
		Bangalore City	1	...
		Bangalore District	16	19
		Mysore City	...	...
		Mysore District	9	5
		Hassan "	7	7
		Kadur "	4	4
		Kolar "	6	7
		Kolar Gold Fields	6	4
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga "	7	3
		Chitaldroog "	...	...
		TOTAL	67	60
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	...	1
		Bidar "	25	20
		Medak "	22	13
		Parbhani "	...	...
		Gulbarga "	3	2
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	...	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Usmanabad "	5	2
		Aurangabad "	...	...
		TOTAL	55 (a)	38 (a)
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal City	...	...
		Bhopal State	91	84
		Gwalior "	...	...
		Indore City	9	8
		Sehore Cantonment	5	4
		TOTAL	105 (b)	96 (b)
RAJPUTANA	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Bharatpur "	46	21
		Serohi "	1*	...
		TOTAL	47	21
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar City	...	1
		Peshawar District	3	2
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		Hazara District	15	9
		Bannu City	...	...
		Kohat City	2	1
		TOTAL	20	13
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	156	86
		TOTAL	156	86
		GRAND TOTAL	29,675	23,983

* Imported.

(a) From the 22nd to the 28th March 1915.

(b) For the week ending 27th March 1915

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hours on Thursday, the 8th April 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1 Widespread rain occurred during the week in northern India, chiefly owing to a depression of the winter type which appeared in Baluchistan on the 3rd and broke up in the Simla and Mussooree hills at the close of the week It gave nearly general rain in Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, the east and north Punjab and the United Provinces. The precipitation occasioned by it was moderately heavy in the hills, but light in the plains. Thunderstorms occurred in the Central Provinces and at a few places in the Peninsula and Burma, and southerly winds from the Bay gave fairly general rain in Assam and the adjoining districts of Bengal.

2. *Burma.*—Only a few falls of rain were reported, chiefly from Upper Burma

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall was nearly general in Assam on the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 7th. Local falls occurred in north and east Bengal.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces—Thundershowers were fairly numerous in the United Provinces on the 6th and 7th, and a few were reported from the Central Provinces.

Northwest India—There was nearly general rain in Baluchistan on the 4th; in the North-West Frontier Province on the 1st and 5th, and in the east and north Punjab on the 6th.

The Peninsula.—Only a few falls of rain were reported.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall were as follows :—

April 1st. Sibsagar 1·80", Narayanganj 1·75", Dera Ismail Khan 1·14", Parachinar 1·00" and Khushab 0·83"

„ 2nd. Silchar 3·20", Gauhati 1·05" and Tezpur 1·02".

„ 3rd. Sibsagar 1·08", Gauhati 2·52", Silchar 1·63" and Cherrapunji 1·74".

„ 4th. Silchar 1·28", Chittagong 1·52", Narayanganj 1·11", Khushab 0·68", Parachinar 1·57", Fort Sandeman 1·00" and Calicut 1·18".

„ 5th. Cherat 1·67", Parachinar 1·23", Drosh 1·37", Peshawar 0·90" and Fort Sandeman 0·89".

„ 6th. Peshawar 1·28" and Sonamarg 1·46".

„ 7th. Mukteswar 0·93", Delhi 0·79", Srinagar 0·91" and Simla 1·14".

4. The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent or more in excess in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Central India East, Berar, the Central Provinces East, Hyderabad North and Malabar, and normal in Kashmir and the Central Provinces West. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Sind, Rajputana West, Gujarat, Central India West and the Konkan; but in the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent or more in defect.

The rainfall from 4th December to date is 20 per cent or more in excess in every division, except Orissa, Kashmir, Baluchistan and Sind, where it is 20 per cent or more in defect.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 8th April 1915.			Rainfall data from 4th December 1914 to 8th April 1915.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·2	—0 2	16 6	8·4	+8·2	+ 98	+102
Lower Burma	0	0·3	—0 3	3 6	2·1	+1·5	+ 71	+100
Upper Burma	0·2	0·1	+0·1	2·5	1 3	+1·2	+ 92	+ 92
Assam	3 9	1·5	+2 4	10·0	8·3	+1·7	+ 20	— 10
Bengal	0·8	0·3	+0·5	6·2	3 5	+2·7	+ 77	+ 69
Orissa	0	0·2	—0 2	2 5	3·3	—0·8	— 24	— 19
Chota Nagpur	0	0·1	—0·1	4·7	3·5	+1·2	+ 34	+ 38
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	2·9	2·0	+0·9	+ 45	+ 53
United Provinces, East	0·2	0	+0·2	3·9	2·0	+1·9	+ 95	+ 85
United Provinces, West	0 2	0·1	+0·1	7·5	3·2	+4·3	+134	+135
Punjab, East and North	0·5	0·2	+0 3	6·6	4·7	+1·9	+ 40	+ 36
Punjab, South-West	0·7	0·1	+0·6	3 0	2·4	+0·6	+ 25	0
Kashmir	0·7	0·7	0	10·0	12·5	—2·5	— 20	— 21
N.-W. Frontier Province	2·2	0·4	+1·8	6·7	4·3	+2·4	+ 56	+ 1[illegible]
Baluchistan	1·0	0·2	+0·8	3·9	5·4	—1·5	— 28	— [illegible]
Sind	0	0	0	0 6	1·0	—0·4	— 40	— 4[illegible]
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	1·7	0·7	+1·0	+143	+143
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	3·8	1·2	+2 6	+217	+245
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·8	0·2	+0·6	+300	+300
Central India, West	0	0	0	2 6	0·4	+2·2	+550	+550
Central India, East	0·1	0	+0·1	3 6	2·3	+1·3	+ 57	+ 52
Berar	0·3	0	+0·3	4·6	1·6	+3·0	+188	+169
Central Provinces, West	0·1	0·1	0	4 3	2·0	+2·3	+115	+121
Central Provinces, East	0·2	0·1	+0·1	5 0	2·9	+2·1	+ 72	+ 71
Konkan	0	0	0	1·4	0·2	+1·2	+600	+600
Bombay Deccan	0	0·1	—0·1	2·7	0·8	+1·9	+238	+286
Hyderabad, North	0 2	0·1	+0·1	4·1	1·3	+2·8	+215	+225
Hyderabad, South	0	0·1	—0 1	3 5	1·2	+2·3	+192	+218
Mysore	0	0·1	—0 1	1·9	1·3	+0·6	+ 46	+ 58
Malabar	0·6	0·5	+0·1	7·9	3·7	+4·2	+114	+128
Madras, South-East	0	0·2	—0 2	7·6	6·3	+1 3	+ 21	+ 25
Madras Deccan	0	0·1	—0·1	4·4	1·0	+3·4	+340	+389
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0 1	5·2	2·8	+2·4	+ 86	+ 93

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 5th April 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 3rd April 1915.

Burma.—The rainfall during the week was light and fairly general. Cultivation of summer rice and reaping of spring rice, tobacco and miscellaneous island crops are progressing normally. Standing crops are generally doing well. Live stock is healthy. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon has risen slightly but continues to be much below normal.

Assam.—Moderate to heavy rain fell throughout the Province. Hoeing, pruning and plucking of tea and ploughing of land for sowing of rice and jute are in progress. Pressing of sugarcane is approaching completion. The price of common rice is almost stationary. Cattle disease is reported from five districts.

Bengal.—Light to moderate rain fell throughout the Province. It has helped the cultivation and sowing of autumn paddy and jute and has been favourable to the growth of *boro* paddy. Harvesting of spring crops and pressing of sugarcane are approaching completion. The condition and prospects of standing crops are fairly good. Damage to *boro* paddy by insect pests and by hail is reported from parts of Khulna. Cattle disease is reported from thirteen districts. The average price of common rice shows a slight tendency to rise as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain fell in the Bhagalpur division and in parts of Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Planting of sugarcane and harvesting of spring crops continue. Preparation of lands for the next season's crops is going on. Standing crops and vegetables are doing well. The average price of common rice has risen as compared with that of the preceding week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from thirteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—Light rain fell throughout the Provinces. Standing crops are doing well. Rain, hail, wind and insects have caused slight damage to crops in ten districts. Harvesting, threshing and reaping of spring crops continue and are nearing completion in places. Irrigation of extra crops and sugarcane, sowing and hoeing of cane and preparation of lands for autumn crops are in progress. Sowing of early rice has commenced in places and extraction of opium has been almost completed. Cattle disease is still reported from fift[illegible] districts. Otherwise the condition of agricultural stock is good. Fodder and water are sufficient but the supply of the latter is failing in Mirzapur and Jhansi. Markets are well stocked. Prices have generally fallen.

Punjab.—Light to moderate rain has fallen in parts of the south-east and in all the reporting districts in the west. Elsewhere the weather was dry. The condition and expected yield of standing wheat and other spring crops are good. Reaping of gram, barley and rapeseed is in progress and their yield is normal to good. Sowings of extra spring crops, except in the south-east, and ploughings for and sowings of sugarcane and cotton continue and are normal. Cattle are healthy and fodder and water for drinking and irrigation are sufficient. Prices are either stationary or are falling slightly but generally approximate to or are above scarcity rates. Prices of wheat :—Ambala 6⅜, Ferozepore and Lahore 7¾, Rawalpindi 9⅜ and Lyalpur 7½ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—The rainfall was general throughout the Province. The weather is cloudy and cold. Standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated lands are fairly good but in certain villages of the Dera Ismail Khan and Kulachi tahsils the crops have been damaged severely by hail storms. Harvesting of barley, gram and oilseeds has commenced in the Marwat tahsil of the Bannu district and *sarshaf* and barley are being reaped in some places in the Peshawar district. Sowing of extra spring crops has commenced in Dera Ismail Khan and continues in the Peshawar and Bannu districts The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are procurable. Prices are high and stationary in Peshawar but are falling in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 7 to 13¼ and maize from 9½ to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The rainfall during the week was good in Muzaffarabad and insignificant elsewhere. Spring crops are in good condition. Agricultural operations for autumn crops are in progress. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices are rising in the Baramula tahsil and are normal elsewhere. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Rajputana.—Slight showers were received in parts of eastern Rajputana and Ajmer. There were hail storms in Jaipur and Bharatpur. The weather is clear and is becoming generally hot. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress. Standing crops are in fair condition. Prospects are favourable but have been rendered less so by rain and hail in southern and eastern Rajputana including Jaipur. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are high but show a tendency to fall in most States and in Ajmer-Merwara.

Central India.—The rainfall was partial in Bhopal slight in the Orchha, Datia, Chhatarpur and Sarila States of Bundelkhand and *nil* elsewhere. The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in the Nimar district of Indore and in the Southern States. The probable outturn is generally good. Crops have been damaged by hail in portions of the Orchha, Datia, Panna and Beri States of Bundelkhand. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition except in the Indore district and the Sundarsi pargana of Indore, the Nagod State of Baghelkhand and parts of Dhar where there is cattle disease. The fodder supply is sufficient throughout. Prices are high in Bhopal and Baghelkhand, are falling in Avasgarh and in the Bijawar, Chhatarpur and Sarila States of Bundelkhand, are fluctuating slightly in Indore and are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been warm and occasionally cloudy. Harvesting of spring crops is approaching completion. Threshing and winnowing are in progress. Preparation of lands for autumn crops continues. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. The price of wheat continues to fall generally and it is now cheaper by 2 seers per rupee in Buldana. Variations in the prices of other food grains are unimportant.

Feudatory States :—Reaping, threshing and winnowing of spring crops continue. Ploughing and preparation of land for autumn sowings are in progress.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in Sukkur, Thar and Parkar and Dharwar. Spring crops have been damaged slightly by blight in three talukas of Thar and Parkar, by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha and by rust in one taluka of Hyderabad. Cotton picking is progressing in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Satara, the Karnatak, Baroda, Rewa Kantha, Cutch and Kolhapur. Harvesting of spring crops generally continues. The fodder supply is sufficient except in two *Mahals* of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar, one taluka of Nawabshah and one taluka of Hyderabad. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Irrigation water is generally sufficient. Prices are generally steady.

Hyderabad.—Slight rain was received in parts. The average fall was 6 cents. Spring crops are being harvested. The late rice crop is generally fair to good and is being weeded in most parts. Cattle disease prevails in eight talukas. Prices of grains are almost constant. The highest price in districts is *Juar* 10 seers in Warangal and the lowest 22 seers in Gulbarga and Adilabad.

Mysore.—No rain fell during the week in Kadur and Shimoga but light rain was received elsewhere. The price of *ragi* has fallen in Kolar, Hassan and Shimoga. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested *ragi* and sugarcane is good and that of paddy, wheat, cotton and gram is fair. Ploughing operations are in progress. Paddy and sugarcane are being sown in parts. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Forty-six cents of rain fell during the week. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was fair in Ganjam, the Vizagapatam Agency, Godavari, Kistna, Cuddapah, Cochin and the Nilgiris and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good but have withered or require rain in parts of two districts. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water-supply is sufficient except in parts of Ganjam, Godavari, Guntur, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, South Canara, the central parts except Coimbatore and the southern parts except Tinnevelly. Pasture is sufficient except in Guntur, the Deccan, Coimbatore, South Canara and in parts of three other districts. Fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are stationary.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTICE.

License to extract and purchase timber from the North and Middle Andaman Islands.

1. Notice is hereby given that the Government of India are prepared to consider tenders for a license to extract and purchase padauk and other timbers from—

(i) The North Andaman with Interview, Bennett, and all other islands North of Austin Strait.

(ii) The Middle Andaman excepting that portion to the West of Yoljig and South of the main line cleared from the junction of the Chara-lung-ta and Bom-lung-ta streams westwards to Mount Oldham and on to the sea.

2. Sites for depôts, sawmills, residences, and other purposes essential to the carrying out of the terms of the license will be made available at Port Cornwallis, Stewart Sound, and Long Island at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

3. Tenders may be submitted for either or both of the above areas. The license will be for 20 years from the 1st January 1916, or such later date within six months of the acceptance of the tender as may be agreed upon, with the option of renewal for another 20 years on terms to be notified by the Government of India hereafter; but those persons whose tenders have been accepted will be permitted to clear land for buildings, and other purposes connected with the license, and to start the erection of such buildings, as from the date on which the agreement is signed and the security money deposited.

4. The fellings will be regulated by the working plans sanctioned, or to be sanctioned, by the Government of India. The two areas mentioned in paragraph 1 above will each be divided into three sub-periodic blocks. Felling and extraction of timber and the payment of royalty thereon must be completed in sub-periodic block I by the end of the first seven years of the license, work being similarly completed in sub-periodic blocks II and III by the end of the 11th and 15th years, respectively. Throughout the period of the agreement the Secretary of State for India in Council will retain the right to extract from the licensed areas timber required for local (other than trade) purposes and for local public works, and in any sub-periodic block on the expiry of the period allotted for the working thereof to issue licenses or otherwise provide for the felling, extraction, and disposal of timber which the licensees have omitted or are not bound to extract.

5. The padauk trees to be felled will be marked previously by the Forest Department, and none but marked trees shall be felled. The first sub-periodic block in each area will be located in the neighbourhood of Stewart Sound.

6. The minimum annual outturn of padauk timber for the first fourteen years after which the present working plan will be revised, is estimated as follows, but the accuracy of the estimate is not guaranteed :—

(i) From the North Andaman including Interview and Bennett Islands—

1,200 sound trees of and over 9 feet in girth,

1,000 exploitable unsound trees,

which may be expected to yield—

2,100 tons of first class logs.

1,400 tons of second class logs.

2,000 tons of third class logs.

(ii) From the Middle Andaman—

2,400 sound trees of and over 9 feet in girth,

2,000 exploitable unsound trees,

which may be expected to yield—

4,200 tons of first class logs.

2,800 tons of second class logs.

4,000 tons of third class logs.

The outturn for the last six years of the license will be determined by working plans to be drawn up hereafter.

7. In addition the licensees will be permitted to cut, subject to previous marking, should this in the opinion of the Forest Officer be considered desirable, and to such limits as to area

and number as may be imposed by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands from time to time, other species as follows:—

Gurjan over 8 feet in girth, *didu* and *pyinma* over 7½ feet in girth, and *koko*, black *chulgam* white *chulgam*, white *bambwe*, red *bambwe*, and *lanngpein* over 6 feet in girth.

8. The timber will, in all cases, be measured in the round log either at the stump or at collecting depôts as may be found convenient by the Forest Department. All felled timber will be held to be at the risk of the licensees and to be liable to the payment of royalty which must be paid before removal from the islands or conversion in a sawmill.

9. For the first three years of the license royalty will be payable at the rates agreed on and on the amount of timber felled: but thereafter minima annual royalties will be payable as follows:—

(*i*) For the North Andaman, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

(*ii*) For the Middle Andaman, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.

(*iii*) In case of a combined license for both islands Rs. 2,00,000 per annum.

10. Except with the special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer all padauk trees, sound or unsound, which have been marked by the forest officers as in their opinion worth conversion, must be felled and royalty paid on them.

11. Should the licensees desire to exploit any form of minor produce or any timber other than those species mentioned above they may be permitted to do so on terms to be settled hereafter by the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

12. The licensees will be subject to such restrictions as the Government of India may prescribe to prevent communication between their employés and the convict population in the Andamans.

13. Subject to the general control of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands the cultivation of field crops solely for the support of the labour force will be permitted free of taxation.

14. Facilities will be provided at Stewart Sound for wireless telegraphy, and as far as may be possible for a weekly steamer or launch connection for postal purposes between this place and Port Blair.

15. Such padauk timber as may be available from departmental working in the areas not included in the first paragraph of this notice, or in sub-periodic blocks in which felling and extraction of timber has been completed by the licensees in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 above and as may not be required for local consumption in the islands or for issue to State-worked Railways or other Government departments in India and Burma, will be sold either by public auction or by public tender, provided that the quantity to be so sold annually, commencing from the first of January 1917, shall not exceed 500 tons of squares and 1,000 tons of scantlings. There will be no limit to the quantity of timber other than padauk which may be extracted from the areas under reference, and no restriction as to its disposal.

16. The Inspector-General of Forests, Simla, will answer calls for further information.

17. Tenders must be submitted on forms to be obtained from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and must be accompanied by a receipt for the payment into any Government Treasury of a sum of Rs. 1,500 in cash or in Government securities. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers, but in the case of persons whose tenders have been accepted will be subject to forfeiture in the event of their failure to execute, within the time specified, the agreement referred to below.

18. All persons whose tenders have been accepted will be required to execute an agreement in a form approved by the Government of India, copies of which can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla. This agreement must be signed within three months of the acceptance of the tender.

19. Tenders, marked "Tender for Andamans Timber License," should be submitted so as to reach the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla, on or before the 1st September 1915. The Government of India do not undertake to accept the highest or any tender either for padauk or for other timbers, or to assign any reasons for the refusal or acceptance of any tender.

20. Without the written sanction of the Government of India no transfer, assignment or sub-letting of their license by the licensees will be valid.

L. J. KERSHAW,

SIMLA;
The 10th February 1915.

Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

APPROPRIATION REPORT

ON

THE ACCOUNTS

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOR

1913-14

BY

R. A. GAMBLE,

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL.

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APPROPRIATION REPORT

ON

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OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FOR

1913-14.

[Throughout the report any figure with the rupee sign before it represents the actual number of rupees. Otherwise rupee figures are in thousands of rupees and sterling figures in hundreds of £ ; thus, 10,64 reads as ten lakhs and sixty-four thousands of rupees and £71,2 reads as seventy-one thousands and two hundreds of pounds sterling. The rupee figures are converted into sterling amounts at R15=£1.]

INTRODUCTORY.

The present Appropriation Report has necessarily been prepared in the same form as last year. Any material alteration would require the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State. There is, however, no doubt that the report could with advantage be greatly curtailed in future years. At present a mass of detailed information is included, which involves much time and labour to compile, but which appears to serve no really useful purpose. The question of the reduction of the bulk of the report has already been under consideration and my predecessor put forward certain proposals on the subject. Quite recently also a despatch from the Secretary of State has been received suggesting a radical change. The question will now be further considered and I hope that next year the report will be presented in an abbreviated form.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Budget and Actuals: Imperial and Provincial.

Budget

2. As explained in the Financial Statement of the year the Budget for 1913-14 was framed on somewhat cautious lines. The agricultural prospects towards the close of the previous year were not unfavourable and a moderate increase was accordingly looked for under Land Revenue and those other heads, such as Salt, Stamps, Excise, etc., which more or less depend on agricultural conditions. In consequence, however, of the abolition of the appropriations formerly made from the land cess in certain provinces, a substantial reduction had to be made under Provincial Rates. Under Railways the estimate for Gross Receipts was placed at a quarter of a million less, and those for Working Expenses at half a million more, than the corresponding figures for the preceding year. This, coupled with a reduction under Surplus Profits paid to Companies on account of the adoption of the financial in place of the calendar year, resulted in a diminution of half a million in the net receipts from Railways. Some improvement was anticipated under Posts and Telegraphs, while under Mint no provision was made for receipts from the coinage of rupees. A falling off in revenue was provided for under Customs as it was expected that there would be a reaction after the recent abnormal exports of rice and that the imports of silver would decrease owing to a rise in price. The estimate of Interest receipts was placed at a lower figure in view of a reduction in the Home Treasury balances. As regards Opium, the extinction of the trade with China rendered it out of the question to build on any anticipations of revenue from the certified variety of the drug and provision was accordingly made for the sale of only 9,000 chests of uncertified opium at the moderate price of R1,800 per chest, the resulting loss as compared with the probable receipts for 1912-13 being thus over three and a half million sterling.

Expenditure.

3. In the expenditure section an advance of £4⅓ million over the approximate figures for the closing year was provided for. Of this £2¾ million

were absorbed by the various spending departments on the civil side, the greater portion being reserved for the introduction of further educational and sanitary reforms. A sum of over £½ million was earmarked for the purchase of Malwa opium, while Railways were responsible for an equal advance mainly on account of Interest charges. Increased provision to the extent of £½ million was also made under Irrigation and Other Public Works.

4. The total revenue for the year was placed at £82,324,5 and the total expenditure at £83,910,8, the net result being an Imperial surplus of £1,326,3 and a Provincial deficit of £2,912,6.

[l result.] 5. The actual result was an Imperial surplus of £2,312,4 and a Provincial deficit of £282,9.

[ue.] The agricultural conditions underwent some changes as the year advanced. The monsoon started early, but the distribution of the rainfall was irregular, and by September the rains practically ceased in the United Provinces and North-West and Central India. On the other hand, excessive rain, resulting in serious floods, occurred in parts of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and later in Madras. Winter conditions set in earlier than usual in Northern India, but the much needed cold weather rains were again denied to the United Provinces, Central India and Rajputana and famine conditions were established in certain localities. On the whole, however, prosperous conditions prevailed over the greater part of the country. The actual receipts turned out to be better than the estimates by £2,882,7 of which the largest share, namely £695,4, was contributed by Customs. In the purely Imperial section of the accounts there were increases under Opium (£179,9) and Mint (£99,2) and in the other portion under Excise (£441,4), Irrigation (£309,3), Forest (£200,1), Assessed Taxes (£192,0) and Stamps (£100,1).

[iditure.] 6. On the expenditure side there was a saving of £733,2 as the result of the year's operations. This is mainly explained by the inability of the Local Governments to spend in full the amounts provided in their estimates, especially under Education and Medical, out of the Imperial grants. Portions of these allotments were, however, transferred to the Public Works Department for expenditure on educational and sanitary works, and this accounts for a large excess under Other Public Works. The figures under Railways were also [illegible]s, but the Army and Interest charges were considerably higher than the budget anticipations. The net result was an excess of £133,0 in the purely Imperial Section and a saving of £866,2 in the other portion of the accounts.

Summary of Results.

7. The following summary gives the more important variations between the accounts of 1913-14, the accounts of 1912-13, and the Budget of 1913-14 :—

RECEIPTS. Accounts, 1913-14 better + worse — than			EXPENDITURE. Accounts, 1913-14, better + worse — than	
Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.		Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
		PURELY IMPERIAL HEADS.		
£	£		£	£
—3,499,7	+ 179,9	Opium	— 412,7	+ 123,0
+ 110,9	+ 40,0	Salt	+ 8,6	+ 13,2
+ 361,0	+ 695,4	Customs	— 4,0	+ 5,7
6,6	— 3	Tributes	...	...
123,0	+ 68,7	Interest	+ 312,0	— 190,9
+ 147,8	+ 49,4	Post Office	— 65,4	— 34,8
+ 14,2	— 3,5	Telegraph	— 75,0	+ 50,0
147,6	+ 99,2	Mint	+ 9,7	— 28,9
...	...	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowance	— 39,4	— 46,8
+ 18,9	+ 86,5	Exchange	...	...
...	...	Political	— 68,9	— 10,2
+ 254,0	+ 1,3	Railways	— 266,4	+ 230,9
— 24,8	+ 16,8	Army	— 212,7	— 233,3
+ 1,9	— 8,7	Marine	— 33,0	— 34,6
+ 4,5	+ 6	Military Works	— 59,9	+ 1,8
...	...	Minor variations	— 10,1	+ 15,9
—2,888,0	+1,225,3		— 912,2	— 133,0

RECEIPTS. Accounts, 1913-14 better + worse — than Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.		EXPENDITURE. Accounts, 1913-14, better + worse — than Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
		PURELY PROVINCIAL AND DIVIDED HEADS.		
...	...	Refunds and Drawbacks	— 11,3	— 34,6
+ 109,1	+ 18,4	Land Revenue	— 118,4	+ 39,8
+ 249,2	+ 100,1	Stamps	— 19,2	— 9,4
+ 616,4	+ 441,4	Excise	— 8,9	+ 14,8
+ 207,8	+ 192,0	Assessed Taxes	— 2,9	+ 1
+ 76,9	+ 200,1	Forest	— 21,9	+ 50,1
+ 1,4	— 3,9	Interest	— 17,1	— 14,7
...	...	General Administration	— 39,6	— 44,8
+ 21,8	+ 34,3	Law and Justice—Courts of Law	— 97,9	— 56,8
+ 18,4	+ 37,5	„ „ —Jails	— 109,2	— 87,8
— 5,3	+ 6,3	Police	— 207,0	+ 74,6
— 3,2	— 6,3	Ports and Pilotage	— 23,5	— 5,6
+ 21,8	+ 17,2	Education	— 566,6	+ 901,1
— 2,1	+ 6,8	Medical	— 10,7	+ 682,9
...	...	Political	— 89,4	— 70,0
+ 22,0	+ 16,2	Scientific and other Minor Departments	— 35,9	+ 105,0
+ 6,4	+ 1	Superannuation	— 115,2	— 68,4
+ 1,3	— 9	Stationery and Printing	— 50,3	— 51,1
— 19,2	+ 97,7	Miscellaneous	— 271,4	— 156,8
+ 302,0	+ 309,3	Irrigation	— 230,0	+ 32,7
— 56,9	+ 11,7	Other Public Works	— 946,2	— 425,5
— 335,2	+ 179,4	Minor variations	— 31,9	— 9,4
+1,232,6	+1,657,4		—3,024,5	+ 866,2
		FAMINE SECTION.		
...	...	Famine Relief	+ 31,4	— 110,9
...	...	Construction of Protective Railways and Irrigation Works	— 32,1	...
...	...	Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	+ 7	+ 110,9
—1,655,4	+2,882,7	Total variations under Imperial and Provincial	—3,936,7	+ 733,2

These variations are fully explained under the major heads concerned an are only generally dealt with below.

8. (*a*) *Purely Imperial Heads*:—There was a net decrease of £2,88[illegible] in this section of the accounts as compared with the past year's actuals. The outstanding feature was the diminution of the opium revenue by £3,499,7 as the direct outcome of the extinction of the trade with China. Decreases also occurred under Mint (£147,6) and Interest (£123,0), while there were increases under Customs, (£361,0), Railways (£254,0), Post Office (£147,8) and Salt (£110,9). The falling off under Mint was due to the coinage of new rupees on a smaller scale, less profits on the circulation of bronze and nickel coins and to a contraction in the demand for the coinage of dollars. The diminution in the Interest receipts occurred in England and is accounted for by the fluctuations in the Home Treasury balances available for investment and the rate of interest realized thereon. The improvement under Customs reflects the prosperous conditions which prevailed over the greater part of the country. Increased imports of cotton manufactures, metals (other than silver), sugar, spirits, etc., accounted for enhanced receipts, which were, however, to a certain extent counterbalanced by a falling off in revenue from the export duty on rice, as the result of the diversion of the Burma shipments to India, and from the import duty on silver owing mainly to the banking and commercial crisis. Under Railways there was a substantial increase in the Gross Traffic Receipts which resulted mainly from improved Coaching traffic. This was, however, partly absorbed by a falling off in the Goods earnings mainly on the North Western, East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Southern Mahratta and the South Indian Railways and by a rise in working expenses. The expansion of the Postal revenue was the outcome of a prosperous year and improved trade conditions; while the bulk of the improvement under Salt occurred in Bengal and was due partly to a smaller growth of the outstandings under the credit system of sale and partly to increased consumption.

(b) *Purely Provincial and Divided Heads*:—The increase in this section was £1,232,6, which occurred mainly under Excise (£616,4), Irrigation (£302,0), Stamps (£249,2), Assessed Taxes (£207,8) and Land Revenue (£109,1). These variations are explained in paragraph 18 below.

ots: arison Budget.

9. (a) *Purely Imperial Heads*:—As compared with the Budget there was an increase of £1,225,3, which was mainly contributed by Customs (£695,4) and Opium (£179,9). As stated in paragraph 8 above the improvement in the Customs receipts was connected with the prosperous conditions prevailing over a large part of the country and was caused by a growth of the import trade in sugar, metals (other than silver), cotton manufactures, etc. The increase in the opium revenue was due to better prices obtained at the auction sales.

(b) *Purely Provincial and Divided Heads*:—Under these heads the improvement was £1,657,4 and appeared chiefly under Excise (£441,4), Irrigation (£309,3), Forest (£200,1), Assessed Taxes (£192,0) and Stamps (£100,1). The causes which brought about these variations are stated in paragraph 18 below.

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10. (a) *Purely Imperial Heads*:—There was an increase of £912,2 under these heads, which occurred mainly under Opium (£412,7), Railways (£266,4) and Army (£212,7), while there was a decrease under Interest (£312,0). The outlay on the purchase of Malwa opium referred to in paragraph 3 above explains the higher actuals under Opium; the increase under Railways represents higher interest charges on the Railway debt; while the increase in Army expenditure may be generally ascribed to the acquisition of land for the new Cantonment at Delhi and a rise in food charges consequent on higher prices. The decrease under Interest was brought about by the deduction of larger amounts on account of interest on Railway and Irrigation debt from the gross interest charges. The reduction would have been greater but for fresh borrowings during the year and the gradual growth of Post Office Savings Banks and other interest bearing deposits with Government.

(b) *Purely Provincial and Divided Heads*:—The expenditure under these heads increased by £3,024,5, chiefly under Other Public Works (£946,2), Education (£566,6), Miscellaneous (£271,4), Irrigation (£230,0), Police (£207,0), Land Revenue (£118,4), Superannuation (£115,2), and Courts of Law—Jails (£109,2). These variations, except in regard to the heads Miscellaneous and Irrigation, are explained in paragraph 20 below. The actuals under Miscellaneous included a special payment of £200,0 to the Maharaja of Mysore on account of the arrear surplus receipts of the Bangalore assigned tract, while under Irrigation the increase was distributed over working expenses, interest charges, minor irrigation works and the construction of protective works outside the programme of the Famine Insurance grant.

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11. (a) *Purely Imperial Heads*:—The charges under these heads exceeded the Budget figures by £133,0. There were important increases under Army (233,3) and Interest (£190,9), while there was a falling off under Railways (£236,9) and Opium (£123,0). The increase in Army expenditure was primarily due to increased food charges, while that under Interest followed chiefly from the transfer of larger sums to the Railway and Irrigation sections of the accounts. The decrease under Railways occurred under 'Interest on Debt' owing to the average rate for the year in regard to expenditure in England being lower than that adopted in the Budget, under 'Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure' as the result of the postponement of certain surveys, and under 'Subsidized Companies, etc.,' owing chiefly to the allotments for certain projects not being required. The reduced charges under Opium were partly due to smaller outlay on the purchase of Malwa opium than was anticipated and partly to less expenditure on cultivation.

(b) *Purely Provincial and Divided Heads*:—Under these heads the net result was a saving of £866,2. There were reduced charges under Education (£901,1), Medical (£682,9), and Scientific and other Minor Departments

(£105,0), while increases occurred under Other Public Works (£425,5), and Miscellaneous (£156,8). The saving under the first three heads resulted from the inability of the Local Governments to spend in full the allotments made for educational, sanitary, agricultural and various other reforms. Portions of these allotments were, however, transferred for expenditure under '45.—Civil Works' and this accounts for the rise under Other Public Works. The variation under Miscellaneous is accounted for by the special payment to the Mysore Durbar referred to in paragraph 10 (*b*) above.

12. The comparison of actuals with previous actuals and with the Budget under Imperial and Provincial separately is made in the following statement :—

	Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Actuals, 1913-14.	Improvement over	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue.					
Imperial	53,628,5	53,044,3	54,218,1	+589,6	+1,173,8
Provincial	33,234,1	29,280,2	30,989,1	—2,245,0	+1,708,9
Total	86,862,6	82,324,5	85,20[illegible],2	—1,655,4	+2,882,7
Expenditure.					
Imperial	50,520,9	51,718,0	51,905,6	—1,384,7	—187,6
Provincial	28,720,0	[illegible],1[illegible]2,8	31,272,0	—2,552,0	+920,8
Total	79,240,9	[illegible]3,910,8	83,177,6	—3,93[illegible],7	+733,2
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)					
Imperial	+3,107,6	+1,326,3	+2,312,5	—795,1	+98[illegible]
Provincial	+4,514,1	—2,912,6	—282,9	—4,797,0	+2,62[illegible]
Total	+7,621,7	—1,5[illegible],3	+2,029,6	—5,592,1	+3,61[illegible]

The falling off in the Imperial Section as compared with the previous year was brought about by the large special assignments given by the Government of India for education and sanitation.

Provincial Finance.

Quasi-Provincial settlement with Baluchistan.

13. No change was made during the year under report in the terms of any of the existing provincial settlements. The quasi-provincial settlement with the Local Administration of Baluchistan, which expired on the 31st March 1913, was renewed for a period of one year. This kind of settlement, which also exists in the case of the North-West Frontier Province, is different in character from the regular settlements with the remaining Provinces: no distinction is made in the general accounts between Imperial and Provincial receipts and expenditure, but a *pro forma* account is maintained outside the general accounts in which the Provincial balances are worked out.

Abolition of cesses in certain provinces.

14. An important fact which may be mentioned in connection with the administration of the Provincial funds during 1913-14 was the surrender of the land cess, hitherto appropriated by Government, to Local Funds in the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. The loss entailed to Provincial revenues was made good by a corresponding subvention from Imperial funds. The new scheme was actually brought into operation in the year under report in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.

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15. The following statement shows the provision made in the Budget for Provincial receipts and expenditure:—

Province.	Budget, 1913-14.		Resulting balance, increase of receipts over expenditure +, increase of expenditure over receipts —.
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	
Central Provinces	2,97,38	3,06,06	—8,68
Burma	5,18,94	5,77,48	—58,54
Assam	1,42,49	1,62,43	—19,94
Bengal	5,92,56	6,82,09	—89,53
Bihar and Orissa	2,85,56	3,31,65	—46,09
United Provinces	6,32,76	6,71,24	—38,48
Punjab	4,46,38	4,90,25	—43,87
Madras	7,40,37	8,20,58	—80,21
Bombay	7,35,59	7,87,14	—51,55
TOTAL	43,92,03	48,28,92	—4,36,89

It will be observed that in every province the Budget provided for an excess of expenditure over receipts. The opening balances, however, included portions of previous assignments made by the Government of India for specific purposes. An approximate account is kept of the expenditure from these earmarked assignments as it is not possible to obtain this information from the public accounts.

16. For purposes of comparison with the above the actual transactions of the year together with the opening and closing balances are given below :—

Province.	Opening balance.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus + Deficit—	Closing balance.
Central Provinces	90,72	3,06,84	2,88,03	+18,81	1,09,53
Burma	1,30,22	5,61,45	5,52,31	+9,14	1,39,36
Assam	78,07	1,61,07	1,83,25	—22,18	55,89
Bengal	3,13,30	6,21,41	6,16,60	+4,81	3,18,11
Bihar and Orissa	2,00,84	3,06,39	3,15,59	—9,20	1,91,64
United Provinces	1,84,23	6,80,06	6,79,55	+51	1,84,74
Punjab	1,77,84	4,61,43	4,68,35	—6,92	1,70,92
Madras	2,28,59	7,57,43	8,10,41	—52,98	1,75,61
Bombay	1,79,76	7,92,29	7,76,71	+15,58	1,95,34
TOTAL	15,83,57	46,48,37	46,90,80	—42,43	15,41,14

The balances shown above included unspent portions of earmarked assignments received from Imperial funds. These figures as well as the net

balances are given in the following statement. The minimum balances prescribed for the several provinces are also given for comparison with the net closing balances.

Analysis of Provincial Balances.

Provinces.	Opening balance, 1913-14.		Closing balance, 1913-14.		Prescribed minimum.
	Earmarked portion.	Net.	Earmarked portion.	Net.	
Central Provinces	(a) 32,53	(a) 58,19	33,75	75,78	10,00
Burma	91,79	38,43	67,52	71,84	12,00
Assam	40,55	37,52	30,18	26,71	10,00
Bengal	1,96,66	1,16,64	1,73,79	1,44,32	20,00
Bihar and Orissa	(a) 52,31	1,48,53	48,84	1,42,80	1[illegible]0
United Provinces	75,00	1,09,17	56,03	1,28,11	20,00
Punjab	(a) 51,58	1,26,26	31,46	1,39,46	10,00
Madras	1,00,20	1,28,39	72,55	1,03,06	20,00
Bombay	(a) 82,19	(a) 97,57	68,80	1,26,54	20,00

(a) Differs from last year's figures owing to corrections since made.

The net closing balances in all the provinces were largely in excess of the prescribed minimum.

Provincial Results.

17. The Provincial figures were :—

Province.	Revenue (excluding Imperial assignments) More + or Less — than		Expenditure More + or Less — than	
	Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Central Provinces	+2,93	+7,33	+13,49	—18,04
Burma	+15,88	+32,56	+32,73	—25,17
Assam	+5,48	+4,02	+41,28	+20,82
Bengal	—5,91	+27,75	+47,13	—65,48
Bihar and Orissa	—12,60	+10,25	+50,65	—16,06
United Provinces	+1,46	+20,45	+67,55	+8,31
Punjab	—3,45	+15,36	+32,91	—21,90
Madras	+21,17	+7,32	+45,33	—10,17
Bombay	+68,43	+53,44	+51,73	—10,43
Total	+93,39	+1,87,48	+3,82,80	—1,36,12

Revenue: Comparison with 1912-13.

18. The improvement of 93,39 was the net result of variations in both directions under the several heads. The most important increases were under Excise (67,47), Irrigation: Major Works, including portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation (26,68), Stamps (17,32), Assessed Taxes (15,01), Forest (10,86), Land Revenue (9,93) and Registration (5,39), whereas the principal decreases were under Provincial Rates (55,69) and Civil Works (8,46).

The improvement under Excise occurred in all the provinces, except the Punjab, where there was a small falling off consequent on the transfer of Delhi to the Imperial Government. The largest share, *viz.*, 16,63, was contributed by Madras and was attributable to increased receipts from license fees for the sale of country spirits, an enhancement of the rates of duty on country spirits and of the tree-tax in certain districts, and the raising of the issue price of opium. In Bengal there was an increase of 10,30, due principally to increased receipts from licenses, an enhancement of the duty on country spirits, an extension of the contract supply system, and the raising of the duty on ganja. In Bombay an enhancement of the still-head duty and of the issue price of opium and larger exports of ganja were mainly instrumental in bringing about the improvement of 10,32. In the Central Provinces there was an increase of 7,65, which was mainly caused by keen competition at auctions, an enhancement of duty rates, and an extension of the distillery area. In Bihar and Orissa the principal factors in the improvement of 6,56 were the unrestricted auction sales insisted upon in several districts, an enhancement in the rate of duty on ganja, and a rise in the issue price of opium. The United Provinces also contributed 5,32 towards the increase owing to a rise in receipts from licenses.

Under Irrigation—Major Works (including portion of Land Revenue due thereto) the increase occurred chiefly in the United Provinces (13,68) and the Punjab (9,69). In the former province the increase was due to a larger demand for canal water owing to the failure of the monsoon of 1913, while in the latter it was the result of the imposition of new and enhanced rates in the Canal Colonies and other tracts.

Under Stamps the improvement occurred in all the provinces, the largest increase being in Bengal (5,83), as the result of larger duty paid on probate and letters of administration, prosperity in the jute trade, and settlement operations. There was also an increase of 3,37 in Bombay, where the sale proceeds of court-fee stamps advanced considerably owing to increased litigation.

Under Assessed Taxes the increase occurred practically in all the provinces and was mainly due to improved trade conditions. The improvement was most marked in Bengal (5,43) and Bombay (4,72).

Under Forest the improvement was contributed by all the provinces, except Assam, where there was a slight falling off. The largest increase occurred in Burma (5,64) and was due to increased extraction of timber by lessees and licensees and a favourable floating season.

Under Land Revenue the increase (excluding Imperial assignments) occurred mainly in Bombay (42,67) and Burma (7,40) and was chiefly due to favourable agricultural conditions. These increases were, however, partly counterbalanced by decreases in the United Provinces (24,77) and the Punjab (12,02). The falling off in the former province was chiefly attributable to agricultural distress consequent on the failure of the *Kharif* crop of 1913, while in the latter the decrease was due to smaller receipts from the sale of proprietary rights in the Chenab Colony.

Under Registration the improvement was shared by all the provinces and was mainly due to normal growth and the favourable economic conditions which prevailed during the year. The largest increases took place in Bengal (1,93) and Madras (1,00).

Under Provincial Rates the decrease (55,69) was due to the surrender of the Public Works cess to the District Boards in Bengal (30,71) and Bihar and Orissa (24,82) with effect from 1913-14.

Under Civil Works the decrease occurred in the Central Provinces (10,74) and is explained by the fact that the actuals for 1912-13 included the sale-proceeds of the Ballarpur colliery (7,50) as well as the income derived from it in that year (3,43).

19. Excluding Land Revenue and Miscellaneous, which include abnormal items, the increase or decrease of revenue in the various provinces was as follows:—

	Increase + Decrease —.
Central Provinces	+ 1,02
Burma	+ 8,95
Assam	+ 5,18
Bengal	— 2,23
Bihar and Orissa	—13,76
United Provinces	+24,09
Punjab	+12,27
Madras	+24,88
Bombay	+26,98
TOTAL	+87,38

Excise contributed mostly to the increases in Madras and Bombay, while Irrigation revenue was chiefly responsible for the improvement in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

Expenditure: Comparison with 1912-13.

20. The chief items in the total increase of 3,82,80 in expenditure over that of 1912-13 were under Civil Works (1,52,15), Education (84,86), Police (25,17), Superannuation Allowances and Pensions (16,29), Jails (15,16), Land Revenue (14,34), Courts of Law (14,07), Political (13,40), Medical (8,57), and Minor Works and Navigation (7,35).

Under Civil Works the increase occurred in all the provinces and was due in a large measure to the expenditure incurred from the special Imperial grants for education, sanitation and other services. The largest increase (28,18) occurred in the Punjab and was due to grants to Local Bodies for sanitary works, which were formerly debited to 24—Medical, being treated as Civil Works expenditure in 1913-14, to additional contributions to District Boards for metalled roads, and to higher expenditure on civil buildings and communications. Bihar and Orissa contributed 23,42, mainly as the result of larger grants to Municipalities and District Funds for water-supply and drainage schemes, and of larger expenditure on communications. In Assam there was an increase of 23,02, owing to larger outlay on the construction of the Mishmi Road and other works in the North-East Frontier and on educational and police buildings and to larger grants to Municipalities and Local Bodies for roads and water-supply schemes. In Bombay the actuals advanced by 21,19, mainly owing to larger outlay on buildings and roads and to larger grants to municipalities for water-supply schemes. In Burma the increase of 18,55 was mainly accounted for by larger expenditure from the Imperial grants for sanitation, communications, etc., as well as increased outlay on medical relief and agriculture and on contributions to District Funds. In the United Provinces the increase (16,20) was due to certain special grants to the District Boards from Imperial assignments in anticipation of the introduction of the scheme for the improvement of the District Boards' resources by the surrender of the local rates in the province of Agra. In Bengal the figures advanced by 12,17, owing mainly to the construction of several new civil buildings and to larger outlay, from the special Imperial grants, on educational and other buildings. In Madras there was an increase of 8,26, which was due to larger grants to Local Bodies for the construction of educational buildings and of roads.

Under Education the increase occurred in all the provinces and was due chiefly to expenditure incurred out of the special Imperial assignments granted for education. The largest increase, *viz.*, 21,94, occurred in the United Provinces and was due to larger grants to District and Municipal Boards, partly to compensate the former for the loss involved in the non-introduction of the scheme for improving their resources. In Madras there was an increase of 13,98, which was chiefly the result of the payment of larger subsidies to Local Boards and Municipalities for the expansion of elementary

education and of increased grants out of Imperial assignments. Bombay contributed 11,41, which was principally due to larger payments in support of local schools, increased expenditure on the development of technical education and larger result grants and building grants. In Bihar and Orissa the increase of 10,87 was due mainly to larger grants to Local Bodies for schools. In the Punjab there was an increase of 10,23, which was due to larger grants to Local Bodies and private institutions for the improvement of education and the erection of school buildings. Moderate increases also occurred in Bengal (7,35) and Burma (5,80), which were mainly due to increased expenditure out of the Imperial grants for education.

Under Police the bulk of the increase occurred in Bengal (10,71) and Bihar and Orissa (4,45), and was due chiefly to the introduction of reforms and the strengthening of the Department. In Madras there was an increase of 4,31 owing to recruitment to make up the sanctioned strength, increased expenditure on clothing and uniform, and the establishment of criminal settlements.

Under Superannuation Allowances and Pensions the increase occurred practically in all the provinces and was due partly to the normal growth of the pensionary charges and partly to increased payments in connection with the commutation of pensions.

Under Law and Justice—Jails the largest increase occurred in Bengal (3,01), the bulk of which was due to larger dietary expenses owing to high prices. Bihar and Orissa contributed 2,74, the greater part of which represented larger outlay on raw materials and stores to meet demands from the Military Department. In Burma large purchases of rations for consumption during 1914-15 were responsible for almost the whole of the increase (2,67). There was also an increase in the United Provinces (2,36), which was due to larger grants to the Salvation Army in connection with the reformation of criminal tribes and higher outlay on dietary charges.

Under Land Revenue there were increases in all the provinces. The largest was in Madras (4,85) and occurred under District Administration. There was also an increase in Bengal (2,05) which was due mainly to the expansion of survey and settlement operations.

Under Courts of Law the principal increases were in Bengal (3,99), Madras (3,07), the United Provinces (2,29), and the Central Provinces (2,09). In Bengal the greater part of the increase was due to the revision of the Sub-Judicial Service, the creation of an additional appointment of District and Sessions Judge, the payment of grain compensation allowance on a more extensive scale, and the appointment of additional Sub-Deputy Collectors as Circle Officers. In Madras the increase was due mainly to the establishment of a large number of temporary Sub-Courts, increased clerical establishments of District Munsiffs' Courts, and larger outlay on diet and road money. In the United Provinces the increase occurred chiefly in salaries. In the Central Provinces the amalgamation of the Central Provinces and Berar Commissions, the appointment of a Legal Remembrancer and an additional Judicial Commissioner, and the revision of the process-serving and sub-divisional establishments were the principal causes of the increase.

Under Political Assam showed an increase of 2,23 in connection with the administration of the North-East Frontier, and Burma a rise of 4,19 owing to the formation of the new Putao district and the occupation of Hpimaw.

Under Medical there was an increase of 8,56 in the United Provinces, which was accounted for mainly by higher outlay on sanitation and in connection with plague, on the revision of the pay of Assistant Surgeons, on the Medical College at Lucknow, and on contributions to District Boards. The increase in Madras amounted to 4,34, which included a special payment of 2,19 to the Edward VII Memorial Fund and a larger contribution to the Madras Corporation (1,00) for anti-malarial operations. Bombay showed an increase of 3,71 principally owing to payments to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Bengal an advance of 2,09, due mainly to increased grants to hospitals and dispensaries out of the Imperial assignments. In the Punjab there was a decrease of 12,10 owing chiefly to the adjustment of

expenditure on grants for sanitary works under Civil Works—Civil and to the fact that the actuals for 1912-13 included a special grant of 6,00 to the Central Research Institute.

The largest increase under Minor Works and Navigation occurred in Madras and was due mainly to special repairs on the Buckingham Canal and on certain tanks and anicuts, and to the fact that the Tank Restoration Scheme Division was in existence for the whole year instead of a part only as in 1912-13.

Quasi-Provincial Revenue and Expenditure: North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

21. The following statement shows the provision made in the Budget for the quasi-provincial receipts and expenditure relating to the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. The actual figures as well as the opening and closing balances are also given :—

Province.	Budget, 1913-14.			Opening Balance.	Actuals, 1913-14.			Closing Balance.
	Receipts including assignments.	Expenditure.	Net.		Receipts including assignments.	Expenditure.	Net.	
North-West Frontier Province	51,31	56,14	—4,83	8,00	55,58	57,22	—1,64	6,96
Baluchistan . .	22,06	23,28	—1,22	4,91	24,41	24,16	+25	5,16

All the assignments received from Imperial funds for specific expenditure were fully spent during the year.

EXPENDITURE UNDER OBJECTION.

Civil Department.

ANALYSIS OF OUTSTANDING OBJECTIONS.

Balances of objections on 31st July 1914

22. The balances of the several classes of objections raised up to the 31st March 1914, but remaining unadjusted on the 31st July 1914, are given in the following statement. The corresponding figures for the previous year are also shown for purposes of comparison.

Province.	Suspense.		Items awaiting clearance.	Service payments for recovery.	Total.	Total on 31st July 1913.	Increase + Decrease —
	Dr.	Cr.					
India	1	1	1,47	5	1,54	3,29	—1,75
Central Provinces . .	...	...	12	...	12	15	—3
Burma	...	...	(*b*) 1,67	4	(*b*) 1,71	(*a*) 1,90	—19
Assam	...	...	1,57	2	1,59	2,00	—41
Bengal	...	.	2,04	11	2,15	2,60	—45
Bihar and Orissa . .	..	...	1,01	18	1,19	2,80	—1,61
United Provinces . .	...	21	1,04	7	1,32	49	+83
Punjab	...	3	1,38	5	1,46	1,21	+25
North-West Frontier Province.	...	...	36	1	37	17	+20
Madras	...	...	16	13	29	63	—34
Bombay	...	...	22	5	27	12	+15
Post Office . . .	...	...	35	2	37	42	—5
TOTAL .	1	25	11,39	73	12,38	15,78	—3,40

(*a*) Includes 27 on account of insufficient sanction.

(*b*) „ 49 „ „ „ „ „

As compared with the previous year there was a net decrease of 3,40 in the total outstanding balance for all India. Substantial reductions took place in India and Bihar and Orissa, where the figures for the Delhi province and those connected with the establishment o[illegible] Ranchi were high in the preceding year. On the o[illegible] United Provinces show an increase, which was chie[illegible] n placed under

objection in connection with (*a*) the purchase of an aeroplane on behalf of a Maharaja (21), (*b*) articles supplied to a factory for the construction of buildings, (17), and (*c*) a grant to an Anglo-Vernacular School (10). In Bengal, Assam, Madras, and Burma there was some improvement, while in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, and Bombay the figures have risen. In the Punjab the increase was mainly caused by (*a*) charges incurred, without Government sanction, in connection with the Gujranwala settlement, and (*b*) payments on account of compensation for land acquired by Government in the Dera Ghazi Khan District for public buildings, etc. The former has since been adjusted, and with regard to the latter the Accountant General reports that suitable action is being taken with a view to its adjustment. Heavy expenditure in March 1914 in certain districts on contingencies accounts for the increase in the North-West Frontier Province. In Bombay the increase was due to several minor causes.

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23. The following statement shows the outstandings according to the years to which they relate. The corresponding figures for the previous year are also given.

		Relating to 1911-12 and previous years.		Relating to 1912-13.		Relating to 1913-14.		TOTAL.	
		No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.
India	31st July 1913	10	1	811	3,28	...	...	821	3,29
	" 1914	**1**	(*a*)	**18**	**4**	**624**	**1,50**	**643**	**1,54**
Central Provinces	" 1913	...	...	252	15	...	...	252	15
	" 1914	...	...	...	...	**103**	**12**	**103**	**12**
Burma	" 1913	8	2	766	1,61	...	...	774	1,63
	" 1914	...	...	**17**	**10**	**745**	**1,61**	**762**	**1,71**
Assam	" 1913	120	5	1,142	1,95	...	...	1,262	2,00
	" 1914	**1**	(*a*)	**16**	**3**	**957**	**1,56**	**9[illegible]4**	**1,59**
Bengal	" 1913	37	6	938	2,54	...	...	975	2,60
	" 1914	...	...	**17**	**8**	**[illegible]67**	**2,07**	**684**	**2,15**
Bihar and Orissa	" 1913	14	5	995	2,75	...	...	1,0[illegible]9	2,80
	" 1914	**4**	**1**	**7**	**7**	**736**	**1,11**	**747**	**1,19**
United Provinces	" 1913	12	1	448	48	...	...	460	49
	" 1914	...	...	**6**	**2**	**566**	**1,30**	**572**	**1,32**
Punjab	" 1913	20	(*a*)	1,249	1,21	...	...	1,269	1,21
	" 1914	...	...	**3**	**1**	**454**	**1,45**	**457**	**1,46**
North-West Frontier Province	" 1913	1	(*a*)	123	17	...	...	124	17
	" 1914	...	...	...	...	**65**	**37**	**65**	**37**
Madras	" 1913	4	(*a*)	934	63	...	...	938	63
	" 1914	**2**	(*a*)	...	...	**495**	**29**	**497**	**29**
Bombay	" 1913	4	2	161	10	...	...	165	12
	" 1914	...	...	**2**	(*a*)	**233**	**27**	**235**	**27**
Post Office	" 1913	3	1	723	41	...	...	726	42
	" 1914	...	...	**4**	(*a*)	**868**	**37**	**872**	**37**
Total	1913	233	23	8,542	15,28	...	...	8,775	15,51
	" 1914	**8**	**1**	**90**	**35**	**6,513**	**12,02**	**6,611**	**12,38**

(*a*) Amount less than one thousand.

The figures for 1913-14 are better than those for 1912-13 in respect of the amounts outstanding on account of objections raised in the year under report (12,02 as against 15,28). The outstandings of previous years, however, show an increase (56 as against 23).

Analysis of old outstandings relating to 1911-12, and previous years.

24. Out of the 233 items relating to 1911-12 and previous years remaining unadjusted on 31st July 1913, 225 were adjusted during the period under review. Of the balance of 8, which were outstanding on the 31st July 1914, 7 belong to 1911-12 and 1 to 1910-11.

The following statement shows the amounts of these outstandings and the provinces to which they relate :—

Year.	Province.	No. of Items.	Amount (in units of rupees.)
1910-11	India	1	210
1911-12	Assam	1	153
	Bihar and Orissa	4	518
	Madras	2	73

The outstanding under India, as stated in paragraph 20 of last year's report, represents the amount recoverable from a late Trade Agent at a frontier station in addition to a sum of Rs. 8,249 embezzled by him. Amounts aggregating Rs. 3,390 have since been recovered from the debtors of the absconding Trade Agent and by the sale of his moveable property. The sanction of Government to the sale of his landed property has also been received with a view to the recovery of the balance.

The item in Assam represents an advance of travelling allowance made to certain members of the establishment of the late Public Works Secretariat, Eastern Bengal and Assam. There has been difficulty owing to the reconstitution of the provinces in tracing the credit said to have been made in adjustment of the amount. The matter is still the subject of correspondence.

The 4 items relating to Bihar and Orissa represent increments of pay overdrawn by ministerial officers attached to certain Collectorates and District Courts after the reorganization of the ministerial establishmen[illegible] Recovery of these amounts was held in abeyance pending final orders [illegible] the Government of India, which have since been received. The objecti[illegible] have now been removed.

The two items relating to Madras represent the balance of subsistence allowance paid to a Forest Ranger who has since retired. The amount will be recovered from the pension.

25. The total outstandings for 1912-13 were reduced from 15,28 on the 31st July 1913 to 35 on the corresponding date in 1914. In other words, 97·7 per cent. of the objections for 1912-13 outstanding on 31st July 1913 were cleared during the period under review. The balance was made up of 90 items distributed amongst the provinces as follows :—

Province.	No. of Items.	Amount (in thousands.)
India	18	4
Burma	17	10
Assam	16	3
Bengal	17	8
Bihar and Orissa	7	7
United Provinces	6	2
Punjab	3	1
Bombay	2	(a)
Post Office	4	(a)
TOTAL	90	35

(a) Amount less than one thousand.

26. Of the above items some have since been adjusted and the more important of the remainder are mentioned below :—

India.—An item of Rs. 2,172 is outstanding as part of a sum drawn, in November 1912, from the Ajmer treasury to pay off certain claims which had remained undisbursed owing to an embezzlement committed by a District Nazir in 1909-10. Of the total sum of Rs. 7,263 embezzled, Rs. 4,131 have been recovered from the assets of the Nazir, Rs. 1,610 are to be recovered from the officers whose laxity rendered the fraud possible and the sanction of the Government of India has been applied for to the write-off of the balance of Rs. 1,522.

Burma.—(a) A sum of Rs. 7,929 drawn in 1912-13 for payment to temporary extra preventive officers of the Customs Department was objected to for want of sanction of the Government of India. The amount has remained unadjusted pending the orders of Government regarding the reorganization of the preventive service as a whole.

(b) A sum of Rs. 2,200 was drawn by Divisional Forest Officers in March 1913 for the construction of rest houses. Details of the expenditure were called for by the audit office and, after prolonged correspondence, the amount was adjusted in August 1914.

Assam.—Of the 16 items, 9 have since been adjusted and 1 has been partly adjusted, while 2 items have remained under objection for want of details of the expenditure and sub-vouchers. The delay in adjustment has been brought to the notice of the Local Administration.

Bengal.—Of the total amount, Rs 5,436 represent charges incurred in connection with the Bodyguard of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal. The matter is under the consideratio . of the Government of India.

Bihar and Orissa.—(a) Rs. 2,025-4-1, represent acting allowance overdrawn by an officer who proceeded on combined leave immediately after the notification reverting him was published. The amount has since been recovered.

(b) Rs. 2,833-5-4 represent the balance of a motor car advance awn in England, which is being recovered in instalments.

(c) Rs. 2,728-12-8 represent the balance payable in connection with an appeal preferred to the Privy Council on behalf of a Court of Wards' estate. The necessary steps have been taken to ensure recovery.

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—The outstandings include two items of Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 750 respectively. The former represents the amount misappropriated by a Police Accountant : the matter is under the consideration of Government. The latter amount is under objection for want of the payee's receipt for an honorarium : the matter is receiving attention.

27. The objections for 1913-14 outstanding on 31st July 1914 amounted to 12,02 and may be classified as follows :—

Want of sanction	2,41
Want of detailed countersigned bills	2,16
Want of sub-vouchers	3,15
Service payments for recovery	43
Other objections	3,87
TOTAL	12,02

The corresponding balance for 1912-13 outstanding on the 31st July 1913 was 15,28. There was thus an improvement of 21·3 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Under 'Want of sanction' the figures were largest in Burma (91) and the United Provinces (55). The former included an item of 25 which requires the sanction of the Secretary of State, and items of 29 and of 11 for which the sanction of competent authority had not been obtained.

The outstanding against the United Provinces included 17 representing the cost of articles supplied to a factory for the construction of buildings,

10 on account of a grant to an Anglo-Vernacular school, 5 in connection with the pay of the Survey and Settlement establishment in the Gorakhpur district, and 4 on account of the purchase of hay presses. These have now all been regularised.

Under 'Want of detailed countersigned bills' the largest amounts are shown against India (43) and Bengal (43). The former included 26 in Baluchistan and 6 in Ajmer. The items have since been adjusted. The outstanding against Bengal represented to a great extent amounts drawn by the Presidency and Central Jails.

Under 'Want of sub-vouchers' the figures were largest in Bengal (85) and Assam (67). In the case of Bengal they include expenditure incurred on relief operations connected with floods in the Burdwan Division, on petty construction and repairs in the Education, Police and other departments, and on the purchase of apparatus from Europe. The outstanding in Assam included 50 drawn in March 1914: 56 out of the 67 have been adjusted.

Under 'Other objections' the figures were high against India (67), Bengal (64), and the Punjab (63). In India 25 were connected with Sir Aurel Stein's accounts and 11 related to Seistan. The outstanding against Bengal was chiefly due to relief operations in the Burdwan Division and the grant of *takavi* loans in connection therewith. In the Punjab, payments on account of compensation for land acquired by Government in the Dera Ghazi Khan district for public buildings, etc., were responsible for 27: the Accountant-General reports that the necessary steps for the adjustment of this sum are being taken.

Percentage of objections raised to total expenditure.

28. The following statement shows the percentage which the amount of objections raised in each province during the period under review bears to the total expenditure incurred:—

India	2·8
Central Provinces	5·5
Burma	9·2
Assam	27·2
Bengal	8·0
Bihar and Orissa	9·8
United Provinces	6·2
Punjab	12·0
North-West Frontier Province	9·5
Madras	5·2
Bombay	3·7
Post Office	8·4

The figure for India as a whole is 6·6.

The high percentage for Assam was chiefly due to advances drawn under special orders of the Local Administration to meet expenditure in connection with operations on the North-East Frontier. In the Punjab the high percentage was due to an increase in the amount under objection under 'suspense' heads in consequence of the adjustment in 1913-14 of certain private remittances between the Murree sub-treasury and the District treasury at Rawalpindi. This procedure has since been discontinued and the sub-treasury has been authorised to issue supply bills on the District treasury. In Bihar and Orissa large sums were placed under objection for want of detailed countersigned contingent bills in certain districts. There were also objections of considerable amount in Ranchi for want of sub-vouchers and sanction.

Financial Irregularities.

Drawal of money in advance of requirements with a view to avoid lapse of grants.

29. In last year's report reference was made to the tendency that was still noticeable to draw money from the treasury, especially in March, before it was required for actual expenditure. Special attention has been given to this subject by the Government of India and at their instance instructions have been issued by Local Governments referring disbursing officers to the Code rules on the subject and pointing out the serious consequences that are likely to follow from a violation of the rules. Substantial improvement may be expected to result from the action taken. I mention below some cases that came to light during the year under report.

al Provinces (a) Deputy Commissioners in a certain division drew in March 1914 lump sums amounting to Rs. 1,300 against the Commissioner's allotment. Of this amount Rs. 75 only were actually disbursed during the year, the remainder, with the exception of Rs. 09-8 which were refunded in August 1914, having been disbursed in 1914-15. The facts have been reported to the Local Administration.

(b) In March 1914 a Divisional Forest Officer paid Rs. 3,400 to a firm for a certain work before it was actually completed. An explanation was given that the firm could be relied on to carry out the contract or to refund the amount and that if payment was not made the estimates would be upset. The matter was reported to superior administrative authority and the necessary action was taken.

(c) On the 30th March 1914 a sum of Rs. 18,594 was drawn, in connection with improvements in Government Estates, in bills numbering about 120. Ordinarily such bills are payable at a sub-treasury after enfacement by the District Treasury. Under the procedure adopted in this case the bills were paid at the District treasury by transfer credit to Cash Order on the Sub-Treasury so as to secure their encashment within the year. The officer concerned attempted to justify his action by stating that the work for which the charges were drawn had been completed, although there was not sufficient time to measure and check its value. It appears that sub-vouchers for Rs 360 are still wanting, while those received disclose the fact that payments in some cases were not made until July 1914. The matter was brought to the notice of the Collector.

(d) A sum of Rs. 2,564-14-3 was drawn from the treasury on the 28th March 1913 by a Superintendent of Police. It included an item of Rs. 2,500 to meet certain charges on account of repairs to Police Buildings, which was drawn, in contravention of Article 84-A of the Civil Account Code, in order to prevent a lapse of grant. A part of the money was disbursed on the 15th and 16th May and the balance of Rs. 1,799 was stolen on the night of the 16th May 1913. The loss was reported to the Local Government under whose orders a sum of Rs. 300 has been recovered from the officer concerned and the balance written off.

(e) A District Judge drew Rs 238 on 31st March 1914 for the purchase of books and attached the payee's receipt to the bill in support of the charge, but books to the value of Rs. 48 only were received and the balance of Rs. 190 was refunded into the treasury in July 1914. The amount was drawn on the strength of a receipt given in advance by the firm concerned on the understanding that the books would be supplied within a short time. Although the amount involved was small the case is an important one. Had the undisbursed amount not been refunded, no question could have been raised in audit.

(f) A sum of Rs. 350 was drawn by an officer on the 14th March 1914 for payment of land compensation. No payment was actually made and the amount was refunded into the treasury on the 30th July 1914. The matter was brought to the notice of the Local Government and the necessary action was taken by them.

(g) The Head Master of a High School drew a sum of Rs. 1,604 in March 1914 for the purchase of certain articles for the hostel attached to the school, out of which Rs 371 were actually disbursed in June and Rs. 632 in July 1914. The officer explained that the contractor failed to supply the articles in time. The money should not have been drawn until the supply was completed. The explanation of the officer has been called for by the Local Government.

pts to Audit

30. Some cases came to notice in which attempts were made to evade audit rules. Two instances are given below.

(a) In March 1914, a District Superintendent of Police split up estimates for petty construction and repairs into two parts so as to bring them within his power of sanction and thereby avoid the necessity of obtaining the sanction

of higher authority. The matter was brought to the notice of the Inspector-General of Police.

(*b*) An officer of the Medical Department drew a sum of Rs. 600 in May 1913 for the purchase of snake-bite lancets. He requested the payee to split up the receipt in order to avoid the necessity of obtaining the sanction of higher authority. The Local Government was informed and the necessary orders were passed.

Insufficient scrutiny by countersigning authorities.

31. Instances were noticed in which officers signing certificates or countersigning bills as controlling authorities failed to scrutinize the documents sufficiently with the result that irregular claims were paid. Three cases are mentioned below.

Burma.

(*a*) A District Superintendent of Police drew Rs. 288 twice as travelling allowance for the same journey, once in April and again in May 1913. It appears that the bill originally submitted for countersignature was returned by the Controlling Officer for correction. A corrected bill was submitted together with the original and both were countersigned by the Controlling Officer and cashed.

Punjab.

(*b*) A detail bill for Rs. 310-12-0 was countersigned by a Divisional Judge for Rs. 856-5-9, which represented the amount shown as progressive expenditure.

(*c*) A bill for Rs. 2,835 was countersigned for the full amount by a Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the absence of sub-vouchers for Rs. 1,145-6-0.

The above instances illustrate the force of the remarks made in the concluding portion of paragraph 27 of the previous year's report, regarding the necessity for careful scrutiny by all officers of bills which they are required to sign or countersign.

Delay in complying with audit requirements. [illegible]robable

32. Too much stress cannot be laid on the necessity for prompt compliance with audit requirements on the part of disbursing officers. Delay in this matter may easily lead to serious consequences, involving loss to Government. Much unnecessary increase of work is also caused owing to protracted correspondence. The attention of Local Governments has recently been invited to this subject by the Government of India. The following instances are quoted in support of these observations.

B

(*a*) A Civil Surgeon in Burma drew a contingent bill for Rs. 133-4-0 from the Treasury in December 1912. Out of the total amount, two items aggregating Rs. 128-12-0 were supported by invoices instead of by proper receipts. Objection was accordingly raised in January 1913, but it was not until July 1913 that the Audit Office succeeded in obtaining a receipt and then only for Rs. 11-5-0 on account of one of the two items in question. As, after lengthy correspondence, a receipt for the remaining item was not forthcoming, a report was made in September 1913 to the head of the department. It was then discovered that the sum of Rs. 117-7-0, as also another of Rs. 26-14-0, had been embezzled. The matter was reported to the Local Government who ordered that the amount should be recovered from the officer at fault.

(*b*) Absentee allowance paid in excess to a petty official attached to a Forest Division was disallowed and the Divisional Forest Officer was requested in October 1913 to recover the sum. After much correspondence, the validity of the disallowance was accepted, but it was stated that the officer concerned had left the service prior to the receipt of the retrenchment order and that the money could not therefore be recovered. It was, however, found in subsequent audit that arrear pay and allowances had been paid to the officer after receipt of the retrenchment order, although no effort had been made to recover the amount due by him to Government. Eventually, the amount was written off under the orders of the Local Government.

Assam.

(*c*) Sums of Rs. 700-2-0 and Rs. 1,371-3-0 were drawn by an officer in September and December 1912, respectively, for certain contingent expenditure and were placed under objection for want of sub-vouchers which were called for in January 1913. Reminders were sent in April, May and July 1913. Some of

the sub-vouchers were furnished in July 1913 and it was stated that the remainder would be submitted when the officer concerned returned to head-quarters. As, however, audit requirements had not been complied with in respect of the sub-vouchers already furnished, the officer was asked in August 1913 to furnish the necessary information and also to transmit the remaining sub-vouchers. A reminder was issued in October 1913. No reply having been received, the matter was reported to the Local Administration in December 1913. Reminders were sent in February, March, April and June 1914. In July 1914 the officer concerned informed the audit office that the outstanding objections were gradually being adjusted and that all replies would be submitted by about the end of that month. No further communication having been received in July 1914, a list of all outstanding objections, up to the end of 1913-14, was sent to the officer in August 1914 and he was requested to take steps for their early settlement. A copy of this communication, with a copy of its enclosure, was at the same time forwarded to the Local Administration. Details of expenditure and sub-vouchers for Rs. 1,371-3-0, as also certain other sub-vouchers, were eventually furnished in November 1914. Certain sub-vouchers, which were still wanting, were again called for on the 18th November 1914.

(*d*) An officer of the Police Department drew Rs. 300 in September 1913 on account of secret service expenditure, and the required disbursement certificate was called for on 31st October 1913. After some correspondence he was again asked in February 1914 for the disbursement certificate in question. A list of outstanding objections was also sent to him in March 1914, with a request to settle the objections, with as little further delay as possible. Reminders were issued in April and May 1914. On 16th May 1914 the officer stated that the original audit memorandum seemed to have been mislaid and asked for a copy. The substance of the original objection was accordingly communicated to him in June 1914. Reminders were issued on 2nd July and 20th July 1914. No reply having been received, the officer was again asked in August 1914 to furnish the required disbursement certificate at a very early date. The certificate was eventually furnished in September 1914.

(*e*) An officer was requested in June 1913 to furnish certain information regarding travelling allowance claimed for April and May 1913. The required information was not received in spite of four special letters calling attention to the matter. The case was then in January 1914 reported to higher authority. The information not having been furnished, the Treasury Officer was directed to recover the amount. This was done in March 1914 and the Local Administration was addressed.

33. Some cases were brought to light in which claims for pay or travelling allowance were preferred and paid twice. Three instances are given below.

(*a*) A Sub-Registrar drew travelling allowance twice for the same journey in May 1913. The second claim was detected by the audit office and also by the District Registrar. It was held that the Sub-Registrar's action was due to culpable negligence and that there was no dishonest intention and the officer was reprimanded.

(*b*) The leave allowance of a petty official was drawn twice, once in July and again in August 1913.

(*c*) The pay of a temporary clerk was drawn twice for the same period, once in March 1913 and again in June 1913.

In both these cases the excess payments were held to be due to oversight.

34. In several of the individual cases quoted above the necessary action has been taken, but I have thought it advisable to bring them to notice in this report as instances of the classes of irregularity which have been prevalent and which should be put a stop to in future. The only way of doing this effectively is by disciplinary action on the part of Local Governments and administrative authorities.

Public Works Department.

ANALYSIS OF OBJECTIONS.

Balances of objections on the 31st July 1914.

35. The balances of the several classes of objections raised up to 31st March 1914, but remaining unadjusted on the 31st July 1914, are given in the following statement:—

Provinces.		Want of Estimate.	Excess over Estimate. Covered by Administrative sanction.	Excess over Estimate. Not covered by Administrative sanction.	Want of Appropriation.	Excess over Appropriation.	Miscellaneous Irregularities.	TOTAL.	Total on 31st July 1913.	Increase + Decrease −.
India	Buildings and Roads.	1	29	4,79	3	35	41	5,88	14,15	−8,27
	Irrigation	...	81	...	...	...	...	81	1,01	−20
Central Provinces.	Buildings and Roads.	20	37	...	28	1,04	61	(a) 2,50	2,93	−43
	Irrigation	1,55	3,04		...	61	14	5,34	4,65	+69
Burma	Buildings and Roads.	36	...	85	17	1,33	3,20	5,91	2,23	+3,68
	Irrigation	2,57	...	12	1	28	21	3,19	5	+3,14
Assam	Buildings and Roads.	55	...	64	61	66	1,23	3,69	6,77	−3,08
	Irrigation	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	32	−31
Bengal	Buildings and Roads.	1,78	...	2,88	80	1,00	1,14	7,60	5,32	+2,28
	Irrigation	62	...	3	21	33	1	1,20	1,22	−2
Bihar and Orissa.	Buildings and Roads.	27	30	14	25	71	27	1,94	3,37	−1,43
	Irrigation	33	6	27	75	25	53	2,20	3,90	−1,70
United Provinces.	Buildings and Roads.	1,95	1,32	92	1,20	87	29	6,5[illegible]	5,23	+1,32
	Irrigation	5,74	56	60	...	76	54	8,20	3,40	+4,80
Punjab	Buildings and Roads.	8,91	...	45	1,28	2,52	7,62	(b) 20,78	14,27	+6,51
	Irrigation	55	1,14	32	1	2,25	1,40	5,67	9,81	−4,1[illegible]
North-West Frontier Province.	Buildings and Roads.	3	7	...	...	8	..	18	69	−5[illegible]
	Irrigation	4	23	8	...	6	25	66	56	+10
Madras	Buildings and Roads.	2,55	50	39	9	1,30	30	5,13	5,95	−82
	Irrigation	30	37	5	...	12	4	88	1,51	−66
Bombay	Buildings and Roads.	9,93	2	1,31	13	72	1,72	13,86	7,60	+6,26
	Irrigation	15,13	...	7,10	4	1,22	33	23,82	18,14	+5,68
TOTAL	Buildings and Roads.	26,54	2,87	12,40	4,84	10,58	16,79	74,02	68,51	+5,51
	Irrigation	26,83	6,21	8,57	1,02	5,90	3,45	51,98	44,60	+7,38
	TOTAL	53,37	9,08	20,97	5,86	16,48	20,24	1,26,00	1,13,11	+12,89

(a) Includes 30 for Central India. (b) Includes 7 for Simla Imperial Sub-Division.

Comparison with 1912-13.

As compared with the previous year the balance for the whole of India shows a large increase of 12,89, which occurred chiefly in Burma, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Bombay.

In Burma the introduction of a new form of objection book for the proper record of expenditure under objection was the main cause of the increase. The more important increases in this province occurred in the Buildings and Roads Branch under 'Miscellaneous Irregularities,' and in the Irrigation Branch under 'Want of Estimate.' Most of the objections relating to the former are still outstanding pending the return of certain objection statements for March 1914. In the case of the latter large expenditure was incurred without estimate in rebuilding the headworks of the Mandalay Canal at Sedaw which had been seriously damaged by flood; the estimates have been submitted to the Government of India for sanction.

In Bengal the increase (2,26) occurred in the Buildings and Roads Branch and was due chiefly to the construction of certain civil works without estimate or appropriation in the Northern and Eastern Circles.

In the United Provinces the increase (6,12) occurred chiefly in the Irrigation Branch under the heads 'Want of Estimate,' 'Excess over Estimate' and 'Miscellaneous Irregularities' in the case of the Bhimgoda Weir, the Mirzapur Canals, the Hathras Branch of the Ganges Canal and the Upper Eastern Jumna Canal. There was also an increase in the Buildings and Roads Branch under 'Want of Estimate' and 'Want of Appropriation', mainly in the Allahabad, Lucknow and Cawnpur Divisions.

In the Punjab there was an increase in the Buildings and Roads Branch of 6,51, which was due mainly to more expenditure having been incurred on the Mayo Hospital Extension scheme and on the acquisition of land for the King Edward Memorial scheme. The sanction of the Secretary of State has since been received in these cases.

In Bombay the increase (11,94) was due partly to expenditure on several works connected with the Nira Right Bank Canal project, for which detailed estimates have not yet been prepared or sanctioned, and to expenditure held under objection in connection with the Godavari Right and Left Bank Canal projects. In November 1914 the Local Government informed the Government of India that an excess of about 60 lakhs was likely to occur in the Nira Right Bank Canal project and issued orders with a view to expediting the submission of a revised estimate.

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36. The following statement shows for the Buildings and Roads Branch the outstandings according to the years to which they relate. The corresponding figures for the previous year are also given for purposes of comparison.

Buildings and Roads Branch.

		Relating to 1911-12 and previous years		Relating to 1912-13.		Relating to 1913-14.		Total.	
		No. of items.	Amount.	No. of items.	Amount.	No. of items.	Amount.	No. of items.	Amount.
India	31st July '13	4	1	143	14,14	...	...	147	14,15
	31st July '14	...	...	**37**	**3,86**	**154**	**2,02**	**191**	**5,88**
Central Provinces	31st July '13	2	8	241	2,85	...	...	246	2,93
	31st July '14	...	...	**5**	**3**	(a) **172**	(a)**2,47**	(a) **177**	(a)**2.50**
Burma	31st July '13	2	9	92	2,14	...	...	94	2,23
	31st July '14	...	...	..	...	**532**	**5,91**	**532**	**5,91**
Assam	31st July '13	1	39	1,359	6,38	...	...	1,360	6,77
	31st July '14	...	...	...	...	**894**	**3,69**	**894**	**3,69**
Bengal	31st July '13	12	19	133	5,13	...	...	145	[illegible],32
	31st July '14	**1**	**1**	**8**	**2,81**	**160**	**4,78**	**169**	**7,60**
Bihar and Orissa	31st July '13	...	..	203	3,37	...	...	203	3,37
	31st July '14	...	...	**1**	**1**	**158**	**1,93**	**159**	**1,94**
United Provinces	31st July '13	11	75	237	4,48	...	..	248	5,23
	31st July '14	**2**	**25**	**5**	**70**	**478**	**5,60**	**485**	**6,55**
Punjab	31st July '13	7	2,00	320	12,27	...	.	327	14,27
	31st July '14	**2**	**1 98**	**1**	**3,88**	**205**	(b)**14,92**	**208**	(b)**20,78**
North-West Frontier Province	31st July '13	...	...	29	69	..	...	29	69
	31st July '14	...	.	**6**	**3**	**22**	**15**	**28**	**18**
Madras	31st July '13	56	47	505	5,48	...	...	561	5,95
	31st July '14	**9**	**8**	**46**	**2,24**	**498**	**2,81**	**553**	**5 13**
Bombay	31st July '13	19	1,34	316	5,66	...	...	335	7,00
	31st July '14	**5**	**8**	**18**	**87**	**357**	**12.91**	**380**	**13.86**
Total	31st July '13	114	5 92	3,581	62,59	...	...	3,695	68,5[illegible]
	31st July '14	**19**	**2,40**	**127**	**14,43**	**3,620**	**57,19**	**3,776**	**74,02**

(a) Includes 6 items amounting to 30 for Central India.

(b) " 7 for the Simla Imperial Sub-division.

Analysis of old outstandings relating to 1911-12 and previous years.

37. Out of the 114 items relating to 1911-12 and previous years remaining unadjusted on the 31st July 1913, 95 were adjusted during the period under review. Of the balance of 19, which were outstanding on the 31st July 1914, 11 relate to 1911-12 and 8 to 1910-11 and previous years.

The following statement shows the amounts of these outstandings and the provinces to which they relate :—

Year.	Province.	No. of item.	Amount (in thousands).
1907-08	Punjab	1	1
1909-10	Madras	2	3
	Bombay	1	(a)
1910-11	Madras	3	5
	Bombay	1	2
1911-12	Bengal	1	1
	United Provinces	2	25
	Punjab	1	1,97
	Madras	4	(a)
	Bombay	3	6
	Total	19	2,40

(a) Amount less than one thousand.

The item for 1907-08 in the Punjab represents rent due from tenants on account of shops at Khanpur and the Shahadra boat bridge. A decree was obtained against the tenants, but as the amount could not be realized orders for its write-off have been issued. The other item in this province refers to the year 1911-12 and occurred under 'Want of Estimate.'

In Madras all the items occurred under 'Excess over Estimate,' of which one has been outstanding for more than 4 years. In this case the submission of the completion report with an explanation of the delay has been called for. The remaining items await the sanction of Government.

In Bombay the outstandings include 2 items under 'Wa[illegible] of Estimate,' 2 items under 'Excess over Estimate' and 1 item under 'Miscellaneous.' The last relates to the year 1909-10, but represents a very small amount.

The one item in Bengal, which refers to the year 1911-12, is smal in amount.

The two items relating to the United Provinces represent excesses ove estimates for sub-works connected with the Medical College at Lucknow. The project has been completed and the excesses are reported to be covered by savings on other estimates. The matter has been specially reported to the Local Government whose orders are awaited.

38 Out of the 3,581 items relating to 1912-13 outstanding on 31st July 1913, 3,454 were adjusted by the 31st July 1914. The following statement gives particulars of the balance.

Province.	Want of Estimate.		Excess over Estimate.		Excess over Appropriation.		Miscellaneous Irregularities.		Total.	
	No. of items.	Amount.	No. of items.	Amount.	No. of items.	Amount.	No. of items.	Amount.	No. of items.	Amount.
India	1	(a)	29	3,62	4	20	3	4	37	3,86
Central Provinces	3	2	...	...	..	...	2	1	5	3
Bengal	3	1	2	2,56	...	...	3	24	8	2,81
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
United Provinces	...	...	5	70	...	...	...	...	5	70
Punjab	1	3,88	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,88
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	6	3
Madras	13	2.17	30	6	...	...	3	1	46	2,24
Bombay	8	29	8	8	...	...	2	50	18	87
Total	29	6,37	80	7,05	5	21	13	80	127	14,43

(a) Amount less than one thousand.

The large outstandings against India represent mainly outlay in excess of estimate on temporary works in the Delhi Province, which, it is stated, have been dealt with in the completion report submitted to the Government of India in May 1914. In Bengal the greater portion is connected with expenditure on temporary buildings at Dacca (2,54) constructed for the late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The Secretary of State's sanction has since been received in this case. In the United Provinces the important items relate to the Medical College, Lucknow. In the Punjab the outstanding was on account of expenditure incurred on the Mayo Hospital Extension Scheme and on the acquisition of land for the King Edward Memorial Scheme. In Madras the outstandings chiefly represent expenditure without estimate on certain Imperial Civil Works and have been duly brought to the notice of the Local Government.

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39. The outstandings relating to 1913-14 are analysed below :—

Province.	Want of Estimate.		Excess over Estimate.		Want of Appropriation.		Excess over Appropriation.		Miscellaneous Irregularities.		Total.	
	No. of items.	Amount.	No. of items.	Amount.	No. of items.	Amount.	No. of items.	Amount.	No. of items.	Amount.	No. of items.	Amount.
India	5	1	80	1,46	1	3	11	15	57	37	154	2,02
Central Provinces	8	18	23	37	15	28	51	1,03	69	31	166	2,17
Central India	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	29	6	30
Burma	60	36	249	85	18	17	86	1,83	119	3,20	532	5,91
Assam	77	55	99	64	58	61	157	66	503	1,23	894	3,69
Bengal	59	1,77	16	32	19	80	59	1,00	7	89	160	4,78
Bihar and Orissa	32	27	52	44	29	25	44	70	1	27	158	1,93
United Provinces	109	1,95	190	1,29	49	1,20	83	87	47	29	478	5,69
Punjab	14	3,06	43	45	17	1,28	61	2,52	70	7,61	205	14,92
North-West Frontier Province	4	3	5	4	...	...	13	8	...	...	22	15
Madras	168	27	228	76	3	9	37	1,20	62	29	498	2,81
Bombay	72	9,57	111	1,28	29	13	134	71	11	1,22	357	12,91
Total	608	18,12	1,096	7,90	238	4,84	737	10,36	951	15,97	3,630	57,19

India.—The bulk of the balance appertains to the Delhi Province and represents mainly expenditure in excess of estimate on temporary works, on the New Capital and on Delhi Provincial Civil Works. The first item has, it is stated, been dealt with in the completion report submitted to the Government of India on 14th May 1914 and the other two, which

include principally objections for want of vouchers and completed award statements, have been reported to the Local Administration and the Imperial Delhi Committee

Central Provinces.—The amount under 'Miscellaneous Irregularities' is mainly due to outstandings in contractors' accounts and excess over the reserve stock limit. The former have been brought to the notice of the Local Administration with a view to their early clearance, while as regards the latter the Executive Engineer concerned has been authorized to collect building materials temporarily chargeable to stock to enable him to start the construction of new works provided for in the Budget Estimate for 1914-15.

Burma.—The outstandings under 'Excess over Appropriation,' have since been regularized, while those under 'Miscellaneous Irregularities' continue owing to the delay in the return of certain objection statements for March 1914.

Assam.—Of the total outstandings, 2,68 were adjusted up to the end of September 1914. The bulk of the remainder is made up of 46 under 'Excess over Estimate' and of 39 under 'Miscellaneous Irregularities.' As regards the former the Arts College at Gauhati is alone responsible for 37. The sanction to the Revised Estimate for this work has not yet been received. Under 'Miscellaneous Irregularities' the outstandings were due chiefly to want of vouchers in the Lakhimpur Division, where there was an unusual congestion of work owing to the opening up of the Abor country. The Local Administration has ordered the splitting up of the existing division into two divisions with effect from 1st October 1914, and it is hoped that there will be a substantial improvement under the new arrangements.

Bengal.—All the items have been reported in detail to the Local Government whose orders are awaited. The most important items under 'Miscellaneous Irregularities' are (*a*) expenditure on furnishing the residences of certain officials at Dacca for want of the Secretary of State's sanction (23), (*b*) installation of refrigerating plant at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, for want of detailed bill (15), and (*c*) collection of materials for record room, for want of a construction estimate Item (*a*) has since been adjusted on receipt of the Secretary of State's sanction.

Bihar and Orissa.—The amount shown under 'Miscellaneous Irregularities' is held under objection for want of vouchers.

United Provinces.—The bulk of the outstandings is made up of small items, some of which have since been adjusted, while others have been reported to the Local Government for necessary orders.

Punjab.—Of the outstandings under 'Want of Estimate' more than one-half was on account of the Mayo Hospital Extension, Lahore, and the acquisition of land for the King Edward Memorial scheme already referred to. The sanction of the Secretary of State to the revised project has since been received. Under 'Miscellaneous Irregularities' the bulk of the outstandings, *viz.*, 7,09, represents expenditure on the Simla Improvement and Extension scheme. It was stated that the whole question of the scheme would be referred to the Secretary of State for approval as soon as the Committee had concluded their deliberations.

Madras.—The outstandings are made up mostly of small items in regard to which necessary action has been taken with a view to their early adjustment.

Bombay.—Under 'Want of Estimate' the outstandings relate almost entirely to works in progress and have been duly reported to the Local Government. Of these works two may be mentioned, namely (*i*) constructing lighthouses in the Persian Gulf (2,06) and (*ii*) compensation for land acquired for the Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel (3,70). Under 'Miscellaneous Irregularities' the greater part of the balance represents expenditure incurred on the Nasik water-supply scheme. The completion report is stated to have been prepared and sanction is awaited.

ssification outstand- rs according years : Irri- tion Branch.

40. The following statement shows for the Irrigation Branch the outstandings according to the years to which they relate. The corresponding figures for the previous year are also given for purposes of comparison.

Irrigation Branch.

—		Relating to 1911-12 and previous years.		Relating to 1912-13.		Relating to 1913-14.		Total.	
		No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.
India	31st July '13	...	...	6	1,01	...	...	6	1,01
	31st July '14	..	...	...	...	**12**	**81**	**12**	**81**
Central Provinces	31st July '13	1	1	138	4,64	...	...	139	4,65
	31st July '14	...	...	**4**	**1,20**	**34**	**4,14**	**38**	**5,34**
Burma	31st July '13	1	2	4	3	...	...	5	5
	31s July '14	...	...	...	...	**51**	**3,19**	**51**	**3,19**
Assam	31st July '13	...	...	15	32	...	...	15	32
	31st July '14	...	...	...	...	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**
Bengal	31st July '13	9	21	56	1,01	...	...	65	1,22
	31st July '14	**4**	**2**	**1**	**5**	**39**	**1,13**	**44**	**1,20**
Bihar and Orissa	31st July '13	6	26	36	3,64	...	...	42	3,90
	31st July '14	...	...	**1**	**2**	**275**	**2,18**	**276**	**2,20**
United Provinces	31st July '13	46	10	239	3,30	...	...	285	3,40
	31st July '14	**12**	**1**	**7**	**49**	**300**	**7,70**	**319**	**8,20**
Punjab	31st July '13	43	62	650	9,19	...	...	693	9,81
	31st July '14	**2**	**3**	**28**	**9**	**449**	**5,55**	**479**	**5,67**
North-West Frontier Province.	31st July '13	13	1	93	55	..	...	106	56
	31st July '14	...	...	**1**	(a)	**56**	**66**	**57**	**66**
Madras	31st July '13	39	15	267	1,39	...	...	306	1,54
	31st July '14	...	...	**10**	(a)	**158**	**88**	**168**	**88**
Bombay	31st July '13	674	6,51	984	11,63	...	..	1,658	18,14
	31st July '14	**149**	**3,40**	**147**	**3,78**	**600**	**16,64**	**896**	**23,82**
TOTAL	31st July '13	832	7,89	2,488	36,71	...	...	3,320	44,60
	31st July '14	**167**	**3,46**	**199**	**5,63**	**1,976**	**42,89**	**2,342**	**51,98**

(a) Amount less than one thousand.

alysis of tstandings ating to 1-12 and evious ars.

41. Out of 832 items relating to 1911-12 and previous years shown as outstanding on 31st July 1913, 665 were adjusted during the period under review. Of the balance of 167 outstanding on 31st July 1914, 149 amounting to 3,40 are in Bombay. Of these, 47 relate to years prior to 1909-10, 38 to 1909-10, 14 to 1910-11 and 50 to 1911-12. Most of the items relating to 1910-11 and previous years as also a number of items pertaining to 1911-12 represent amounts to be recovered from private land-owners, on account of expenditure on water-courses, under the Bombay Irrigation Act VII of 1879. There has been undue delay in their recovery in the past; steps have, however, since been taken to have these outstandings transferred from the books of the Executive Engineers to those of Civil Officers through whom the recoveries have to be made. Apart from the above items, a large proportion of the outstandings of 1911-12 represent excesses over estimates, mainly in the Pravara Canal District. The Local

Government state that there will yet be some delay in the preparation of the completion reports on which the excesses will be finally sanctioned.

The following statement shows the outstandings of 1911-12 and previous years and the provinces, other than Bombay, to which they relate:—

Year.	Province.	No. of Items.	Amount (in thousands)
1910-11	Bengal	2	1
1911-12	"	2	1
1911-12 . . .	United Provinces	12	1
1911-12 . . .	Punjab	2	3

In Bengal the outstandings occurred under 'Want of Estimate' and were on account of certain takavi works. The Local Government have been specially addressed on the subject and their orders are awaited.

In the United Provinces the items represent expenditure incurred on behalf of cultivators on the construction of works in the Ken Canal Division. This expenditure has to be recovered from the cultivators concerned through the Collector. The figures for 1913-14 show an improvement over the previous year.

Of the 2 items in the Punjab, one has since been adjusted and the other represents the value of surplus bricks found in the Lodhran Sub-division of the Lower Sutlej Canal Division. The Local Government have issued orders for the early removal of the objection.

Analysis of outstandings relating to 1912-13.

42. The following statement shows the outstandings relating to 1912-13 and the provinces to which they relate:—

Province.	Want of Estimate.		Excess over Estimate.		Miscellaneous Irregularities.		Total.	
	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.
Central Provinces . . .	1	21	3	99	...	...	4	1,20
Bengal	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	5
Bihar and Orissa . . .	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2
United Provinces . . .	4	49	...	...	3	(a)	7	49
Punjab	2	3	19	5	7	1	28	9
North-West Frontier Province .	1	(a)	...	...	...	...	1	(a)
Madras	1	(a)	9	(a)	...	...	10	(a)
Bombay	44	2,46	66	1,30	37	2	147	3,78
Total .	55	3,26	97	2,34	47	3	199	5,08

(a) Amount less than one thousand.

The outstandings shown against the Central Provinces are explained in paragraph 43 below. In the United Provinces the outstandings under 'Want of Estimate' occurred in the Mirzapur Canals Division. Some of the estimates have since been sanctioned, some are under the consideration of the Local Government, while as regards the remainder the Local Government have directed that the submission of the estimates should be expedited. The large outstandings under 'Want of Estimate' and 'Excess over Estimate' shown against Bombay are explained in paragraph 35 above.

43. The following statement shows the outstandings relating to 1913-14 and the provinces to which they relate.

Province.	Want of Estimate.		Excess over Estimate.		Want of Appropriation.		Excess over Appropriation.		Miscellaneous Irregularities.		Total.	
	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.
India . . .	...	...	12	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	81
Central Provinces .	10	1,34	9	2,05	..	...	8	61	7	14	34	4,14
Burma . . .	1	2,57	28	12	1	1	15	28	6	21	51	3,19
Assam . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1
Bengal . . .	15	55	2	3	6	21	15	33	1	1	39	1,13
Bihar and Orissa .	105	31	59	33	60	75	49	26	2	53	275	2,18
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	25	5,25	159	1,16	...	...	22	76	114	53	200	7,70
Punjab . . .	35	52	253	1,39	1	1	29	2,25	131	1,33	449	5,55
North-West Frontier Province.	6	4	21	36	...	...	3	6	26	25	56	66
Madras . . .	49	30	94	4[illegible]	...	...	13	12	2	4	158	88
Bombay . .	190	12,57	203	2,59	29	4	64	1,22	114	22	600	16,64
TOTAL .	436	23,45	826	9,21	97	1,02	220	5,90	403	3,31	1,076	42,89

India.—The outstandings are on account of expenditure on the Khusdil Khan Reservoir.

Central Provinces.—The balance under 'Excess over Estimate' represents expenditure on certain Irrigation projects; the matter has been brought to the notice of the Local Administration for necessary action; Revised Estimates are said to be under preparation for two important items. Under 'Want of Estimate' the outstanding represents outlay on Irrigation projects, for which detailed estimates are under preparation, and against the open capital account of the Ramtek Reservoir and Chandpur Tank to which the sanction of the Government of India is necessary; the Local Administration has been addressed in regard to these cases. Under 'Excess over Appropriation' the important items are the Wainganga Canal project (22), the Asola Menda Tank (21) and the Kattanjheri Tank (8).

Burma.—The major portion of the outstandings are on account of an item under 'Want of Estimate' connected with the rebuilding of the Mandalay Canal.

Bengal.—The most important item under 'Want of Estimate' represents expenditure incurred on special repairs to an embankment in the Midnapur District damaged by the flood of 1913-14 (23); this and the remaining outstandings have been reported in detail to the Local Government whose orders are awaited.

Bihar and Orissa.—The balance under 'Want of Appropriation' is made up of a number of small items, while that under 'Miscellaneous Irregularities' represents amounts placed under objection for want of vouchers.

United Provinces.—Of the balance under 'Want of Estimate' the Bhimgoda Weir alone was responsible for 2,37. Administrative sanction was accorded to this work in April 1914 and an expenditure of 1,00 was authorized. Government have ordered that further administrative sanction should be applied for. There were also two other works, namely, 'Upper Storage—Gorai Canal' (21), and 'Lower Weir and Head Work—Gorai Canal' (18), the estimates for which are reported as under preparation. The outstanding under

'Excess over Estimate' is composed of small items, some of which have since been adjusted. The balance under 'Excess over Appropriation' includes a number of items representing expenditure on protective Irrigation works in the Mirzapur Canals Division (42); these excesses occurred late in the year and were not foreseen, but it is reported that they have since been sanctioned by the Local Government. Under 'Miscellaneous Irregularities' the most important item represents expenditure on the Hathras branch of the Ganges Canal after the closure of the construction estimate on the 31st March 1913; all the items have been duly reported to Government.

Punjab.—The balance under 'Miscellaneous Irregularities' is mostly made up of amounts for which vouchers were not received with the accounts. Such items were placed under objection for the first time in 1913-14.

North-West Frontier Province.—The most important item under 'Excess over Estimate' was in connection with expenditure incurred on the Machai Branch Canal. The matter was brought to the special notice of the Local Administration in February 1914, who accorded administrative sanction to the continuance of the work. A Revised Estimate was sanctioned in October 1914, but this also proved inadequate and the actuals have exceeded the Revised Estimate. The outstandings under 'Miscellaneous Irregularities' mostly represent amounts for which vouchers were not received with the accounts.

Madras.—The balance under 'Excess over Estimate' includes an item of 33 under 43.—Minor Works and Navigation, of which the Accountant General has been authorized by Government to pass 30.

Bombay.—The large outstandings under 'Want of Estimate' and 'Excess over Estimate' are explained in paragraph 35 above.

Percentage of objections to expenditure.

14. The following statement shows separately under the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation branches the percentage which the total amount of objections raised bears to the total expenditure in 1913-14. The percentage for the two branches combined for the year 1912-13 is also shown:—

	1913-14.			1912-13.	Difference, more + or less — than last year.
	B. & R. Br.	Irrgn. Br.	Total P. W. D.	Total P. W. D.	
India	28	28	28	72	—44
Central Provinces	28	23	26	26	..
Burma	24	42	28	24	+4
Assam	55	37	55	29	+26
Bengal	35	79	42	47	—5
Bihar and Orissa	38	41	39	14	+25
United Provinces	32	73	43	35	+8
Punjab	29	17	20	25	—5
Simla Imperial Sub-division	41	...	41	56	—15
North-West Frontier Province	10	21	16	(a) 13	(a) +8
Madras	23	14	20	32	—12
Bombay	35	36	35	30	+5
Total India	31	29	30	31	—1

(a) Relates to Irrigation only.

Comparison with 1912-13.

45. It will be observed that, taking India as a whole, the percentage of objections to the total expenditure in 1913-14 was practically the same as in 1912-13. There were, however, increases in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, and the United Provinces. The high percentage in Assam was chiefly due to the fact that repair estimates have hitherto been sanctioned separately for each building and road instead of being collectively sanctioned in April as is done in some provinces. The matter is under the consideration of the Local Administration. In Bihar and Orissa the increase was due to the fact that during the year under review all expenditure, however small, was entered in the Divisional Statement of Objectionable Items. In view, however, of the delegation of increased powers to Executive Engineers under Public Works Code, Volume I, paragraph 323-B, as introduced by Standing Order No. 380, dated the 17th November 1913, petty items have been neglected since the 1st October 1914 and it is expected that there will be an improvement in future. In the United Provinces the increase occurred chiefly in the Irrigation Department and was mainly on account of the works mentioned in paragraph 35 above. On the other hand, there was a heavy drop in the figure under India, principally in the Delhi Province.

Percentage of works started without estimates to total number of works started during the year.

46. The following statement shows separately under the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation branches the percentage of works started without estimates. These figures have been calculated with reference to about 20 per cent of the divisions in most of the provinces. The corresponding figures for the previous year are given as far as possible for purposes of comparison :—

Provinces.	B. & R.	Irr.	Total.	1912-13.
Central Provinces	38	48	40	26
Burma	14	17	14	39
Assam	58	40	58	43
Bengal	35	36	35	43
Bihar and Orissa	50	64	58	51
United Provinces	30	17	...	(a)
Punjab	9	5	...	6
North-West Frontier Province	24	23	23	21
Madras	42	2	23	26
Bombay	29	56	38	30

(a) B. & R. 26
Irrigation 28

It will be observed that a very high percentage of works were started without estimates in most of the provinces. In Assam (Buildings and Roads Branch), Bihar and Orissa and Bombay (Irrigation Branch) more than half the works were so started.

Financial Irregularities.

Manipulation of accounts, etc.

47. I quote below some instances of irregularities which came to notice. In several of the individual instances no further action is required on the part of the administrative authorities, but they have been included for the reasons given in paragraph 34 above. They must not be considered as in any way an exhaustive list, but merely as examples of the classes of irregularity which are not uncommon. As in the case of the Civil Department I would call attention to the necessity for suitable disciplinary action in future, if irregularities are to be put a stop to.

India (Delhi).

(a) In March 1914, 4 bills amounting to R3,916 were paid and charged against 4 estimates for which there were allotments. After the year had closed the Audit Officer was requested to write back the amount of these bills to 4 different estimates for which there were no allotments during 1913-14. It appears that this procedure was adopted in order to avoid audit objection for want of appropriation in respect of the works to which the expenditure was correctly debitable and to avoid lapses of funds under the works originally debited. The matter was reported to superior executive authority.

Burma.

(b) A muster roll prepared by a Sub-Overseer on the 23rd March 1913, showing the attendance up to the 31st March, was passed for payment on the

29th March and charged off in the cash-book on the same day, although payment was not actually made until the 20th April 1914. It was explained that the charge was shown in the cash-book to avoid a lapse of grant. Instructions were issued by the Executive Engineer with a view to avoiding similar irregularities in future.

(c) In March 1913, 17,500 c. ft. of stone metal, costing R2,100, were purchased and charged to the annual repairs estimate of a certain road. The amount was, however, written back in July 1913 to another estimate for special repairs of the same road. The expenditure appears to have been originally debited to the annual repairs estimate to avoid an excess over the appropriation for the special repairs work. The irregularity was pointed out to the Executive Engineer.

(d) A sum of R2,424-8-8, representing the value of metal collected, was paid during February and March 1913 and charged to "Special Repairs" to a certain road, but was subsequently written back in the Supplementary Accounts for March 1913 to another estimate for metalling the same road. It was explained that the amount was first charged off to Special Repairs as the estimate for metalling the road had not been sanctioned at the time the payments were made. Orders have been issued by the Superintending Engineer putting a stop to such irregular allocations.

United Provinces.

(e) Rupees 1,214-2-5, the value of metal collected, were charged to the estimate for 'A. R. Metal collections on I. A. Local roads' and in the accounts of March 1914, Supplementary, the amount was written back to the estimate for special repairs to a certain road.

(f) Rupees 409-8-3, the wages of work establishment, was charged in the first instance to the estimate for raising and metalling a certain road, an original work, and was written back in March 1914, Supplementary, to the estimate for maintenance of the metalled portion of the same road.

In both the above cases it was explained that estimates for the works on account of which the expenditure was really incurred had not been sanctioned at the time the payments were made.

(g) On the 31st March 1913 a District Engineer issued a cheque on the treasury for R754-5-0, in order to obtain a Remittance Transfer Receipt in favour of a certain firm on account of the cost of material required for the construction of quarters at a High School. On this date, however, all the materials had not been supplied and the last instalment of the consignment was not received until the 14th July 1913. The District Engineer retained the Remittance Transfer Receipt until the supply was complete and eventually despatched it to the firm concerned on the 18th July 1913. The purchase of the Remittance Transfer Receipt before it was actually required was made in order to avoid the lapse of the grant for 1912-13. The necessary orders were issued by the Superintending Engineer.

Punjab.

(h) In the Irrigation Department several instances were noticed in which materials were issued from Stock to the 'materials at site' accounts, with a view merely to utilize grants. The materials issued were, in some instances, not required at all for the works in question. The Audit Officer has been directed to bring the real irregularity involved in these cases, namely paper issues in excess of requirements, to the notice of the Local Government.

(i) At the time of the inspection of the office of an Executive Engineer in November 1913, it was noticed that a firm of contractors, whose account had been finally settled in March 1912, had put in a claim for R5,464, representing deductions made from their bills for the supply of materials. After enquiry by the Public Works Department officers it was found that R346-9-6 only were due to the contractors and they were informed accordingly. The firm, however, pressed their original claim and after further consideration an entry of 35,700 c. ft. ballast was made in the Sub-Divisional Officer's Measurement Book—details were subsequently added—and a cheque was issued by the Executive Engineer in favour of the firm. The measurement was not a *bonâ fide* one. Payment of the cheque at the Bank was stopped by the Executive Engineer and the entries both in the Measurement Book and the Cash Book were cancelled. On further representations made by the firm, a sum of R3,927 was paid to them for work of a

different description. The matter having come to the notice of the Local Government, a committee of enquiry was held; a sum of R2,703-11-6 was disallowed and this amount was ordered to be recovered from the Executive Engineer concerned.

(j) In a certain Division some steel beams to the value of R1,071 were ordered from a firm in Karachi, during March 1913. A bill dated the 28th March 1913, which had been asked for from the firm by wire, was paid by the Executive Engineer on the 30th March 1913, although the beams were not actually received until April 1913. Further, the beams were certified by the Sub-Divisional Officer in his annual return as having been actually counted at the site of the work on the 31st March 1913. Orders have been issued by the Superintending Engineer in regard to the irregularity.

(k) In connection with work for special repairs to a road, the contractors were paid R3,543-12-0 for collection of metal on the 30th March 1913. In July 1913 the metal was measured and it was then found that an overpayment of R1,406-12-0 had been made. The original measurements were recorded on the 26th March 1913, the contract agreement having been approved by Superintending Engineer on the previous day only. This, coupled with the fact that the metal collected to the end of July 1913 was less than that paid for in March 1913 by 18,184 c. ft., lent weight to the assumption that the payment made in March 1913 was an advance to prevent a lapse of grant. A deduction of R1,039-14-3 was made from the final bill, mainly in adjustment of the above excess payment, but the contractors declined to accept the proposed settlement. Owing to the death of the Sub-Divisional Officer the amount is to be written off.

Madras.

(l) The final bill for repairs to a certain tank was returned by the Executive Engineer for re-submission with a Revised Estimate, as the sanctioned estimate would have been exceeded by over 5 per cent. had the final bill been paid. In June 1913, however, the final bill was paid, the excess over the estimate being transferred to another estimate. The Local Government, to whom the matter was referred, have commented on the irregularity.

Pay of regular establishment charged to works to avoid higher sanction.
Assam.

48. The following are cases in which the pay of regular establishments was charged to works with a view to avoid the necessity of obtaining sanction.

(a) A clerk was granted 15 days' casual leave. A substitute was appointed in his place and his pay was charged to the estimate for the construction of a road.

(b) The pay of an office chaprasi was debited to the estimate for the construction of a road.

The orders of the Local Administration, to whom the cases were reported, are awaited.

Delay in the settlement of objections.

49. In paragraph 42 of last year's report attention was drawn to the delay which is often allowed to occur in the settlement of objections. There is still room for improvement. The following instances may be quoted:—

Bombay.

(a) Improving a Weir R49,332

The work was started in March 1912 and expenditure incurred on it without a sanctioned estimate was as follows:—

	R
1911-12	3,032
1912-13	31,286
1913-14	15,014

The objection was specially reported to the Local Government in August 1912, January 1913, June 1913, July 1913, and March 1914. In October 1913 the Local Government stated that orders to start the work had been given by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation in February 1912, that the matter had been reported to the Government of India in December 1912, and that the project (which had been returned by the Government of India for amendment) had been referred to the Superintending Engineer from whom it was expected shortly. The Superintending Engineer reported in July 1914 that the complete project for the work would be submitted to Government in a week.

In reply, however, to the Objectionable Items Statement for March 1914 (Supplementary) he stated that the project had again been returned to the Executive Engineer for amendment. The Superintending Engineer, in reply to the Provincial Objection Statement for March 1914, stated that the Executive Engineer reported that the delay in revising the project was due to alterations of the designs and the preparation of fresh drawings and measurements. The matter was again brought to the notice of the Local Government in November 1914. The latter have issued orders regarding the submission of the project and have called for an explanation of the long delay.

(*b*) Completing a Tank ... ... Rs. 33,497

The work in question was carried out as a famine relief work during the years 1911-12 and 1912-13, and the expenditure accounted for under '33—Famine Relief' against a famine abstract estimate sanctioned by Government. Further expenditure on the work was charged to the head '43—Minor Works and Navigation—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.' This expenditure was incurred without a duly sanctioned estimate and has been held under objection since February 1913. The irregularity was specially brought to the notice of the Local Government in May 1913, and January 1914 An estimate for Rs. 50,000 was submitted by the Superintending Engineer for the sanction of Government. The Audit Office in March 1914 pointed out that the sanction of the Government of India was necessary to its classification as a 'Work for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.' The Superintending Engineer in July 1914 reported, in reply to the Objectionable Items Statement for December 1913, that the plans and estimates had been returned for classifying the work under the head 'Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept' The matter was reported to Government in the Objectionable Items Statement for the period ended 31st March 1914. The expenditure under objection now stands at Rs. 44,788. A further report to the Local Government was made in December 1914, who have again called for the submission of the estimate

(*c*) Repairs to a Tank . . . . . . Rs. 1,117-1-7

This work was taken in hand at the request of the Talukdari Settlement Officer, who, as Manager of the State, undertook that either the whole or part of the cost would be refunded if the work was carried out without further delay. The approval of Government was obtained in April 1912 to the work being carried out at once, in view of the Talukdari Settlement Officer's guarantee and of the fact that a sum of Rs 700 had been privately subscribed. When the work had been practically completed in November 1913, the Executive Engineer requested the Talukdari Settlement Officer to provide funds to cover the expenditure up to date and that officer stated that he would arrange to provide the funds after personal inspection of the tank in December 1913 and reference to Government if necessary. The Executive Engineer subsequently reported that the work had been completed and that the Talukdari Settlement Officer had been asked to remit the amount The matter was reported to Government in the Periodical Statement of Objections for March 1914. In November 1914, the Local Government issued orders that the necessary steps should be taken to regularize the outlay.

(*d*) Constructing a Range Forest office and quarters . . Rs. 1,395

There is an excess of Rs. 1,395 over the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,578 for this work. The objection first appeared in April 1912 and was reported to the Superintending Engineer in the monthly statements of objectionable items; it has also been brought to the notice of the Local Government in the periodical statements of objections since December 1912. The Local Government in August 1914 stated that the completion report was awaited to enable them to deal with the excess. The detailed completion report was submitted in November 1914, but has been returned by the Local Government to the Superintending Engineer with reference to certain remarks made by the Audit Office.

Railways.

ANALYSIS OF OUTSTANDING OBJECTIONS.

Outstanding balance on 31st July 1914: Comparison with 1912-1913.

50. The following statement shows the balances of the several classes of objections raised up to the 31st March 1914 but remaining unadjusted on the 31st July 1914. The corresponding figures of the previous year are also given for purposes of comparison :—

[Amounts are in thousands.]

Heads of objection.	Balance on 31st July 1914.		Balance on 31st July 1913.		Increase + or Decrease —.	
	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.
Want of Estimate	177	38,78	267	53,02	—90	—14,24
Excess over Estimate — Covered by Administrative sanction	497	50,01	427	24,35	+70	+25,66
Excess over Estimate — Not covered by Administrative sanction	287	30,44	273	26,44	+14	+4,00
Want of Appropriation	44	3,01	96	11,99	—52	—8,98
Excess over Appropriation	118	57,67	256	82,29	—138	—24,62
Miscellaneous Irregularities	43	18,37	125	8,76	—82	+9,61
TOTAL	1,166	1,98,28	1,444	2,06,85	—278	—8,57

The total sum under objection under all heads of account on the 31st July 1914 was 1,98,28 as compared with 2,06,85 at that date of the previous year. There was thus a net reduction of 8,57. There were, however, increases of 29,66 and 9,61 under the heads 'Excess over Estimate' and 'Miscellaneous Irregularities' respectively. These are explained as follows :—

Excess over Estimate —(*a*) Non-realization of credits for released materials provided for in certain estimates relating to the Great Indian Peninsula and South Indian Railways (10,42) ; (*b*) delay in the submission of Completion Reports and Revised Estimates (10,49) ; and (*c*) excesses on the Southern Shan States Railway for which a Revised Estimate has since been submitted (6,74).

Miscellaneous Irregularities.—(*a*) Items awaiting final adjustment of the capital portion of mixed works which will be effected on the completion of the works (4,23) ; (*b*) objections in connection with the Mohpani Colliery pending decision of the Railway Board on certain points in connection with the contract (2,45) ; (*c*) delay in acceptance by the parties concerned of certain debits raised against them, in consequence of which the amounts were placed in 'suspense' (1,39).

Analysis of outstandings.

51. The total balance outstanding on the 31st July 1914 may be distributed amongst the several heads of account as follows :—

	No. of items.	Amount.
38—State Railways—Working Expenses	341	84,11
38—State Railways—Surplus Profits	8	86
40—Subsidised Companies Land	3	7
41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	8	14
48—State Railways—Construction	714	1,03,25
Capital Account of Indian Railway Companies	92	9,85
Total	1,166	1,98,28

52. Of the figure shown against '38—State Railways—Working Expenses,' the largest share, *viz.*, 48,45, was under 'Excess over Appropriation' and represented excesses over the total sanctioned grants of the Great Indian Peninsula (26,41), Madras and Southern Mahratta (6,22), East Indian (5,09), Bengal Nagpur (3,25), Eastern Bengal (3,01), Assam-Bengal (1,54) and several other (2,93) Railways. These excesses will be regularised on receipt of the sanction of the Government of India.

The head 'Excess over Estimate' also accounted for a fairly large share, *viz.*, 22,30. Of this the Great Indian Peninsula Railway alone was responsible for 14,76, which included 3 items aggregating 13,02; of these 8,45 will be cleared by credits for released materials and the balance by a revised estimate which is under preparation.

The figure against 'Miscellaneous Irregularities' was 6,87, of which 3,42 relates to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and 2,51 to the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway. The major portion of the former is not intrinsically objectionable, being held in suspense for want of allocation, while the latter is chiefly accounted for by the purchase of sleepers to the value of 2,51 in the absence of any sanctioned estimate for the work for which the sleepers were required.

53. Of the total outstanding shown against '48—State Railways—Construction' about one-half, *viz.*, 54,13, represents 'Excess over Estimate.' The following railways were responsible for the more important items included in the above total:—

(*a*) Southern Shan States Railway (11,62).—A revised estimate has been submitted to the Railway Board for sanction.

(*b*) Eastern Bengal Railway (9,7[illegible]).—Of this sum, 6,40 will be regularised through completion reports which have been submitted for sanction or are under preparation.

(*c*) Assam-Bengal Railway (6,26).—This will be regularised through supplementary and revised estimates

(*d*) Barharwa-Azimganj-Cutwa Railway (5,39).—The excess will be regularised through anticipated credits and by additional provision made in the completion estimate.

(*e*) Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (3,40).—The major portion of this will be regularised by (*i*) completion reports, (*ii*) revised estimates, and (*iii*) credits for released materials.

(*f*) Great Indian Peninsula Railway (2,65).—A large part of this has been incurred on three works; the expenditure on one of these works will be regularised on sanction being accorded to the revised estimate submitted, on the second through a completion report and on the third from anticipated savings under other heads.

Under the head 'No Estimate' there was an outstanding of 34,15, for which the following Railways were chiefly responsible:—

(*a*) Southern Shan States Railway (9,60).—The bulk of this sum is made up of—

Preliminary Expenses	2,11
Rolling Stock	6,78

A revised estimate for the latter has been submitted to the Railway Board for sanction.

(*b*) Laki-Pezu-Tank Railway (7,88).—This will be regularised on sanction being accorded to the construction estimate which has been submitted to the Railway Board.

(c) Eastern Bengal Railway (5,07).—The major portion will be regularised through completion reports.

(d) Great Indian Peninsula Railway (4,77).—The bulk of this, which has been incurred under the sanction of the Railway Board, represents expenditure incurred on the acquisition of land for the extension of the Victoria Terminus. The matter is still under correspondence with the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

(e) Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (3,27).—This represents outlay on 5 works. Estimates for 3 have been submitted for sanction. Of the remaining 2 works, one was commenced on the authority of the Railway Board and the other on that of the Agent.

The figure against 'Miscellaneous Irregularities' was 11,50, of which 10,47 appertain to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. 4,73, which are connected with the Mohpani Colliery, will be cleared when certain outstanding point in connection with the contract have been settled, while 4.23 will be regularised on the final adjustment of charges between Capital and Revenue.

54. Of the balance shown against the head 'Capital of Indian Railway Companies' nearly one-half, *viz.*, 4,84, was under 'Excess over Appropriation' and represented the total excess over the grant of the Bengal Nagpur Railway; it will be regularised on receipt of the sanction of the Government of India. The head 'Excess over Estimate' also accounted for 3,94, over half of which, *viz.*, 2,24, occurred on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Of this latter sum 1,15 will be regularised on receipt of sanction to a revised estimate which is under submission.

Classification according to years. Percentage of objections raised to total expenditure.

55. The following statement shows the outstandings classified according to the years to which they relate :—

Head of objection.		Relating to 1911-12 and previous years.		Relating to 1912-13.		Relating to 1913-14.		Total.		Increase + or decrease −.	
		No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.
Want of Estimate.	31st July '13	59	12,06	208	40,96	...	...	267	53,02	−90	−14,24
	31st July '14	**15**	**5,38**	**24**	**15,80**	**138**	**17,60**	**177**	**38,78**		
Excess over Estimate.	31st July '13	202	17,65	498	33,14	...	...	700	50,79	+ 84	+29,66
	31st July '14	**37**	**5,03**	**154**	**21,79**	**593**	**53,63**	**784**	**80,45**		
Want of Appropriation.	31st July '13	...	...	96	11,99	...	...	96	11,99	−52	−8,98
	31st July '14	...	...	...	...	**44**	**3,01**	**44**	**3,01**		
Excess over Appropriation.	31st July '13	2	5	254	82,24	...	...	256	82,29	−138	−24,62
	31st July '14	...	...	**8**	**98**	**110**	**56,69**	**118**	**57,67**		
Miscellaneous	31st July '13	39	5,83	86	2,93	...	...	125	8,76	−82	+9,61
	31st July '14	**8**	**4,44**	**3**	**4,27**	**32**	**9,66**	**43**	**18,37**		
TOTAL	31st July '13	302	35,59	1,142	1,71,26	...	...	1,444	2,06,85	−278	−8,57
	31st July '14	**60**	**14,85**	**189**	**42,84**	**917**	**1,40,59**	**1,166**	**1,98,28**		

The percentage which the total objections raised during the year bear to the total expenditure (including suspense) was 6·75 against 6·5 for the previous year.

FINANCIAL IRREGULARITIES.

56. The following more important instances are brought to notice :—

Frauds and misappropriation of Funds.

(a) *Eastern Bengal Railway.*—In the Barrackpore Works Division bogus labour pay sheets amounting to Rs. 9,711-12-6 were submitted to, and passed by, Audit. The fraud was committed through the collusion of clerks of the Engineering, Audit and Pay Departments and was discovered when the Departmental and Audit Office works registers were being reconciled. The clerks concerned were prosecuted.

Manipulation of Accounts.

(b) *North Western Railway.*—The registers of works for the project—Doubling the line between Ambala and Saharanpur—showed that over Rs. 2 lakhs had been wrongly booked against Revenue instead of Capital with a view to utilizing the Revenue grant. The amount has since been written back and stringent orders have been issued to discontinue the practice.

(c) *Eastern Bengal Railway.*—In the following cases expenditure was in the first instance debited to Ordinary Maintenance pending sanction to estimates and subsequently written back to the appropriate works and heads of accounts :—

(i) Repairing houses damaged by a storm in the Rajbari District—Rs. 4,137-9-6.

(ii) Constructing drivers' and firemen's quarters at Damukdia —Rs. 3,795-14-6.

Army.

ANALYSIS OF OUTSTANDING OBJECTIONS.

Classification of outstandings according to years and comparison with 1912-13.

57. The following statement shows the balances of objections raised up to the 31st March 1914, but remaining unadjusted on the 31st July 1914. The corresponding figures for the previous year are also given, as far as possible, for purposes of comparison.

[Amounts are in thousands of rupees.]

	Items awaiting clearance.		Service payments for recovery.		Total.		Total on 31st July 1913.		Increase + or Decrease —.	
	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.
Prior to 1910-11	...	...	6	1	6	1	49	13	-43	-12
Relating to 1910-11	...	...	14	3	14	3	139	36	-125	-33
„ to 1911-12	...	...	40	13	40	13	419	75	-379	-62
„ to 1912-13	37	3	68	29	105	32	3,329	4,64	-3,224	-4,32
„ to 1913-14	1,364	5,87	1,162	1,39	2,526	7,26	...	...	+2,526	+7,26
Total	1,401	5,90	1,290	1,85	2,691	7,75	3,936	5,88	-1,245	+1,87

The percentage which the expenditure placed under objection during the year under review bears to the total expenditure of the year is 2·63.

It will be seen from the above statement that on 31st July 1914, that is after allowing sufficient time for the adjustment of all ordinary objections on the accounts of 1913-14, there were outstandings to the extent of 7,75 as compared with 5,88 on the same date in the previous year.

Classification of outstandings according to Divisions, etc.

58. The following statement shows the above outstandings according to the divisions to which they relate.

Divisions, etc.	Items awaiting clearance.		Service payments for recovery.		Total.		Total on 1st July 1913.	
	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.
1st (Peshawar) Division	124	7	60	3	184	10	67	17
2nd (Rawalpindi) Division	160	58	59	7	219	65	401	71
3rd (Lahore) Division	104	7	73	2	177	9	158	97
4th (Quetta) Division	1	...	126	23	127	23	88	3
5th (Mhow) Division	..	...	3	...	3	...	27	7
6th (Poona) Division	...	..	105	23	105	23	84	29
7th (Meerut) Division	214	11	44	2	258	13	93	6
8th (Lucknow) Division	293	9	161	18	454	27	385	18
9th (Secunderabad) Division	243	24	71	1	314	25	792	17
Burma Division	56	1	49	8	105	9	93	10
Supply Circle	206	4,73	539	98	745	5,71	1,803	3,13
TOTAL	1,401	5,90	1,290	1,85	2,691	7,75	3,936	5,88

Analysis of outstandings.

59. The reasons for the outstandings are explained below in detail.

Prior to 1909-10 and 1909-10.—The 6 items which relate to the Rawalpindi Division represent leave allowances overpaid to an Assistant Surgeon under a misapprehension of the rules, the objections in regard to which were not raised until June 1914. Steps are being taken to have the amount written off, as the objections are time-barred.

1910-11.—The objections amounting to 3 pertain to the Supply Circle and represent items which remain unadjusted pending settlement with the Railway authorities and issuing officers. Some of these items have been referred for the orders of Government of India.

1911-12.—Of the total of 13 for this year, 1 is in the Rawalpindi Division and 4 are in the 6th (Poona) Division. The latter represent the amount still remaining unadjusted out of advances made in connection with the working of a Grass Farm; legal proceedings have been instituted for their recovery. 8 pertain to the Supply Circle, of which 6 are outstanding pending settlement with the Railway authorities; the remaining 2 have since been adjusted.

1912-13.—19 out of the 32 pertain to the 6th (Poona) Division and represent the loss sustained by Government on account of the failure of a contractor; legal proceedings have been taken for the recovery of the amount. 10 pertain to the Supply Circle and await settlement with the Railway authorities and issuing officers. The remaining 3 are in the 7th (Meerut) Division, of which 1 represents charges claimed in excess on account of food compensation and gratuities, etc. to transport attendants, and 2 are mainly due to extra expenditure incurred on account of supplies made under departmental agency owing to the failure of certain contractors; the matter is under legal enquiry.

1913-14.—Of the sum of 7,26 relating to the current year, 4,95 have since been adjusted, 69 are outstanding owing to want of vouchers or other details, 1,23 are under recovery and 39 are awaiting Government sanction.

Although the total unadjusted balance on the 31st July 1914 amounted to 7,75, a sum of 4,97 has since been adjusted. Special instructions were issued from time to time to all Controllers with a view to the expenditure under objection being reduced to the lowest possible limit.

FINANCIAL IRREGULARITIES.

60. During the year under report no important financial irregularities were brought to light.

The fraud referred to in paragraph 50 of last year's Appropriation Report has since been investigated by a Committee, who also examined the accounts of the Mule Corps in which the fraud was committed. The necessary disciplinary action has been taken.

Telegraph.

61. The following statement compares the balances of objections outstanding on 31st July 1914 with those on the corresponding date of the previous year. The figures are classified according to the years to which the objections relate :—

Heads of objections.	Relating to 1911-12 and previous years.		Relating to 1912-13.		Relating to 1913-14.		Total.	
	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.
Want of Estimate	...	...	...	...	8	7	8	7
Excess over Estimate (covered by Administrative sanction)	...	...	...	...	20	15	20	15
Want of appropriation	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	4
Excess over appropriation	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	48	63	48
Miscellaneous irregularities	1	(a)	6	(a)	404	15	411	15
TOTAL 1913-14	1	(a)	6	(a)	499	89	506	89
TOTAL 1912-13	16	7	551	1,00	..	...	567	1,07

(a) Amount less than one thousand.

62. Of the outstandings, 74 are on account of works and relate to the year under review.

There were outstandings of 15 under 'Miscellaneous Irregularities,' which included one item of 1911-12 and six items of 1912-13 ; of these, three items have since been adjusted. The rest relate to the year 1913-14 and are analysed below :—

	Rs.
For want of details	2
" " sanction	5
" " voucher	3
Overpayment of Railway freight	3
Service payment for recovery	[illegible]
TOTAL ...	[illegible]

63. The percentage of objections raised during the year to the total expenditure was 4·06.

FINANCIAL IRREGULARITY.

64. During the inspection of a Divisional Office it was found that the imprest bill of an officer for Rs. 910-8-6 had been shown to have been paid on 31st March 1913. The payment was however actually made some time in April 1913. It was explained that the works for which the payment was made were completed so late that it was impossible to close all payments on 31st March 1913 and that, as it was only a matter of few days, they were shown as being made on the 31st March 1913. It was also stated that this is a common procedure in the case of works completed on the last day of the year when the accounts cannot be closed on that date. If this is correct, special measures are necessary to put a stop to the practice.

Military Works.

Outstanding objections.

65. The following statement shows the balances on 31st July 1914 as also the corresponding figures for 1912-13.

Heads of objection.	Relating to 1911-12, and previous years.		Relating to 1912-13.		Relating to 1913-14.		Total.	
	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.	No. of Items.	Amount.
Want of Estimate	...	...	1	2	24	29	25	31
Excess over Estimate (a) Covered by Administrative sanction.	3	24	19	48	128	2,18	150	2,90
Excess over Estimate (b) Not covered by Administrative sanction.	...	...	...	...	28	6	28	6
Want of Appropriation	...	...	...	...	1	7	1	7
Excess over Appropriation	...	...	...	...	24	28	24	28
Miscellaneous Irregularities	...	...	8	12	246	1,87	254	1,49
Total for 1913-14	3	24	28	62	451	4,25	482	5,11
Total for 1912-13	72	3,56	184	3,38	...	...	256	6,94

The balance of 5,11 was made up of 1,39 under 'Ordinary Demands,' 3,63 under 'Special Demands' and 9 under 'Special Defences', while the corresponding figures for 1912-13 were 1,20 and 5,74 and *nil* respectively.

Under 'Ordinary Demands' the increase of 19 over the last year occurred mainly under 'Miscellaneous Irregularities' and was due to larger outstandings at the end of the year under the suspense heads 'Contractors' Ledger,' 'Unvouched Outlay' and 'Rents' and also to the inclusion of establishment irregularities up to 31st March 1914 instead of to 28th February 1913 as was done last year. There were increases also under 'Want of Estimate' and 'Excess over Estimate'.

There was a substantial improvement under 'Special Demands', due mainly to the regularisation of the sanction to the project for 'Completing accommodation for the increased garrison at Hyderabad', which was held under objection last year for want of Secretary of State's sanction.

66. The percentage which the amount of objections raised during the year under report bears to the expenditure of the year is 21·3.

It has been roughly estimated that the percentage of Military Works started during the year without estimates was no less than 33·76. This estimate is based on statistics for 8 districts selected at random.

FINANCIAL IRREGULARITIES.

67. In connection with a work carried out by a contractor, certain tiles were purchased from a firm at Karachi in March 1913 and supplied to the contractor who received full and final payment for the work. Measurements were shown to have been recorded on 21st March 1913, although the tiles had not then been actually received. The matter was brought to the notice of the Director-General, Military Works, and the necessary orders have been issued.

Fictitious Entries in Measurement Books.

68. A sum of Rs. 180 was shown in the accounts rendered to the Audit Office as recovered from a Chaplain on account of the cost of 30 cushions. It was discovered that the above sum was made up of the following two items, *viz.* :—

Manipulation of Accounts.

(*a*) Sale proceeds of grass in the compound of a church (Rs 130) ; and

(*b*) Sale proceeds of grass in the compound of the office of an Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer (Rs. 50).

The matter was brought to the notice of the Director-General who has issued orders to the Military Works officer concerned.

Marine.

69. The outstanding balance in the Marine Department on 31st July 1914 was less than one thousand rupees as in the previous year. There were 14 items as against 19 in the previous year. A number of these have since been adjusted and the remainder are outstanding owing partly to the absence of certain officers on long leave out of India and partly to want of vouchers. Steps have been taken with a view to effect an early settlement.

Outstanding Objections.

The percentage which the expenditure placed under objection bears to the total expenditure of the year is ·38.

March Expenditure.

70. Reference was made in paragraph 55 of last year's report to the heavy expenditure which usually takes place in the Public Works Department in the month of March. No appreciable improvement in regard to this matter is to be observed in the accounts for the year now under report. A circular was issued by the Government of India on the subject in March 1914, and it is hoped that an improvement will be noticed in the accounts for 1914-15.

GENERAL REMARKS.

71. Some of the more important questions that have been under consideration are briefly mentioned in the following paragraphs.

72. The changes in account processes involved by the amalgamation of the Public Works and Civil Accounts branches, referred to in paragraph 56 of last year's report, were further examined. An informal conference of Account officers, which was presided over by my predecessor, was held in Calcutta and as a result of the discussions a scheme was formulated. The matter is still under consideration.

Modification of Public Works Accounts.

73. Arrangements have been made by which it has been rendered possible to advance the publication of the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India by about a month.

Finance and Revenue Accounts.

74. The question of the simplification of audit and accounts processes in our Civil Account offices continued to engage attention. Mr. H. N. Heseltine, an experienced officer, was placed on special duty to make a thorough examination locally of the processes in the different offices His report, which was received in 1914-15, contains valuable suggestions. Orders have already been passed on several points while others are still being examined.

Simplification of Audit and Accounts Processes.

Military Accounts.

Abolition of the Circle Controllerships.

75. Final orders regarding the reorganization of the Military Accounts Department were issued in November 1913. Under the new scheme, which came into effect from the 1st April 1914, the Controllerships of the Northern, Eastern and Western Circles of Military Accounts were abolished, and the ten Divisional Military Account centres were reconstituted as self-contained offices in matters of account and audit. Moreover, with a view to providing a more effective test audit of the accounts and a closer examination of the work generally of the Divisional Audit and Disbursing offices, two important inspecting agencies for the accounts offices of the Northern and Southern Army were created with the designation of Military Deputy Auditors-General.

Extension of the Divisional Disbursing office system.

76. A further reform which was carried out in the Military Accounts Department was the expansion of the Divisional Disbursing office system. Hitherto the operations of the Divisional Disbursing office were confined to the accounts of British troops and the Supply and Transport Corps. Under the new scheme, the preparation of the accounts of Indian units and of the bills for salaries and allowances of officers, establishments, etc., of the Army, has been undertaken by the Divisional Disbursing offices instead of by the units and officers concerned, so that the Divisional Disbursing offices become responsible for the preparation and disbursement of practically all claims to pay and allowances due to officers, men and establishments of the Army.

Railway Accounts.

Standardization of Stores.

77. Orders have been passed on the question of the standardization of stores referred to in paragraph 59 of last year's report.

Clearing House for Railway Accounts.

78. The establishment of a Clearing House for Indian Railways has been under consideration for many years and has been the subject of discussion by the Indian Railway Conference Association. A scheme has been framed for the abolition of the redundancies of check of transactions in the accounts relating to exchanged traffic, and arrangements, although of a tentative nature, have been made by several Railways to give effect to it. The scheme is now in an experimental stage, but it is expected that its final introduction will result in much simplification of work.

Scheme of training for junior officers.

79. Hitherto no definite arrangements have been made for the systematic training of the junior officers of the department, who have been left to gather as much knowledge as they could of the work of the department from a study of our voluminous codes and regulations. The result has been that practically no officer could thoroughly master the general principles underlying our work until after many years' service. With a view to partially remedying this defect two manuals were prepared in the time of my predecessor—an 'Accounts Manual' and an 'Introduction to Indian Government Audit'. The former gives a brief survey of the whole system of Government accounts, while the latter deals in the same general way with the principles underlying our audit work. These manuals are to be included among the subjects for the departmental examination.

Cadre for the Department.

80. With a view to putting the cadre of the department on a satisfactory footing an arrangement has been introduced, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, under which the strength of the gazetted staff will be regulated automatically with reference to the actual number of sanctioned posts.

Inspection of Treasuries.

81. In July 1912 the Government of India decided that the duty of the inspection of treasuries should be transferred from the revenue authorities to the Accounts Department. Owing, however, to the inadequacy of the gazetted staff it was not possible to start the new work at once, but the reform was introduced in most of the provinces during the year under report.

Action taken by Local Governments on financial irregularities previously brought to notice.

82. In May 1914 the Government of India issued orders laying down the procedure to be followed by Local Governments and Administrations in disposing of financial irregularities noticed in the Appropriation Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. In these orders it was pointed out the Auditor-General possesses discretionary right to refer in a second annual report to any matter previously brought to notice in regard to which the action taken appears to him to be insufficient. Some of the matters brought to notice in the report for 1912-13 have not yet been finally disposed of by

the Local Governments, but it is satisfactory that I am able to state that there are practically no cases in which it has been necessary for me to come to the conclusion that the action taken has been insufficient. Some of the Local Governments and Administrations have issued very stringent orders relating to certain irregularities, while others have pointedly drawn the attention of disbursing and controlling authorities to the breaches of financial rules noticed in last year's report. I think it can now be assumed that no officer is in a position to plead ignorance in defence of irregularities such as are noticed in the present report, and, as I have already said, it is essential that suitable disciplinary action should be taken by the administrative authorities in such cases as may in future be brought to light. Undue leniency in such matters has only a harmful effect.

Appropriation Audit.

83. The Budget grants have been exceeded under several heads. The excesses have been noticed under each head of expenditure. The following table brings together the excesses under each head still requiring sanction :—

Excess expenditure over Budget Estimate awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.

	India, excluding Baluchistan.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	U. P. of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	N.-W. F. Province.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Imperial.	Imperial.	Imperial.	Imperial.	Imperial.	Imperial.	Imperial.	Imperial.	Imperial.	Imperial.	Imperial.	Imperial.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	12	...	27
2. Assignments and Compensations	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
6. Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	...	...	...	19
7. Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
9. Customs	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
10. Assessed Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
13. Interest	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
14. Interest on other Obligations (Civil)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Do. do. (Railways)	10,16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,16
Do. do. (Army)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17. Mint	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
18. General Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
19 B. Law and Justice—Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
23. Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	6
25. Political	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	11	...	24
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
27. Territorial and Political Pensions	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	5	...	8	19
28. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
30. Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	12
32. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	12	...	...	...	16
33. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,69	...	...	...	...	3,69
35. Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	3,74	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	61	5,21
38. State Railways Working Expenses	63,40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,40
Share of Surplus Profits, etc.	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Interest on Debt	2,78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,78
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
42. Irrigation—Major Works—Working Expenses (P. W. D.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Interest on Debt	1,23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,30
43. Minor Works and Navigation (Civil)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	7
" " " (Public Works Department)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24
45. Civil Works (Public Works Department)	...	...	3	...	...	(a) 1	...	...	...	(b) 1	25	30
46. Army—												
Administration	1,42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,42
Military Accounts	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Medical Stores	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Miscellaneous Services	1,94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,94
46A. Marine	2,68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,68
49. Irrigation Works	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
TOTAL	89,59	4	9	4	6	25	4,95	34	10	24	1,33	97,08

(a) Relates to Port Blair. (b) Relates to Coorg.

I.—Land Revenue.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India	19,48	20,57	21,20	Delhi accounted for 1,51 of the increase, as the actuals for 1912-13 included only six months' figures.	The increase was chiefly due to an improvement in Baluchistan owing to a good harvest and revised assessments.
Central Provinces	1,82,90	1,88,46	1,87,17	The increase (4,27) was mainly due to— (1) an enhancement of the normal demand on the completion of settlement operations in certain districts (2,22), (2) the sale of escheated malik-makbuza lands (90), and (3) increased receipts from quarries (67) and record of rights in Berar (35).	A decrease under 'Ordinary Revenue' (3,22) due to suspensions and remissions of Land Revenue owing to scarcity in certain districts was partly counterbalanced by increased receipts from the sale of malik-makbuza lands (94), from quarries (54) and from record of rights in Berar (37).
Burma	4,51,60	4,29,28	4,63,07	The increase (11,47) was due to enhanced receipts under 'Ordinary Revenue' (4,40) owing to favourable agricultural conditions, under 'Rents, etc., of fisheries' (2,79) on account of an exceptionally successful season in 1912-13 which led to high bidding for leases in 1913-14, under 'Capitation-tax' (1,97) in consequence of an influx of population into Lower Burma as the result of favourable agricultural conditions, and under 'Miscellaneous' (1,75).	The causes mentioned under Actuals contributed to larger receipts of 17,85 under 'Ordinary Revenue,' of 3,40 under 'Rents, etc., of Fisheries', of 2,92 under 'Miscellaneous', and of 1,78 under 'Capitation tax'. There were also increases of 6,45 under 'Petroleum' and of 1,85 under 'Thathameda Tax', the former being caused by larger activity in the Myingyan and Yenangyaung Oil Fields and the latter by favourable agricultural conditions in Upper Burma.
Assam	77,90	77,00	78,87	The increase was chiefly due to special receipts from the sale of waste lands and from fees for the survey of such lands.	The increase was chiefly due to the resettlement of the Lakhimpur district in the Assam Valley, the effect of which was not however fully foreseen when the Budget was framed. Large sales of waste lands in Kamrup for jute cultivation and the realization of fees for the survey of those lands also contributed to the increase.
Bengal	2,79,57	2,83,88	2,80,29	There was an increase of 2,79 under survey and settlement recoveries, which depend on the programme of work. This was, however, almost counterbalanced by a decrease of 2,30 due to the Damodar floods which necessitated the suspension of collections from Government estates in the Midnapur district.	The decrease (3,59) was chiefly due to smaller recoveries on account of survey and settlement charges (about 2 lakhs), owing to delay in the commencement of recovery operations in the Jalpaiguri district. Collections from Government estates were also less by about 1¼ lakhs owing to the Damodar floods.
Bihar and Orissa	1,57,39	1,58,69	1,63,99	The increase (6,60) occurred under 'Recovery of Survey and Settlement charges' (4,12), due mainly to the recovery of arrears, and under 'Ordinary Revenue' (2,45) owing partly to an increase in the revenue in estates held under direct management and partly to the conclusion of new settlements in certain districts.	The increase was due to the causes mentioned under Actuals.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	6,53,81	6,46,02	5,90,78	The decrease (63,03) was mainly attributable to smaller collections of Ordinary Revenue (62,36) consequent on the agricultural distress following the failure of the *kharif* crop of 1913	The decrease (55,24) was chiefly due to large suspensions and remissions necessitated by the partial failure of the *kharif* crop of 1913.

I.—Land Revenue—*concld.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Punjab	2,93,46	2,72,62	2,69,44	The decrease was due to smaller receipts from the sale of proprietary rights in the Chenab Colony.	The decrease (3,18) was the result of the transfer of a larger sum to 'Irrigation' *viz.*, 21,00, and a net increase of 17,82 under the ordinary receipt heads. The bulk of the latter was due to the introduction of a fluctuating system of assessment, the levy of enhanced rates in the Gujranwala district, and the revision of assessments in some of the districts.
North-West Frontier Province.	21,10	21,56	20,84	......	The decrease was chiefly due to the grant of suspensions.
Madras	5,80,94	5,92,87	5,73,09	The decrease (7,85) was due mainly to remissions and suspensions in several districts owing to unfavourable conditions.	As under Actuals.
Bombay	4,73,92	5,15,03	5,60,00	The increase (86,08) was chiefly due to favourable agricultural conditions in most parts of the Presidency, including Sind, which enabled a large amount of arrears to be realized. Owing to a change in the system of accounting in the case of certain cash allowances, net recoveries aggregating 2,61 were credited to this head by relieving the debt head 'Advances Repayable.'	The Budget was framed on the assumption of a normal season and allowed for the recovery of a portion of the revenue suspended in previous years. The season, however, proved better than anticipated. The adjustment of the cash allowances referred to under Actuals was also responsible for an increase of 2,61.
Total in Rupees	31,92,37	32,05,98	32,08,74		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	21,282,5	21,373,2	21,391,6		

84. As compared with the previous year there was an improvement of 16,37, which was chiefly the result of increases in Bombay (86,08), Burma (11,47), Bihar and Orissa (6,60) and the Central Provinces (4,27) and of decreases in the United Provinces (63,03), the Punjab (24,02) and Madras (7,85).

There was an increase of 2,76 over the Budget which was mainly the result of an improvement in Bombay (44,97), Burma (33,79), and Bihar and Orissa (5,30), and of decreases in the United Provinces (55,24), Madras (19,78), Bengal (3,59) and the Punjab (3,18).

II.—Opium.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India . . .	20	34	31	The increase was due to the fact that the figures for 1913-14 included receipts for Delhi for a complete year as against only 6 months in 1912-13.	...
Central Provinces .	5,15	5,25	5,21	...	...
Burma . . .	4,00	4,39	3,79	The revenue under this head shows a steady fall from 1907-08 except in 1912-13 in which year the substitution of Bengal for Shan opium in certain districts accounted for the improvement.	As under Actuals.
Assam . . .	5,27	5,20	5,42	The increase was chiefly due to a fall in the retail price and improved agricultural conditions.	As under Actuals.
Bengal . . .	5,04,57	1,68,46	1,97,84	The decrease was mainly caused by the stoppage of the sale of certified opium and by a reduction in the number of chests of the uncertified variety sold.	The increase was chiefly due to a better average price obtained at the opium sales.
Bihar and Orissa .	3,90	4,00	4,15	The increase was mainly due to a larger supply of opium to the Feudatory States in Sambalpur and Cuttack.	As under Actuals.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	5,73	5,70	6,64	The actuals for 1913-14 included 78 on account of miscellaneous receipts, which are now being adjusted locally instead of in the Bengal books as hitherto.	As under Actuals.
Punjab . . .	5,97	6,75	6,52	The increase was chiefly due to larger imports of Excise Opium by Native States.	The decrease was chiefly due to smaller consumption of Excise Opium.
North-West Frontier Province.	46	50	47	...	...
Madras . . .	4,12	4,15	3,95	The decrease was due chiefly to a fall in the quantity of opium issued to the Native States of Travancore and Cochin.	The Budget did not provide for any decline in the revenue, which has been steadily taking place since the enhancement of the issue price of opium and the consequent fall in the consumption of the drug in the Presidency.

II.—Opium—*contd.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Bombay	2,20,32	12,01	9,53	The large decrease was due to the abolition of the opium trade with China.	The decrease was mainly due to an erroneous adjustment of 1,48 in the accounts of 1912-13 of the cost price of opium in transit at the close of that year, and to forward credits on account of the proceeds of auction sales held in December 1912 which were due in 1913-14.
Total in Rupees	7,68,69	2,16,75	2,43,73		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	5,124,6	1,445,0	1,624,9		

85. The heavy fall of 5,24,96 as compared with the actuals of the previous year was brought about by the abolition of the trade with China. The improvement of 26,98 as compared with the Budget was due to a higher average price obtained in Bengal for uncertified opium.

III.—Salt.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India	1,19,35	1,22,67	1,19,33	...	The decrease took place chiefly in the receipts at Sambhar.
Burma	21,19	21,60	22,25	The increase was mainly due to larger receipts under 'Customs duty on Salt' (94) owing to larger importations of salt from England, Salif, and Port Said.	The increase occurred under 'Excise duty on Salt' (42) owing to the policy of restriction having no effect on the revenue and under 'Customs duty on Salt' (23) on account of the importation of Salif salt.
[illegible]	1	2	1	...	...
Bengal	1,18,85	1,21,00	1,30,41	The increase of about 11½ lakhs was due partly to a much smaller growth in the outstandings under the credit system of sale than in the previous year (about 7½ lakhs), and partly to an increase in consumption (about 4 lakhs) owing to a fall in prices and to the plentiful supply of foreign salt which was brought about by the conclusion of the Turko-Italian War.	As explained under Actuals the increase was partly due to a less rapid development of the credit sales and partly to larger consumption.
Bihar and Orissa	1	1	1	...	...
Madras	1,10,74	1,11,50	1,11,66	The increase (92) was due to larger realizations on account of credit sales in the previous year.	...
Bombay	1,30,01	1,34,00	1,33,13	The increase (3,12) was chiefly due to larger receipts from 'Excise duty on Salt' ([illegible]18) and may be ascribed to trade fluctuations. The actuals under 'Miscellaneous' also included 75 on account of sale-proceeds of buildings and land occupied by the Salt Depot at Ahmedabad.	The decrease (87) was due to an over-estimate under 'Excise duty on Salt' (1,66), and to smaller receipts under 'Sale-proceeds of Goverment Salt' (24) owing to a contraction in the issues of Baragora salt. On the other hand, there was an increase of 1,09 under 'Miscellaneous' arising from the sale of buildings and land lately occupied by the Salt Depot at Ahmedabad and from larger recoveries of 'Bagging and Sewing Charges.'
Total in Rupees	5,00,16	5,10,80	5,16,80		
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 3,334,4	£ 3,405,3	£ 3,445,3		

86. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was an improvement of 16,64, which was contributed by Bengal (11,56), Bombay (3,12), Burma (1,06), and Madras (92).

As compared with the Budget there was an improvement of 6,00, which was the result of an increase in Bengal (9,41) and of a decrease under India (3,34).

IV.—Stamps.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India	6,55	8,05	8,52	The increase (1,97) was chiefly due to the fact that the receipts in Delhi for 1913-14 represented collections for the whole year (3,06) as compared with only six months in 1912-13 (1,45).	The greater part of the increase represented larger receipts from the sale of Vakeels' stamps.
Central Provinces	37,15	37,25	39,39	The increase (2,24) was chiefly due to enhanced receipts under 'Sale of Court-fee Stamps' (1,20) due to a rise in the number of suits of higher values and under 'Sale of General Stamps' (1,09) owing to speculative transactions in the cotton trade.	As under Actuals.
Burma	36,08	37,50	36,19	......	The decrease (1,31) occurred under 'Sale of Court-fee Stamps'.
Assam	13,02	13,40	13,99	The increase is attributed to the immigration into the province of a large number of foreigners, a rise in the value of lands transferred by registered deeds, an increase in the number of mortgage bonds owing to a partial failure of the crops in the Surma Valley, and other causes.	As under Actuals. It was not possible to foresee the partial failure of crops in the Surma Valley which is mainly responsible for the large increase under General Stamps.
Bengal	2,07,44	2,11,0[illegible]	2,19,11	The increase was unusually large and was contributed both by court-fee stamps and non-judicial stamps. Under the former the increase was 6,17 and was due to larger duty paid on probate and letters of administration and to settlement operations. Under the latter the revenue advanced by 5,39 owing principally to exceptional prosperity in the jute trade.	In the Budget provision was made for normal growth. Owing, however, to the special causes stated under Actuals the receipts exceeded anticipations by over 5 lakhs.
Bihar and Orissa	65,88	68,80	67,63	The improvement of 1,75 occurred mainly under 'Sale of General Stamps' (1,14) and 'Court-fee Stamps' (65) and was due to the conduct of settlement operations in some of the districts, the execution of a large number of sale and mortgage deeds, the institution of a large number of rent suits in Balasore, and a large issue of over-printed stamps to the Mayurbhanj State in Cuttack.	An increase of 2,53 under 'Sale of Court-fee Stamps' over the actuals of the previous year was allowed for in the Budget, but of this only 65 were realized. There was, however, an increase of 82 under 'Sale of General Stamps' owing to the causes mentioned under Actuals.

IV.—Stamps—*concld.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1,14,90	1,17,50	1,19,52	The increase occurred chiefly under General Stamps (1,63) and Court-fee Stamps (2,64). The improvement under the latter is attributed mainly to an increase in the number of suits for resumption of rent-free holdings owing to the expiry of limitation in 1913, and also to settlement operations in a few districts. The improvement under General Stamps is attributed to the general advancement of the province.	The causes mentioned under Actuals account for the improvement over the Budget under General Stamps (1,12) and Court-fee Stamps (95).
Punjab	55,24	55,00	56,24	Excluding 1,61 on account of Delhi from the actuals of 1912-13, the increase was 2,61 and was due to the growing tendency to substitute deeds for account book entries in cases of mortgage and sale, to a steady increase in the value of immovable property in certain districts and to the growth of litigation. The failure of Banks is also said to have contributed to the increase.	The increase (1,24) occurred chiefly under 'Sale of General Stamps' and was due partly to normal growth, for which sufficient allowance had not been made in the Budget, and partly to the failure of certain Banks.
North-West Frontier Province.	5,89	5,73	6,67	The increase (78) occurred chiefly under 'Sale of Court-Fee Stamps' (61) and was mainly due to the growth of litigation.	The increase (94) was due partly to no provision having been made in the Budget for normal growth and partly to increased litigation.
Madras	1,36,15	1,42,50	1,41,68	The improvement (5,53) was due chiefly to an increase in litigation, the opening of new courts, the expansion of trade and consequent growth of monetary transactions, and to more transfers of landed property in many districts.	The decrease (82) was due to smaller receipts under 'Sale of Court-Fee stamps.'
Bombay	82,07	83,00	88,80	The increase (6,73) occurred chiefly under 'Sale of Court-Fee Stamps' (5,13) and 'Sale of General Stamps' (1,13) and was due in the former case to increased litigation and in the latter to larger sales of bills of exchange, Foreign Bills and Impressed Stamps.	The increase (5,80) occurred chiefly under 'Sale of Court-Fee Stamps' (5,26) and was due to abnormal issues owing to the large number of suits filed during the year. There were also larger receipts from duty on impressing documents (36) and under 'Miscellaneous' (35) on account of composition of stamp duty on the debentures issued by certain local bodies.
Total in Rupees	7,60,37	7,82,73	7,97,74		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	5,069,1	5,218,2	5,318,3		

87. The improvement of 37,37 as compared with the previous year was contributed more or less by all the Provinces. The more important increases occurred in Bengal (11,67), Bombay (6,73), Madras (5,53), the United Provinces (4,62), the Central Provinces (2,24), India (1,97) and Bihar and Orissa (1,75).

The increase of 15,01 as compared with the Budget occurred chiefly in Bombay (5,80), Bengal (5,11), the Central Provinces (2,14), and the United Provinces (2,02).

V.—Excise.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India	20,27	22,13	22,02	The increase (1,75) was chiefly due to the fact that the actuals for 1913-14 included receipts in Delhi for 12 months as against only 6 months in 1912-13 (1,39), and to increased receipts from auction sales in Bangalore (32).	......
Central Provinces and Berar.	1,06,04	1,10,00	1,16,24	The increase (10,20) occurred chiefly under 'License and Distillery Fees' (9,84) owing to larger receipts from auction sales, the enhancement of the duty, and to an extension of the distillery area.	As under Actuals.
Burma	81,16	82,00	83.43	The improvement (2,27) occurred under 'License and Distillery Fees' (3,35) owing to the general prosperity of the people and an extension of the distillery area to certain districts, and under 'Fines, Confiscations and Miscellaneous' (51) owing to larger issues of confiscated opium to licensees. The above increases were, however, partly counterbalanced by a decrease under "Gain on sale-proceeds of 'Excise opium' (1,55).	As under Actuals.
Assam	48,52	48,75	52,59	The increase (4,07) was due to higher receipts from license fees for the sale of country spirits and opium and to the raising of the duty on ganja.	As under Actuals.
Bengal	1,37,59	1,38,55	1,53,89	The advance (16,30) was mainly due to an increase in the receipts from license fees for the sale of country spirits. In addition, the duty on country spirits was raised in certain districts, the contract supply system was introduced in the Chittagong Division from 1st April 1913, and the duty on ganja was enhanced.	As under Actuals.
Bihar and Orissa	1,03,86	1,05,50	1,12,60	Of the increase of 8,74, 5,41 occurred under 'License and Distillery Fees,' due to the enforcement of unrestricted auction sales in several districts, 1,67 under 'Ganja' owing to an enhancement of the duty and 1,65 under 'Opium' owing to a rise in the treasury price.	As under Actuals.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1,25,95	1,27,00	1,33,04	The increase (7,09) chiefly occurred in the receipts from license fees for country spirits (4,13), opium (48) and other drugs (1,30). The receipts under 'Still-head duty' also improved (84) owing to its enhancement in certain districts.	The Budget was cautiously framed as it was considered that the increase in the previous year had been abnormal. The receipts, however, showed a considerable advance noticeably under country spirits (4,82), opium (57) and duty on hemp drugs (54).
Punjab	70,12	69,50	69,14	Leaving out of account the receipts in 1912-13 in Delhi amounting to about 1,50, there was an increase of 52, which was due mainly to an enhancement of the issue price of excise opium from 1st April 1913.	The receipts from opium decreased by 72 owing chiefly to smaller sales of excise opium in British districts in consequence of hill opium underselling excise opium. On the other hand, there was a small increase of 36 under 'License and Distillery fees.'
North-West Frontier Province.	4,04	3,50	3,50	The decrease was due to an enhancement of the rates of duty from 1st April 1913.	...

V.—Excise—*concld.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Madras	3,31,87	3,48,00	3,65,11	The increase (33,24) occurred chiefly under 'License and Distillery Fees', (30,76), owing to keen competition for arrack (9,62) and toddy (8,88) shops, the number of which was reduced, and an enhancement of the excise duty on country spirits (5,21) and of the tree-tax (4,98) in certain districts. There was also an improvement under opium (1,77), due mainly to the raising of the issue price.	The improvement of 17,11 was made up of increases under license and distillery fees (13,41), opium (2,26), duty on ganja (1,04), and other receipts (40).
Bombay	2,12,27	2,13,00	2,22,59	The increased revenue (10,32) was chiefly realized under 'Still-head duty,' owing to an enhancement of the rates in certain districts and to increased consumption consequent on favourable conditions. There was also an increase from the sales of opium (3,30). Exports of ganja were large, partly to replenish stocks and partly to evade the higher rate of duty which came into force from 1st April 1914 (1,41).	As under Actuals.
Total in Rupees	12,41,69	12,67,93	13,34,15		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	8,277,9	8,452,9	8,894,3		

88. There was an increase of 92,46 as compared with past actuals, which occurred chiefly in Madras (33,24), Bengal (16,30), Bombay (10,32) and the Central Provinces (10.20).

As compared with the Budget there was an improvement of 66,22, nearly one-half of which was contributed by Madras (17,11) and Bengal (15,34), while the balance occurred mainly in Bombay (9,59), Bihar and Orissa (7,10), the Central Provinces (6,24), the United Provinces (6,04), and Assam (3,84).

VI.—Provincial Rates.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against — Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against — Budget, 1913-14.
India	14	15	3	The decrease was due to the restricted export of Malwa opium for the China trade.	As under Actuals.
Assam	9	8	12	The increase was due to an increase in the number of estates taken under the management of the Court of Wards and to the improvement in the income of certain estates.	As under Actuals.
Bengal	32,02	90	1,31	The decrease was due to the surrender to District Boards of the Public Works cess.	The receipts represent the levy of rates for the management of Wards' Estates. The increase was due to the collection of arrears.
Bihar and Orissa	26,50	1,28	1,68	The decrease was due to the surrender to District Boards of the Public Works cess.	The increase was due to the recovery of arrears.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	23,69	1,57	23,66	......	The Budget did not allow for appropriations from Local Rates on account of Rural Police charges for the province of Agra in view of the contemplated introduction of the scheme for improving the resources of Local Boards with effect from 1913-14. But as the scheme was postponed the appropriations continued to be made.
Punjab	36	30	20	Nothing on account of Wards cess was realized in 1913-14 in the districts of Rawalpindi, Ferozepore and Attock.	As under Actuals.
North-West Frontier Province.	2	3	3	......	
Total in Rupees	82,82	4,31	27,03		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	552,1	28,7	180,2		

89. The large falling off of 55,79 as compared with the actuals for 1912-13 was chiefly due to the surrender of the Public Works cess to the District Boards in Bengal (30,71) and Bihar and Orissa (24,82) with effect from 1913-14.

The improvement of 22,72 as compared with the Budget occurred principally in the United Provinces (22,09).

VII.—Custom .

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against — Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India . . .	37	32	37	...	The increase took place in Ajmer and was due to a larger outturn by mills.
Central Provinces .	2,72	2,60	3,01	..	..
Burma . . .	1,91,15	1,74,40	1,86,43	The decrease (4,72) was mainly due to smaller receipts under 'Sea Customs—Exports' (14,02) on account of smaller shipments of rice to foreign countries owing to a larger demand from India. This was partly counterbalanced by an improvement under 'Sea Customs—Imports' (9,58) especially under the heads—Cotton Manufactures (2,88), Spirits and Liquours (2,41), Manufactured Articles (2,07), Metals, Bullion, etc., (1,21), and Articles of food and drink (77).	The improvement (12,03) resulted from larger receipts under 'Sea Customs—Imports' (13,14) mainly under the heads—Cotton Manufactures (4,51), Spirits and Liqueurs (3,33), Manufactured Articles (3,23), and Metals, Bullion, etc. (1,69).
Bengal . .	3,19,51	3,11,98	3,4[illegible],60	The bulk of the total increase of 29,09 was obtained from the import duty on Sugar (10,30), Metals excluding silver (7,71), Manufactured articles (5,41), Spirits and Liquours (4,31), Cotton manufactures (3,07), Petroleum (3,06), and Silver (2,10). There was, however, a decrease under 'Export duty on rice' (8,24) in consequence of a shortage in the Indian crop which affected the export to Ceylon and other places.	The increase (36,62) was chiefly due to enhanced receipts under Sugar (9,45), Metals excluding Silver (8,09), Cotton manufactures (5,83), Petroleum (5,71), Manufactured articles (5,15), Spirits and Liqueurs (4,64) and Silver (1,13). There was, however, a decrease of 5,03 under 'Export duty on rice' which resulted from the shortage of the Indian crop referred to under Actuals.
Bihar and Orissa .	1,34	1,13	1,14	The decrease (20) was due to a smaller outturn of rice in the districts of Cuttack and Balasore, which led to an increase in price and a consequent reduction in exports.	...
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1,77	1,70	2,23	The improvement was due to the receipts for the first time of excise duty from a certain Company in Agra including an extra credit of 19 in respect of the previous year, and to an increase in loom power in the Cawnpore mills.	As under Actuals.

VII.—Customs—*concld.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	LOCAL ACCOUNT OFFICER'S REVIEW OF ACTUALS AGAINST	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Punjab . . .	16	14	18	The increase was due to the opening of a new spinning and weaving mill at Bhiwani in the Hissar district.	The Budget did not provide for the income from the new mill at Bhiwani.
Madras . . .	80,41	83,61	91,22	The increase of 10,81 occurred chiefly under 'Sea Customs' and represented enhanced receipts from import duties (8,78), mainly under 'Cotton manufactures' (4,81), 'Metals excluding silver bullion and coin' (1,87), 'Manufactured articles' (1,06) and 'Spirits and liquours' (99), as well as an advance in export duties (2,24) resulting from larger shipments of rice to Ceylon and Mauritius.	The increase (7,61) occurred under 'Sea Customs' (7,09), of which 5,39 represented enhanced receipts from import duties mainly under 'Cotton manufactures' (3.66), and 'Metals excluding silver bullion and coin' (1;92), 'Spirits and liqueurs' (81), 'Sugar' (47), 'Articles of food and drink' (41), 'Manufactured articles' (38) and 'Military stores' (27). These were partly counterbalanced by a fall of 2,66 under 'Petroleum.' Export duties also showed an advance of 2,30, which was due to larger shipments of rice to Ceylon and Mauritius.
Bombay . . .	4,82,16	4,53,54	5,00,55	The increase of 18,39, was chiefly the net result of an improvement of 18,22 under 'Sea Customs—Imports', of 1,44 under 'Sea Customs—Exports' and of 1,00 under 'Miscellaneous,' and of a falling off of 2,60 under 'Excise Duty on Cotton Manufactures.' The enhanced receipts from imports were mainly due to heavy imports of Sugar, Cotton manufactures, Metals and manufactures of metals, and Manufactured articles.	Of the total improvement of 47,01, import duties alone were responsible for 45,94. Larger imports of silver accounted for 18,36 and were caused by speculative transactions. The expansion of the import trade in the more important commodities also caused increases under other heads. Sugar, Cotton manufactures, Metals and manufactures of metals and Manufactured articles showed the highest figures on record and exceeded the estimate by 10,90, 8,74, 11,09 and 3,27 respectively. The increase was, however, partially counterbalanced by a falling off in the imports of 'Articles of food and drink,' 'Chemicals' and 'Raw materials.' There was also a smaller increase under 'Sea Customs—Exports' (1,64). On the other hand, there was a decrease of 1,87 under 'Excise duty on cotton manufactures.'
Total in Rupees .	10,79,59	10,29,42	11,33,73		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	7,197,2	6,862,8	7,558,2		

90. There was an improvement of 54,14 as compared with the previous year, which occurred chiefly in Bengal (29,09), Bombay (18,39) and Madras (10,81), while there was a decrease of 4,72 in Burma.

As compared with the Budget there was an improvement of 1,04,31, which was contributed more or less by all the provinces. The more important increases occurred in Bombay (47,01), Bengal (36,62), Burma, (12,03), and Madras (7,61).

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India . . .	25,16	26,01	26,39	The actuals for 1913-14 included 1,04 on account of ordinary collections in Delhi as against 78 in 1912-13. The receipts from the Military Department also increased by 16.	The Budget was based on actuals of previous years.
Central Provinces .	7,41	7,70	8,63	The large increase was due partly to revised methods of assessment and partly to the prosperous condition of the people.	As under Actuals.
Burma . . .	19,80	19,67	22,91	The increase mainly occurred under 'Ordinary Collections' (5,05) owing to good trade conditions.	As under Actuals.
Assam . . .	4,02	4,50	4,27	The increase represented normal growth.	The Budget was too high.
Bengal . . .	55,52	56,00	66,38	The increase of nearly 11 lakhs was unusually large and was caused by favourable trade conditions. Calcutta alone contributed 90 per cent of the total increase.	In view of the large receipts in 1912-13 it was not expected that there would be so great an advance.
Bihar and Orissa .	13,26	13,84	13,85	The increase was due to more careful assessment and to expansion of trade and general prosperity.	......
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	25,20	25,71	26,81	The improvement in excess of the normal annual growth of half a lakh is mainly attributable to the increased profits of the Bengal and North-Western and Rohilkund and Kumaon Railways and of the Cawnpore Mills as well as to reassessments in certain districts.	As under Actuals.
Punjab . . .	16,90	16,22	17,20	Allowing for the fact that the actuals for 1912-13 included about 60 on account of Delhi, the improvement was 90 and was somewhat in excess of the normal growth of 70.	The increase was mainly due to the fact that insufficient provision had been made in the Budget for normal growth.
North-West Frontier Province.	1,45	1,48	1,53	......	......
Madras . . .	34,82	35,51	37,48	The increase was due to early assessment and prompt collections in several districts, and to more careful enquiries on the part of assessing officers.	As under Actuals.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes—*concld.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Bombay . . .	57,82	57,08	67,09	The increase (9,27) was mainly due to enhanced receipts from the tax (a) on the profits of companies (3,96) arising from the fact that the year 1912, the accounts of which formed the basis of assessment in 1913-14, was an exceptionally good year for mill and allied industries and (b) on 'other sources of income' (4,42) resulting from an improvement in trade and more accurate assessments.	The Budget was based on an underestimate. The large increase was due partly to the improvement in the method of collection and partly to good trade conditions.
Total in Rupees	2,61,36	2,63,72	2,92,54		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	1,742,4	1,758,2	1,950,3		

91. The receipts of the year exceeded the actuals for 1912-13 by 31,18. All the provinces contributed more or less to this improvement, which was mainly due to better trade conditions. The largest increases occurred in Bengal (10,86) and Bombay (9,27).

The improvement over the Budget was 28,82 and was contributed by all the provinces, except Assam, where there was a small falling off. The largest increases occurred in Bengal (10,38) and Bombay (10,01).

IX.—Forest.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India	8,09	8,00	8,46	The improvement was due to larger receipts in the Coorg Forest Division as the result of a larger quantity of timber sold.	As under Actuals. Better prices were also obtained for sandal-wood.
Central Provinces	31,72	29,00	31,86		The increase was partly due to the Budget having been fixed low and partly to better prices obtained for timber and other produce.
Burma	1,10,08	1,09,15	1,15,72	The increase (5,64), was due to increased extraction of timber by lessees and licensees and to a favourable floating season.	As under Actuals. The variations were increases of 7,66 under 'Timber and other produce removed from the forest by consumers or purchasers,' of 2,33 under 'Other receipts' and of 50 under e 'Kheddah Department,' while ader 'Timber and other produ removed from the forest by G ernment agency' there was a erease of 3,92.
Assam	11,42	12,35	10,98	The decrease (44) was due to the remission of royalty on tea, floods in the Surma Valley, a falling off of revenue from rubber imported from the Abor and Mishmi countries, and to smaller receipts from certain quarries.	As under Actuals.
Bengal	16,01	14,00	16,16	A contraction of revenue by 90, owing to the substitution of the contract system for departmental working in Buxa, was more than counterbalanced by better prices realized in the timber market.	The increase (2,16) was due to the high prices ruling in the timber market.
Bihar and Orissa	4,39	4,82	4,92	The increase (53) was due to the expansion of work by the Bengal Timber Trading Company and to favourable prices in Sambalpur.	As under Act als.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	35,44	30,25	37,13	The improvement (1,69) appeared under 'Timber' and was chiefly due to good auction sales.	As under Actuals.
Panjab	12,39	13,29	13,55	The increase (1,16) was due to a change in the manner of working certain forest properties, to better prices realized for certain produce, to larger sales of trees in some districts, and to the realization of outstandings.	
North-West Frontier Province.	2,37	2,11	2,67	The increase (30) resulted mainly from the sale of standing trees.	The receipts from the sale of trees were underestimated in the Budget.
Madras	41,12	40,00	42,00	The increase (88) was mainly due to the extension of the contract system.	As under Actuals.

IX.—Forest—*concld.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Bombay	49,92	41,50	51,03	Excluding the receipts on account of the sale of grass in connection with the famine, which amounted to 78 in 1913-14 as against 4,80 in 1912-13, the revenue showed an advance of 5,13 over that of 1912-13. The increase was due to large sales of timber and trees.	Excluding the special receipts referred to under Actuals, which amounted to 78 against an estimate of 1,50, there was an improvement of 10,25. This was due to the cause mentioned under Actuals.
Total in Rupees	3,22,95	3,04,47	3,34,48		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	2,153,0	2,029,8	2,229,9		

92. There was an improvement of 11,53 over the actuals of the previous year, which was contributed more or less by all the provinces, except Assam, where there was a slight falling off. The larger increases occurred in Burma (5,64), the United Provinces (1,69), the Punjab (1,16) and Bombay (1,11).

The increase of 30,01 over the Budget occurred mainly in Bombay (9,53), the United Provinces (6,88), Burma (6,57), the Central Provinces (2,86), Bengal (2,16) and Madras (2,00).

X.—Registration.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India . . .	40	48	51	The figures for 1913-14 included 23 on account of Delhi as compared with 10 for 6 months in 1912-13.	......
Central Provinces .	3,90	3,70	4,18	The increase was the result of a good harvest, the registration of documents of higher value and of a rise in the value of land.	The increase was due to the causes described under Actuals.
Burma . . .	2,26	2,21	2,48	The improvement was chiefly due to agricultural prosperity.	The increase was due to agricultural prosperity, which caused an unexpected increase in the number of transactions affecting land and consequently in registration fees.
Assam . . .	93	93	1,09	The increase was due to the expansion of general registration business in the Assam Valley and the registration of a large number of sale and mortgage deeds in Sylhet and Cachar owing to a partial failure of crops and the high price of food-grains. Registration of a large number of companies also contributed to the increase.	The Budget was framed strictly with reference to past Actuals. The increase was due to the causes mentioned under Actuals.
Bengal . . .	18,23	19,00	20,16	The improvement (1,93) was much in excess of the normal growth and was caused by favourable economic conditions.	An allowance for normal growth was made in the Budget, but the favourable economic conditions of the year led to a greater demand for registration than was anticipated.
Bihar and Orissa .	5,71	5,90	6,29	The increase (58) was mainly due to the registration of a larger number of documents in Champaran and Purnea districts, enhanced rents, the reclamation of waste lands, and to briskness in the jute trade.	As under Actuals.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	6,54	6,40	7,05	The increase (51) was chiefly due to the enhanced registration fees on documents above R1,000 in value having effect during the whole of the year under report as against a part only of the previous year.	The increase (65) was chiefly due to enhanced receipts from 'Fees for registering documents' (56). The Budget did not fully foresee the effect of the raising of the scale of registration fees on certain documents.
Punjab . . .	3,51	3,25	3,77	......	The Budget was underestimated.
North-West Frontier Province.	41	42	45	......	......
Madras . . .	22,58	23,50	23,58	The increase (1,00) was chiefly due to the registration of a larger number of documents of high value and of companies with large capital.	......
Bombay . . .	7,83	8,00	8,28	Although the number of registrations did not show any marked rise, receipts increased owing to the greater value of properties dealt with.	The Budget provided only for a small increase.
Total in Rupees .	72,30	73,79	77,84		
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 482,0	£ 491,9	£ 519,0		

93. The receipts of the year exceeded those for 1912-13 by 5,54. All the provinces contributed to some extent to this improvement, which was mainly due to favourable economic conditions. The largest increases took place in Bengal and Madras, which were responsible for 1,93 and 1,00 respectively.

The improvement of 4,05, as compared with the Budget, was most marked in Bengal (1,16).

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India	20,69	19,92	19,61	The falling off (1,08) was chiefly due to an advance payment of 80 by the Bhopal Durbar in 1912-13, and to a decrease of 13 under succession fees owing to the gradual closing of old accounts.	The decrease (31) was due mainly to the postponement of the tribute payable by the Bundi State.
Central Provinces	2,38	2,39	2,43	......	......
Burma	4,54	4,54	4,54	......	......
Assam	50	50	50	......	......
Bengal	68	68	68	......	......
Bihar and Orissa	85	86	85	......	......
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	3,29	3,21	3,21	......	......
Punjab	1,42	1,44	1,45	......	......
Madras	44,96	44,97	44,97	......	......
Bombay	14,22	14,07	14,29	......	......
Total in Rupees	93,53	92,58	92,53		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	623,5	617,2	616,9		

94. The decrease (1,00) as compared with the actuals of the previous year was chiefly due to the advance payment of 80 by the Bhopal Durbar in 1912-13. The variation from the Budget was small.

XII.—Interest.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India	76,78	77,68	79,23	The increase (2,45) was due chiefly to increased receipts from the Bengal Nagpur Railway on account of interest on overdrawn capital.	Increased receipts from the Railway Companies on account of interest on overdrawn capital and larger receipts on account of interest on certain investments by the Comptroller-General contributed to the improvement (1,55).
Central Provinces	1,80	1,81	1,82	......	
Burma	1,51	1,48	1,43	......	
Assam	13	47	24	The increase was due to the issue of a large amount in loans to agriculturists in the Lushai Hills in 1910 and 1911.	A large amount of interest remained unrealized at the close of the year from agriculturists in the Lushai Hills.
Bengal	17,12	16,78	16,25	The decrease (87) was mainly due to smaller recoveries from two notabilities (33), smaller interest on agricultural loans (25) which are being gradually repaid, and smaller interest on drainage and embankment advances (12).	The decrease (53) was chiefly caused by the remission of interest due from a notability (25) and by smaller advances than anticipated to local authorities (15).
Bihar and Orissa	2,89	1,94	2,23	The decrease (66) was mainly due to larger repayments of loans and advances by cultivators, and to the payment of interest on the arrear Public Works cess to the District Funds from the 1st April 1913.	The increase was due to the recovery of arrears.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	14,09	11,72	11,56	The actuals for 1912-13 included larger receipts from interest on loans to agricultural classes (2,20).	
Punjab	3,03	2,58	2,75	The accounts for 1912-13 included 28 on account of interest on loans to the Delhi Municipality and Mirja Suriya Jah, which have been transferred to the books of the Comptroller, India Treasuries.	The increase was accounted for by increased receipts in the Lyallpur district from interest on the unpaid portion of the purchase money of waste lands.
North-West Frontier Province.	21	21	29	The increase is attributed to large advances having been made to cultivators in 1912-13.	As under Actuals.
Madras	9,68	9,92	10,08	Payment of interest by the Madras Port Trust on the sum of 12 lakhs taken by it in 1913-14 out of the sanctioned loan of 50 lakhs, and larger realizations of interest from the Negapatam Municipality and for loans under the Land Improvement Act accounted for the improvement.	......

XII.—Interest—*concld.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Bombay . . .	23,69	28,03	29,03	The increase (5,34) was chiefly due to an improvement under 'Provincial Loans and Advances' (3,69) in consequence of recoveries which were postponed owing to the effects of the past famine in Gujarat and Kathiawar, the provincialization of Imperial loans, the capitalization of the interest due on 31st March 1913 as a part of this scheme, and of recoveries of interest on arrears of tributes from Native States in Kathiawar.	Out of the increase of 1,00, 82 occurred under Imperial and was chiefly due to the scheme for the provincialization of Imperial Loans.
Total in Rupees .	1,50,93	1,52,57	1,54,91		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	1,006,2	1,017,1	1,032,7		
England . . .	467,5	270,2	319,4	......	The rates of interest on short loans were higher than was estimated. There was also an increase of 18,4 in the interest received on advances to the Imperial Bank of Persia.
TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND.	1,473,7	1,287,3	1,352,1		

95. In the Indian section of the accounts there was an increase of 3,98 as compared with past actuals which occurred in Bombay (5,34) and India (2,45), while there was a decrease in the United Provinces (2,53).

The increase of 2,34 over the Budget occurred mainly in India (1,55), and Bombay (1,00).

XIII—Post Office.

Minor Heads.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Postage realised in cash.	14,53	14,50	13,64	......	The receipts under this head fluctuate. The Budget was based on the actuals of the previous year.
Gross sale of postage and unified stamps—					
Ordinary	3,70,63	3,81,00	3,87,27	.....	The growth of revenue under these heads exceeded what was provided for in the Budget and was due to the general prosperity of the country.
Service	53,68	55,00	56,58		
Total	4,24,31	4,36,00	4,43,85		
Deduct—					
Civil Department share.	*19,01*	*19,01*	*19,01*	......	......
Telegraph Department share.	*1,37,05*	*1,36,50*	*1,37,06*	.. ...	......
Payments made by India in respect of correspondence and parcels exchanged between it and other countries.	*2,25*	*2,25*	*3,28*	......	The increase resulted from the payment of arrear transit charges to Russia and Japan which were not provided for in the Budget.
Total	*1,58,31*	*1,57,76*	*1,59,35*		
Post Office share of sale of postage and unified stamps.	2,66,00	2,78,24	2,84,50		
Passenger service receipts.	19	....	..	The service has been abolished.	......
Money Order receipts	56,80	59,50	61,03	The increase was due to the general prosperity of the country.	As under Actuals.
British Postal Order receipts.	17	18	40	The increase was due to an adjustment in respect of outstanding Postal orders supplied to India during the years 1904 to 1907.	As under Actuals. No provision was made in the Budget for this.
Fees and petty receipts.	1,68	1,70	1,96	......	The budget was framed on the basis of past actuals. The increase was chiefly under 'Other Items.'
Total in Rupees	3,39,37	3,54,12	3,61,53		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	2,262,5	2,360,8	2,410,2		

96. The increase (22,16) over the actuals for 1912-13 was mainly due to a prosperous year and improved trade conditions. The growth of Postal business in 1913-14 exceeded the Budget anticipation, the revenue being 7,41 above the estimate.

XIV.—Telegraph.

Minor Heads.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
INDIAN :—					
Message Revenue	1,07,17	1,15,45	1,15,49	......	......
Miscellaneous Revenue	43,22	37,50	37,87	......	The increase (37) was mainly due to larger receipts from rent of telephones.
TOTAL	1,50,39	1,52,95	1,53,36		
INDO-EUROPEAN :—					
Message Revenue	24,59	24,85	23,90	......	The decrease (95) was due to less transit message receipts from the Indian Telegraph Department and to smaller cash collections principally in the Persian Section. There was a diversion of traffic to the Eastern Telegraph Company's lines owing to occasional interruptions on the Indo-European route.
Miscellaneous Revenue.	21	21	27	......	......
TOTAL	24,80	25,06	24,17		
Total in Rupees	1,75,19	1,78,01	1,77,53		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in sterling	1,168,0	1,186,8	1,183,5		
England	6,2	5,0	4,8		
TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND.	1,174,2	1,191,8	1,188,3		

97. The receipts of 1913-14 show an apparent increase of 2,34 over those of 1912-13. The latter, however, included a special item of about 6,00 representing the rent of railway wires, etc., for an additional quarter adjusted in 1912-13 consequent on the adoption of the financial year by Railways. Excluding this, the real increase in revenue was about 8,34.

As compared with the Budget, there was a decrease of 48, which was chiefly due to the diversion of traffic to the Eastern Telegraph Company's lines owing to interruptions on the Indo-European route.

XV.—Mint.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India	25,55	10,42	18,45	There were large profits in 1912-13 from the issue for circulation of bronze coins; the seignorage on the gross profit from the coinage of rupees was also high.	No provision was made in the Budget for seignorage on the gross profit from the coinage of rupees. There were also receipts from the recoinage of Murshidabad coins.
Bombay	47,56	25,67	32,52	During 1913-14 the coinage of new rupees was undertaken on a smaller scale. The demand for British dollars and for nickel coins was also smaller.	The increase of 6,85 was the result of the coinage of new rupees, which was not anticipated when the Budget was framed. It was, however, partially counterbalanced by a smaller demand for British dollars (4,26) and for nickel coins (38).
Total Rupees	73,11	36,09	50,97		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	487,4	240,6	339,7		
England	...	...	1		
Total including England.	487,4	240,6	339,8		

98. The decrease of 22,14 as compared with the previous year was due to the coinage of rupees on a smaller scale (11,72), smaller profits on the issue for circulation of bronze and nickel coins (7,53), and to a smaller demand for the coinage of dollars (2,34).

As compared with the Budget, there was an improvement of 14,88, which was due to the coinage of new rupees for which no provision had been made in the Budget (20,51). There were, however, smaller issues of bronze coins (2,40) and a falling off in the demand for dollars (4,26).

XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13	Budget, 1913-14.
India	1,11	1,51	1,43	The improvement was due to increased receipts on account of Magisterial fines and Administrator-General's fees.	......
Central Provinces	2,35	2,12	2,89	Unusually large receipts under 'Magisterial fines' (47) mainly accounted for the increase.	As under Actuals.
Burma	6,48	6,03	6,84	The increase (36) was mainly due to an improvement in receipts under 'General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures' (27).	As under Actuals.
Assam	1,16	1,25	1,26	......	......
Bengal	8,15	7,65	8,43	The increase represented the usual growth of 'Magisterial fines.'	Receipts from 'Magisterial fines' were underestimated.
Bihar and Orissa	2,80	2,83	2,70	In 1912-13 the receipts from 'Magisterial fines' were unusually high.	The estimate framed with reference to high actuals in 1912-13 was not fully realised.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	6,80	6,69	6,77	......	......
Punjab	4,88	4,63	5,54	The increase (66) was chiefly due to larger receipts under the head 'Magisterial Fines' (57).	The increase (91) was chiefly due to larger receipts under 'General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures' (86).
North-West Frontier Province.	1,13	1,11	1,45	The receipts are of a fluctuating nature.	As under Actuals.
Madras	10,64	9,95	10,95	The increase was due to larger receipts under 'Magisterial Fines.'	The increase (1,00) was due to higher receipts under 'High Court—Translation and Printing fees' (30) and under 'Magisterial fines' (77). No provision was made in the Budget for normal growth.
Bombay	7,32	7,15	7,81	The bulk of the increase was due to increased receipts under 'Magisterial Fines.'	As under Actuals.
Total in Rupees	52,81	50,92	56,07		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	352,1	339,5	373,8		

99. The receipts under this head are of a fluctuating nature. There was an improvement of 3,26 over the actuals of the previous year and of 5,15 over the Budget. The variations occurred chiefly in the Central Provinces, Bengal, the Punjab, Madras and Bombay.

XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India	3,62	3,69	4,36	The increase was due chiefly to increased receipts in Delhi and the convict settlement at Port Blair.	As under Actuals.
Central Provinces	2,31	2,30	2,81	Large supplies of Jail manufactured articles to the Police and the Supply and Transport Departments accounted for the increase.	As under Actuals.
Burma	4,59	4,58	4,93	The increase (34) occurred under 'Jails' (14) owing to larger receipts for hire of convicts and under 'Jail manufactures' (20) on account of higher prices of Jail-made articles.	There were larger receipts under 'Jails' (18) and under 'Jail manufactures' (17) which were due to the causes mentioned under Actuals.
Assam	80	94	92	There was a reduction in receipts in 1912-13 owing to the release of prisoners in connection with the Coronation and to the employment of prisoners on the manufacture of articles required by the jails.	......
Bengal	7,03	6,59	6,72	The decrease was due to a smaller demand for jail manufactures by other Departments	......
Bihar and Orissa	6,44	5,25	7,26	The increase was due to large indents for blankets from the Military Department.	As under Actuals.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	3,67	3,55	3,73	......	The receipts from the sale of Jail manufactures exceeded expectations by 16.
Punjab	3,25	3,10	3,94	The increase (69) was due to an improvement under 'Jail manufactures' (92) as a result of a greater demand for jail-made articles by public offices and the employment of a larger number of prisoners on intramural industries owing to an increase in the jail population. There was, however, a decrease under 'Jails' (22) due to the closure of the convict camp at Montgomery.	The increase (84) occurred under 'Jail manufactures' under which head the Budget allowed for the normal growth of income indicated by past actuals, while the actual realizations largely exceeded expectations as explained under Actuals.
North-West Frontier Province.	26	25	33	The increase is attributed to a greater demand for jail-made articles by public offices.	As under Actuals.
Madras	5,49	4,90	5,45	...	There was an underestimate in the Budget.
Bombay	3,05	2,50	2,82	The actuals for 1912-13 included 30 on account of arrear adjustment under 'Hire of Convicts.'	As under Actuals.
Total in Rupees	40,51	37,65	43,27		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	270,0	251,0	288,5		

100. There was an improvement of 2,76 over the actuals of the previous year and of 5,62 over the Budget. In both cases there were larger receipts in Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, India, and the Central Provinces.

XVII.—Police.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India	36	41	38	......	
Central Provinces	26	30	26	......	The decrease was nominal, as recoveries from Railways on account of contribution for pension, which were hitherto taken under this head, are now deducted from charges.
Burma	4,98	4,75	4,62	The decrease (36) resulted from smaller receipts under Police supplied to Public Departments, etc.	As under Actuals.
Assam	1,08	1,14	1,22	The increase was mainly due to larger recoveries on account of clothing and rations from Military Police Sepoys deputed to the North-East Frontier.	As under Actuals.
Bengal	2,39	1,62	1,57	The decrease (82) was mainly due to smaller recoveries on account of punitive police owing to their withdrawal from several districts.	Recoveries for punitive police were less than the Budget figure by 21, whereas recoveries for police supplied to private parties and receipts under the Motor Cycles Act showed an increase.
Bihar and Orissa	54	46	46	There were special arrear collections in 1912-13.	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	97	81	1,02	......	Owing to the postponement of the proposed conversion of the Town Police into Constabulary the contributions from town funds for police charges continued to be recovered in the year under report. This together with higher receipts from license fees for stage carriages and for storage of petroleum accounted for the variation from the Budget.
Punjab	1,98	1,77	2,01	......	The Budget for recoveries on account of punitive police was somewhat underestimated.
North-West Frontier Province.	31	23	21	The decrease occurred chiefly in recoveries on account of punitive police.	
Madras	5,00	4,76	4,88		
Bombay	2,46	2,35	2,89	The increase was chiefly due to receipts on account of additional police entertained at the cost of the people, recovery of arrears on account of the moiety of the up-keep of the Karachi Harbour Police steam launch, larger contributions for Special Police in Kathiawar, and increased value of Ordnance stores returned by the Police Department.	As under Actuals.
Total in Rupees	20,33	18,60	19,55		
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 135,6	£ 124,0	£ 130,3		

101. As compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 78, which occurred mainly in Bengal (82) and Burma (36), while there was an increase in Bombay (43).

As compared with the Budget, there was an improvement of 95, which was chiefly contributed by Bombay (54), the Punjab (27), and the United Provinces (21).

XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Burma . . .	4,96	4,98	5,19	The increase resulted mainly from larger receipts from coast light dues.	As under Actuals.
Bengal . . .	17,52	18,00	16,77	The decrease was almost wholly due to smaller pilotage receipts owing to a reduction in the number of inward vessels.	Provision for normal growth was made in the Budget. Owing, however, to the cause mentioned under Actuals there was a large falling-off under pilotage receipts.
Bombay . .	1,03	1,00	1,08	The improvement was due to increased activity in the shipping trade of the Bombay, Aden and Karachi ports.	As under Actuals.
Total in Rupees .	23,51	23,98	23,04		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	156,7	159,9	153,6		

102. There was a decline of 47 as compared with the previous year's actuals and of 94 as compared with the Budget, owing to smaller pilotage receipts in Bengal.

XIX.—Education.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India	51	59	75	The improvement was due to larger receipts in Ajmer, Delhi and Coorg.	As under Actuals.
Central Provinces	2,00	2,15	2,04	......	The decrease was due to the provincialization of the Morris College, Nagpur, not being carried out in 1913-14.
Burma	2,40	2,50	2,89	The increase (49) was mainly due to larger receipts under 'Fees, Schools, General,' (37) owing to the transfer of certain municipal schools to Government.	The improvement (39) resulted chiefly from larger receipts under 'Fees, Schools, General' (25) and under 'Fees, Government Colleges, General,' (9), both being due to the causes mentioned under Actuals.
Assam	1,14	1,10	1,35	The improvement (21) was due to an increase of students in Government institutions and the Provincialization of certain High Schools.	As under Actuals.
Bengal	7,78	7,51	8,11	The increase (33) was fairly normal.	Sufficient allowance was not made in the Budget for normal growth.
Bihar and Orissa	2,31	2,49	2,70	The increase (39) was mainly due to the standardisation of fee rates in Government High Schools and an increase in the number attending schools and colleges.	As under Actuals.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	5,12	5,47	6,09	The increase (97) was to a great extent due to higher receipts from Government High schools including Boarding Houses, consequent on an enhancement of fees and larger attendance, and from the Workshop and Photo and Lithographic Department of the Roorkee College. There was also a special receipt of 20 on account of the refund of a grant-in-aid given in 1912-13.	The special receipt of 20 on account of the refund of a grant-in-aid and higher receipts from the Photo and Lithographic Department of the Roorkee College (18) and from Zila Schools (15) were mainly responsible for the increase (62).
Punjab	4,38	4,64	4,49	The increase was due to the provincialization of the Lawrence School at Murree during the year under report.	The decrease was due to the fact that the Lawrence School at Murree was not provincialized until late in the year.
North-West Frontier Province.	1	...	13	The increase represented fees from Municipal High Schools which were provincialized with effect from 1st September 1913.	As under Actuals.
Madras	2,96	2,82	3,11	The increase (15) was due to larger receipts from 'Government Colleges—General,' (23).	The improvement (29) was chie[illegible] due to larger receipts from 'G[illegible]ernment Colleges—General' ([illegible] and 'Government Colleges—P[illegible]fessional' (4).

XIX.—Education—*concld.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Bombay . . .	5,31	5,84	5,53	The actuals for 1913-14 included fees for the Gujarat College for the whole year as against those for one term only in 1912-13. The increase was also due to the opening of the College of Commerce in Bombay from October 1913, an improvement in the number of pupils in schools, and an increase in the number of candidates for the School Final and Cambridge Local Examinations. On the other hand, the actuals of 1912-13 included 31 on account of the cash balance of the Gujarat College which was credited to Government after the institution was taken over by Government.	The improvement was due mainly to larger receipts from fees at the College of Commerce and the Engineering College.
Total in Rupees .	33,92	34,61	37,19		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	226,1	230,7	247,9		

103. As compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an improvement of 3,27, which was contributed more or less by all the provinces.

The improvement over the Budget (2,58) was shared by all the provinces, except the Central Provinces and the Punjab where there were small decreases.

XX.—Medical.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India	7	10	9	......	......
Central Provinces	20	19	17	......	......
Burma	1,12	1,14	1,04	......	......
Assam	19	20	24	The increase was due to the recovery of service payments made in previous years.	As under Actuals.
Bengal	4,27	3,76	4,20	Excluding a special contribution of 50 in 1912-13 from the Indian Research Fund, the increase amounted to 43 and was caused by an expansion in the sale of quinine (26) and by larger receipts of fees in medical institutions and hospitals (16).	The increase (44) was mainly due to larger sales of quinine than was anticipated.
Bihar and Orissa	16	20	14	......	The receipts anticipated from the sale of quinine and from contributions from local bodies were not fully realized.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	55	1,00	73	The receipts of the newly established Medical College at Lucknow and those from the sale of lymph are growing—the latter owing to the gradual replacement of arm-to-arm vaccination by calf lymph vaccination.	The Budget provided for the recovery of 35 from municipalities as contribution towards the pay of the special Health Officers, who were to be paid from Provincial revenues direct. The scheme was not, however introduced in the year under report and the Health Officers continued to be paid by the local bodies, the Local Government paying its share of the charge in the shape of grants-in-aid. The decrease of 35 thus caused was partly counterbalanced by higher receipts from the Medical College, Lucknow, and from the sale of lymph.
Punjab	91	54	65	There was a special receipt in 1912-13 on account of a contribution of 35 from the Indian Research Fund in aid of malaria investigations.	Higher receipts from the sale of vaccine lymph and from paying patients at the Lunatic Asylum accounted for the increase (11).
Madras	1,54	1,26	1,92	The improvement (38) was due mainly to a larger contribution from the Indian Research Fund for anti-malarial operations.	The increase (66) was due mainly to a special receipt of 59 from the Indian Research Fund for anti-malarial operations for which the Budget did not provide.

XX.—Medical—*concld.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Bombay . . .	3,25	2,55	2,78	The actuals for 1912-13 included a special item of 71 on account of grants made by the Indian Research Fund for anti-malarial measures. Excluding this item, the actuals of 1913-14 were better by 24 than those of the previous year. The improvement was mainly due to increased fee receipts at the Grant Medical College owing to revised University regulations.	The increase (23) included larger receipts from paying patients in hospitals (12) and on account of fees at the Grant Medical College (11).
Total in Rupees .	12,26	10,94	11,96		
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 81,7	£ 72,9	£ 79,7		
England . . .	8	7	7		
TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND.	82,5	73,6	80,4		

104. The decline as compared with the actuals of 1912-13 (30) occurred chiefly in Bombay (47) and the Punjab (26), while there was an increase in Madras (38).

As compared with the Budget, there was an improvement of 1,02, which occurred mainly in Madras (66), Bengal (44), and Bombay (23), while there was a decrease in the United Provinces (27).

XXI.—Scientific and Other Minor Departments.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India . . .	2,33	1,74	2,73	The improvement (40) was due chiefly to a larger sale of Survey maps and instruments and to increased receipts of the Meteorological Department, the X-ray Institute at Dehra Dun, and the Geological Survey Department.	As under Actuals. The improvement was also helped by an increase in the sale of serum, larger receipts at the Agricultural Institute at Pusa and by the recovery of arrear receipts by the Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktesar.
Central Provinces .	1,16	1,32	1,43	The improvement (27) was due mainly to increased receipts from Experimental and Dairy Farms.	The increase (11) was partly due to better garden crops and partly to an increase in the number of exhibitions and fairs held during the year.
Burma . . .	9	15	14	The increase resulted from larger receipts from the Mandalay Experimental farm (6).	.....
Assam . .	21	24	19	A fall in receipts under 'Inland Labour Transport Fees' on account of a reduction in the immigration of contract coolies accounted for the decrease.	The fall in receipts under 'Inland Labour Transport Fees' were not foreseen.
Bengal . . .	2,18	2,26	2,78	The increase was chiefly due to the supply of quinine to the Punjab having largely exceeded that of the previous year.	As under Actuals.
Bihar and Orissa .	26	34	25	...	The increase anticipated under 'Agricultural Receipts' was not realized owing to a smaller number of new admissions at the Sabour Agricultural College (5) and a partial failure of crops at the Sabour and Bankipur Farms (3).
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1,56	1,63	2,09	The increase was mainly due to larger 'Agricultural Receipts' (26), owing to the development of seed farms and other agricultural institutions, and to higher receipts from 'Public Exhibitions and Fairs' (11).	The causes mentioned under Actuals accounted to the extent of 28 for the improvement over the Budget. There were also higher receipts from the Botanical Gardens at Saharanpur and from Boiler Inspection fees.
Punjab . . .	1,97	1,99	2,18	...	......
North-West Frontier Province.	1	6	2	...	The Budget provided for an extension of the area of the Tarnab Farm. The new land was not, however, acquired until too late in the year to prove productive in that year.

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*concld.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Madras	5,69	6,53	6,72	The improvement (1,03) was chiefly due to larger supplies of quinine having been made to other provinces and to an increase in the rate at which quinine was supplied to the Medical Stores at Madras and Bombay.	The improvement was chiefly due to increased receipts from the sale of quinine.
Bombay	1,19	1,25	1,40	The improvement was mainly under 'Agricultural Receipts.'	As under Actuals.
Total in Rupees	16,65	17,51	19,93		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	111,0	116,8	132,8		
England	8	8	1,0		
Total including England	111,8	117,6	133,8		

105. In the Indian section of the accounts there was an improvement of 3,28 as compared with the actuals of the previous year and of 2,42 over the Budget. The former occurred chiefly in Madras (1,03), Bengal (60), the United Provinces (53), and India (40), and the latter in India (99), Bengal (52), and the United Provinces (46).

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India	3,26	3,06	3,61	The increase (35) was chiefly due to larger contributions for pensions.	As under Actuals.
Central Provinces	1,54	2,03	1,83	The increase (29) was chiefly due to increased pension contributions paid by Municipalities (17), and to larger receipts on account of the capitalised value of pensions (7).	The decrease (20) was due to the non-recovery of certain pension contributions from local bodies provided for in the Budget.
Burma	1,01	1,04	1,01	...	...
Assam	28	32	25	...	The decrease was mainly due to the absence on leave of a larger number of senior officers than anticipated.
Bengal	2,39	2,10	2,19	The decrease was mainly due to the replacement by private practitioners of Assistant Surgeons and others lent to private bodies—a fact which reduced the pension contributions.	...
Bihar and Orissa	93	87	1,00	The increase was chiefly due to the recovery of the pension contribution of the Superintendent of the Mayurbhanj State.	As under Actuals.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	2,40	2,59	2,61	The increase was chiefly due to higher receipts from subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations.	...
Punjab	2,00	1,95	1,82	The decrease was mainly due to smaller subscriptions to Civil Funds owing to retirements and leave, as well as to smaller receipts from local funds on account of the capitalized value of the pensions of their employés.	As under Actuals.
North-West Frontier Province	16	18	20	Larger receipts on account of the capitalized value of pensions of Local Fund employés accounted for the increase.	...
Madras	2,04	2,07	2,08	...	...

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate Allowances —*concld.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
	R	R	R		
Bombay . . .	4,90	5,10	5,14	The increase was partly due to the introduction of the new Foreign Service Rules, which came into force from 1st August 1913, and partly to the increase in the pay of teachers in Primary Schools throughout the Presidency.	
Total in Rupees .	20,81	21,31	21,74		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	138,7	142,1	144,9		
England . .	61,7	64,6	61,9		There were decreases under Widows' and Military Fund (4,0), counterbalanced by an increase (1,3) due to larger payments of Leave Allowances in England and to a large sum received in commutation of subscriptions.
Total including England.	200,4	206,7	206,8		

106. The increase of 93 over the actuals of the previous year occurred mainly in India (35), the Central Provinces (29), Bombay (24), and the United Provinces (21).

As compared with the Budget there was an improvement of 43, which was due to higher receipts adjusted in the books of the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	LOCAL ACCOUNT OFFICER'S REVIEW OF ACTUALS AGAINST	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India	4,00	4,25	4,60	The improvement was due to increased receipts of the Stationery Office and the Central Press at Calcutta.	As under Actuals.
Central Provinces	39	59	65	The increase was mainly the result of larger sales of rent receipt forms.	The improvement was chiefly due to increased sales of gazettes and other publications.
Burma	55	56	53	...	...
Assam	11	10	8	The actuals for 1912-13 included the recovery of arrears on account of the cost of forms supplied to Local Bodies in Assam from the Central Jail Press at Dacca.	The actuals represent normal receipts. The budget provided for the recovery of certain arrears due from Local Bodies on account of the cost of forms supplied by the Central Jail Press at Dacca. These were, however, recovered towards the close of the previous year.
Bengal	1,21	1,31	1,39	The increase was mainly due to larger miscellaneous receipts (10) and to larger sales of gazettes (7).	The increase was due to larger sales of gazettes, etc.
Bihar and Orissa	29	32	29	...	...
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	2,34	2,19	2,26	...	...
Punjab	[illegible]	2,24	1,36	The decrease was due partly to the discontinuance of the practice of charging the cost of paper to public departments and partly to the outbreak of cholera in the Lahore Central Jail which disturbed the working of the press there.	As under Actuals.
North-West Frontier Province.	18	17	20	...	
Madras	1,21	1,22	1,50	The improvement (29) was chiefly due to the sale of type and other printing materials.	As under Actuals.
Bombay	1,31	1,19	1,15	The decrease was mainly due to a change of procedure under which the cost of articles, such as type, etc., supplied by the Government Central Press to other Presses in the Presidency, is not now recovered in cash, but is accounted for in the Stock Registers. There were also smaller receipts from the sale of unserviceable stationery and forms.	The decrease was mainly due to the change of procedure referred to under Actuals.
Total in Rupees	13,81	14,14	14,01		
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 92,1	£ 94,3	£ 93,4		

107. There was an increase of 20 as compared with the actuals of the previous year, which was chiefly the result of an improvement of 60 under India, of 29 in Madras, and of 26 in the Central Provinces. These increases were, however, partly counterbalanced by a decrease of 86 in the Punjab.

As compared with the Budget there was a small decrease of 13, which was chiefly the result of a decrease of 88 in the Punjab and of increases of 35 and 28 in India and Madras, respectively.

XXIV.—Exchange.

Sterling Amounts. 1913-14. Budget. £	Accounts. £		Credit + or Debit — to Exchange. 1913-14. Budget.	Accounts.
19,579,4	19,455,1	Net Expenditure in England	...	+12,74
		Subsidised and other Companies—		
148,9	179,0	Madras and Southern Mahratta (including Mysore)	..	+12
—93,8	—154,7	Bengal-Nagpur	..	—10
—7,2	—10,1	Rohilkund-Kumaon		—1
216,7	122,1	Assam-Bengal		+8
-140,4	—39,6	Burma	...	—3
		Total Subsidised and other Companies	...	+6
		Remittance Accounts—		
990,2	1,648,6	East Indian Railway Advances		+1,08
716,6	698,5	South Indian Railway	..	+46
68,8	71,8	Bengal and North-Western Railway Advances	..	+5
1,841,9	1,907,2	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	..	+1,25
771,7	660,5	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (including Rajputana-Malwa)	..	+43
15,9	15,5	Rohilkund and Kumaon	..	+1
1,221,1	3,596,8	Miscellaneous	...	+1,88
		Total Remittance Accounts	..	+5,16
		Total in Rupees	...	+17,96
			£	£
		Equivalent in Sterling	...	+119,7

108. The actuals under this head vary with the average rate of exchange and with the variations in the sterling transactions of the Railways. The Budget was as usual calculated at an average rate of 16*d*. the rupee, but the actual average rate obtained proved to be higher, namely, 16·0701*d*. This accounted for the net credit of 12,74 under Net Expenditure in England, the credit of 6 under Subsidised and other Companies and the credit of 5,16 under Remittance Accounts. The sterling actuals under Miscellaneous included £1,528,1 for the purchase of silver, for which there was no provision in the Budget.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India	7,15	6,05	7,42	The increase was due chiefly to larger receipts on account of percentage on Europe stores.	As under Actuals.
Central Provinces	2,15	81	1,91	The decrease occurred under 'Unclaimed deposits' (47), owing to the refund to certain zamindars of the Chhatishgarh Division of compensation on account of the resumption of income from pounds.	The improvement was chiefly due to large lapses of deposits and small refunds (61) and to large sales of Nazul and other lands (47).
Burma	2,09	1,68	1,78	The decrease was chiefly due to smaller lapses of deposits (47).	The improvement under percentages chargeable on Europe stores, etc., accounted for the increase.
Assam	74	51	54	The decrease was chiefly due to smaller lapses of unclaimed deposits.	...
Bengal	8,11	6,36	8,15	...	The increase (1,79) was mainly due to larger lapses of unclaimed deposits.
Bihar and Orissa	3,18	3,23	2,82	The decrease (36) was mainly due to smaller lapses of unclaimed deposits.	As under Actuals.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	3,58	3,16	5,77	The increase (2,19) was chiefly due to larger lapses of unclaimed deposits (1,09), larger receipts from the sale of Nazul lands and houses (56), special receipts from the Liquidator of the United Provinces Exhibition towards the repayment of a loan (27), larger fees for Government audit (18) and receipts on account of the value of land made over to the Oudh and Rohilkhand and the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Companies (13).	As under Actuals.
Punjab	10,48	4,33	6,74	The decrease (3,74) was due to the abolition of the 20 per cent. contribution from District Boards with effect from 1913-14.	The increase (2,41) was chiefly due to larger sales of Nazul property (1,15) higher receipts under Copying Agency Accounts (57), larger credits on account of unclaimed deposits (25), and enhanced receipts under Contributions (32).
North-West Frontier Province.	1,42	1,06	1,18	The decrease was due to the abolition of the 20 per cent. contribution from District Boards with effect from 1913-14.	The increase was chiefly due to larger receipts from Toll fees on the Khyber Road (8).
Madras	4,30	3,58	4,52	The increase was chiefly due to a special receipt of 31 on account of the sale-proceeds of the Madura Technical Institute buildings.	The increase (94) was chiefly due to larger lapses under Revenue, District Courts and City Civil Court deposits (46) and to the special receipt (31) mentioned under Actuals.

XXV.—Miscellaneous—*concld.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Bombay	5,77	4,20	5,96	The increase was chiefly due to special receipts from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on account of the value of land made over to it (2,44).	As under Actuals.
Total in Rupees	48,97	34,97	46,79		
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 326,4	£ 233,1	£ 311,9		
England . . .	45,4	21,8	40,7	......	The accounts included a net receipt of 25,8 from fees incurred by contractors in providing stores, whereas the Budget contemplated a net refund on that account. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 6,0 in the receipts of Diplomatic and Consular Establishments in Persia, and of 1,3 in the recoveries in respect of stores lost in transit to India.
TOTAL INCLUDING ENGLAND.	371,8	254,9	352,6		

109. In the Indian section of the accounts the actuals were worse than those of the previous year by 2,18; there was a decrease in the Punjab (3,74), and an increase in the United Provinces (1,19).

There was an increase of 11,82 over the Budget, which was shared by most of the provinces.

RAILWAYS.

110. Pages 909 to 921 and 1003 to 1009 show in detail the figures under

Receipts	State Railways, net.
	Guaranteed Companies.
	Subsidised Companies.
Expenditure.	Interest, Annuities, etc.

111. The general result is brought out on page 1110.

STATE RAILWAYS.

112. The main figures are :—

—	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Remarks.
Gross Receipts (net in the case of the Guaranteed Companies).	55,03,55	55,13,03	56,31,92	
Deduct—				
Working Expenses	28,02,31	28,22,49	29,35,91	
Surplus Profits	1,06,45	59,70	66,13	
Net ...	25,94,79	26,30,84	26,29,88	

XXVI.—State Railways—Gross Traffic Receipts.

Railways.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
IMPERIAL.					
Assam Bengal Railway.	66,33	36,00	70,41	The receipts show an increase of 4,0[illegible] which was chiefly due to the development of passenger and goods traffic. In goods traffic the increase was on account of larger bookings of Burma rice.	As under Actuals.
Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	4,03,42	4,00,00	4,10,31	The increase (6,89) was chiefly under goods traffic and was due to larger exports of metals (iron and manganese ore), an improvement of the traffic in mineral substances (chiefly dolomite), and to heavy bookings of cotton for shipment to Japan.	The increase was due to the expansion of traffic and to the opening of additional mileage.
Bezwada Extension.	3,84	3,90	2,94	As under Budget.	The Budget estimate was based on twelve months' revenue, but the actuals are for nine months consequent on the adoption of the financial year. The adjustment for the second half of 1913-14 will be carried out during 1914-15.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	6,40,21	6,40,00	6,58,93	The increase of 18,72 was chiefly attributable to more passenger traffic and heavier bookings of raw cotton and oil seeds to Bombay for export.	The increase of 18,93 was mainly due to more passenger traffic and to large recoveries from foreign lines for the use of vehicles.
Burma Railways—Main Line.	2,07,77	2,00,00	2,23,61	The increase (15,84) occurred partly under coaching and partly under goods traffic.	As under Actuals.
Burma Railway Extensions.	17,32	17,00	21,85	The increase (4,53) was due partly to increased receipts from coaching traffic and partly to heavy stone traffic for the river training works at Rangoon.	As under Actuals.
Burma Railways—Southern Shan States Railway.	17	...	33	The differences are small.	As under Actuals.
Eastern Bengal Railway.	3,51,19	3,45,00	3,73,02	The net improvement of 22,73 was chiefly made up of increases of 13,80 under Coaching, and 9,85 under Goods.	As under Actuals.

XXVI.—State Railways—Gross Traffic Receipts—*contd.*

Railways.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	RAILWAY ACCOUNT OFFICER'S REVIEW OF ACTUALS AGAINST	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
East Indian Railway. { India	10,25,73	10,40,00	10,17,08	There was an increase of 7,03 under Coaching and a decrease of 14,86 under Goods.	The decrease of 22,92 was due to an over-estimate of earnings in the Budget and to an increase in the Traffic Account of 9,92 on account of unrealized bills against Government and Foreign Railways.
East Indian Railway. { England	4	3	3		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	7,94,92	8,09,34	8,55,09	There was an improvement of 20,42 under Coaching and of 30,72 under Goods. There was also an increase of 9,03 under Miscellaneous and Suspense which was chiefly due to fluctuations in Suspense.	The figures for the Budget were based on the actuals for 1912-13.
Agra-Delhi Chord Railway.	28,98	22,50	23,09	The actuals for 1912-13 included 6,79 on account of the earnings for the quarter January to March 1912.	The increase was due to heavier traffic than was anticipated.
Bhopal State Railway. { Total Receipts.	21,01	16,00	15,88	The actuals for 1912-13 included 3,64 on account of earnings for the quarter January to March 1912.	
Bhopal State Railway. { *Deduct*—Durbar share.	*11,79*	*9,00*	*8,82*		
Bhopal State Railway. { Net Government share.	9,22	7,00	7,0[illegible]		
Baran-Kotah Railway.	2,29	1,96	1,78	The actuals for 1912-13 included 49 on account of earnings for the quarter January to March 1912.	The decrease was due to the prevalence of famine conditions in the United Provinces.
Jodhpur-Hyderabad Railway.	13,82	13,50	13,36	...	...
Lucknow-Bareilly Railway.	21,63	22,00	23,57	The increase was due partly to larger receipts from Coaching traffic and partly to fluctuations in Suspense.	The bulk of the increase occurred under Miscellaneous and Suspense and was due to fluctuations in Suspense
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.	3,63,50	3,60,00	3,81,21	The increase was due to the general development of passenger and parcel traffic, the recovery of arrear charges from the postal department, larger movements of goods, and to the interest on the unexpended capital with the Secretary of State for the two half years of 1913-14, having been credited to earnings.	Under Coaching there was an increase of 10,80 due to the general development of passenger traffic and to increased parcels traffic with foreign railways. There was also an increase of 2,41 under Goods. The increase under Miscellaneous and Suspense was 8,00, which was mainly due to the receipts on account of interest on the unexpended capital with the Secretary of State referred to under Actuals.
Mysore Railway.	36,75	35,00	38,[illegible]	The increase was under Coaching and was due to the general development of passenger traffic.	There was an underestimate of the goods traffic in the Budget.

XXVI.—State Railways Gross Traffic Receipts—*contd.*

Railways.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Dhone-Kurnool Railway.	1,20	1,15	1,24	...	...
North-Western Railway.	8,82,12	9,00,00	8,60,9[illegible]	The decrease was chiefly due to smaller receipts under Goods (59,70) owing to reduced exports of wheat and cheaper grains to Europe. There were, however, increases under Coaching (17,37) and Miscellaneous (21,17) The increase under Coaching was due to the opening of new lines and the general development of passenger traffic, while that under Miscellaneous and Suspense was on account of the loan of vehicles to other Railways and of fluctuations in Suspense.	As under Actuals.
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	2,43,65	2,40,00	[illegible],40,89	The decrease of 2,76 was due chiefly to the falling off in goods traffic owing to a failure of the crops. There was, however, an increase in passenger traffic.	
Hardwar-Dehra Railway.	4,45	4,20	4,85	The increase was due partly to a large number of pilgrims visiting Hardwar and partly to increased traffic in timber and minerals	There was an increase of 45 under Coaching traffic.
South Indian Railway.	2,75,45	2,80,00	2,8[illegible],67	The increase occurred under Coaching (7,93). This was, however, partly counterbalanced by decreases under Goods traffic ([illegible],05) and under Miscellaneous (1,66). The former was due partly to the strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and partly to breaches on the Main Line, Metre Gauge Section, while the latter was due to less receipts on account of hire of vehicles to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and to fluctuations in Suspense.	The important variations were an increase of 4,72 under Coaching and a decrease of 4,14 under Goods.
Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway.	8,25	8,35	9,03	The important variations were increases under Coaching and Goods, both being due to the general development of traffic and to larger despatches of salt from Tuticorin to Quilon.	As under Actuals.

XXVI.—State Railways—Gross Traffic Receipts—*concld.*

Railways.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Tirhoot State Railway	2,11,04	1,94,20	2,08,01	......	......
Deduct—					
Bengal and North-Western Railway share of gross earnings.	*1,11,56*	*99,20*	*1,06,80*	......	
Net Tirhoot Railway	99,48	95,00	1,01,21	The increase was due to improved Coaching earnings. The receipts under Goods, and Miscellaneous and Suspense decreased.	The coaching earnings were under estimated in the Budget.
TOTAL IMPERIAL .	55,01,73	55,11,93	56,30,68		
Provincial.					
Jorhat State Railway	1,22	1,10	1,24		
TOTAL GROSS RECEIPTS.	55,02,95	55,13,03	56,31,92		
In England . .	4	3	3		
In India . . .	55,02,91	55,13,00	56,31,89		

113. There was an improvement of 1,28.97 over the actuals of the previous year and of 1,18,89 over the Budget. The increase occurred under Coaching and Miscellaneous and Suspense. On the other hand, there was a falling off in the earnings under Goods.

38.—State Railways—Working Expenses.

Railways.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
IMPERIAL.					
Assam-Bengal Railway—					
Special . . .	1,14	1,46	56	*Special.*—The decrease of 58 was principally due to less special repairs to stations and staff quarters. The figures for 1912-13 included certain adjustments in connection with jetty sheds damaged and destroyed by fire in 1907.	*Special.*—The decrease of 90 was chiefly due to the non-adjustment of the Revenue share for replacing 50 old wagons condemned, as the materials were not received from England.
Ordinary . .	45,55	46,14	47,11	*Ordinary.*—The increase of 1,56 was chiefly due to more expenditure on fuel and to the cost of additional staff and handling charges, etc., owing to increased traffic.	*Ordinary.*—The increase of 97 was due to the causes stated under Actuals.
	46,69	47,60	47,67		
Bengal-Nagpur Railway—					
Special . . .	12,30	11,26	10,30	*Special.*—The lapse of 2,00 was the net result of decreases under Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon (the decrease under Carriage and Wagon was due to the cost of special works adjusted in 1912-13 having been abnormal) and of an increase under Maintenance on account of heavier expenditure on relaying, repairs of flood damages and a larger number of petty works.	*Special.*—There was a decrease owing to the renewal of 10 boilers provided for in the Budget not having been carried out and credits having been received for the return value of underframes, axles, etc., which were not anticipated. On the other hand, there was an increase in maintenance expenditure due to heavy repairs of damages caused by floods and to the revenue share of mixed sanctioned works having been adjusted.
Ordinary . .	1,79,12	1,75,74	1,90,85	*Ordinary.*—The increase of 11,73 was due to additional mileage, larger renewals of sleepers, more ballasting, increased train mileage run, heavier consumption and higher price paid for coal, the repairing of more engines and to the carriage of more coal. There was a small credit of 1,28 on account of expenditure on new extensions.	*Ordinary.*—The increase of 15,11 was principally due to the train mileage run, the coal consumed, the engines and vehicles repaired, and the quantity of coal carried having been larger than provided for in the Budget and to the price of coal having been more than estimated. There was also a deduction of 2,92 on account of new extensions.
	1,91,42	1,87,00	2,01,15		
Deduct—Expenditure on new extensions . .	*6,70*	*2,50*	*5,42*		
	1,84,72	1,84,50	1,95,73		
Bezwada Extension .	2,00	2,09	1,76	The actuals represented 9 months' transactions of the year, whereas the budget and previous year's actuals were based on the transactions of the whole year.	As under Actuals.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway—					
Special . . .	24,43	38,17	25,77	*Special.*—The increase of 1,34 was chiefly due to the inclusion in the accounts for 1912-13 of a large credit for the transfer to capital of outlay incurred in renewing the metre gauge line with 50-lb. rails during 1905 to 1910.	*Special.*—The decrease of 12,40 was due to the execution of fewer special works, to large credits for materials released from the work of relaying the road with 90-lb. rails, to the provision for renewing 5 broad gauge boilers and for building new metre gauge tenders not having been fully utilized, to the renewal programme of metre gauge stock not having been worked up to in the 2nd half-year and to the transfer to capital of a proportionate share of certain renewal outlay relating to previous periods.
Ordinary . .	2,99,90	2,81,83	3,02,82	*Ordinary.*—The increase of 2,92 was the net result of increases on account of maintenance charges, additional establishment employed in the Traffic Department, and fluctuations in Suspense and of a decrease in the locomotive expenses.	*Ordinary.*—The excess of 20,99 was due to the enhanced cost of working trains, the engagement of additional staff during the strike of firemen, more numerous and costly repairs to engines, the conveyance of more coal to longer distances, the execution of heavier repairs to both coaching and goods vehicles and machinery, and other minor causes.
	3,24,33	3,20,00	3,28,59		

38.—State Railways—Working Expenses—*contd.*

Railways.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
IMPERIAL—*contd.*					
Burma Railways System—					
Special	13,63	11,64	5,82	*Special.*—There was large outlay in 1912-13 in connection with the remodelling of the stations and yards, the renewal of bridges and the rearranging of the headquarters of the permanent-way staff. This coupled with reduced outlay in 1913-14 on the schemes for goods renewals resulted in a decrease of 8,31.	*Special.*—The decrease of 6,32 was due to credit adjustments in connection with certain engineering works, and smaller expenditure on the schemes for coaching renewals.
Ordinary	1,18,70	1,23,36	1,24,63	*Ordinary.*—The increase of 5,93 was due to heavier renewals of ballast and sleepers, to double line maintenance in the Toungoo District as against single line in 1912-13, to more expenditure on repairs to stations and buildings, to a rise in the price of coal and in its consumption, and to more repairs to engines, coaching and goods stock.	*Ordinary.*—The increase of 1,27 was chiefly due to more ordinary repairs to coaching and goods stock.
	1,32,93	1,35,00	1,29,95		
Eastern Bengal State Railway—					
Special	23,40	16,13	16,70	*Special.*—The decrease of 6,70 was mainly due to a smaller programme of renewals of permanent way and of repairs to bridges, stations and buildings.	*Special.*—The excess was small.
Ordinary	1,88,66	1,79,87	1,88,70	*Ordinary.* The increase was small.	*Ordinary.* The increase of 8,83 was chiefly due to more expenditure under Traffic and larger payment to other lines in respect of interchange of stock.
	2,12,06	1,96,00	2,05,40		
East Indian Railway—					
Special	41,54	47,54	35,52	*Special.*—There was heavy outlay on repairs of bridges and station buildings in 1912-13. This, coupled with the adjustment in 1913-14 of large credits on account of certain works, was chiefly responsible for the decrease of 6,02.	*Special.* The decrease of 12,02 was mainly due to the provision on account of renewals of permanent way and repairs of bridges, stations and buildings, not having been utilized and to a reduced programme of coaching renewals.
Ordinary	3,41,10	3,37,00	3,78,57	*Ordinary.* The increase of 34,47 was due generally to the causes which accounted for the increase over the Budget.	*Ordinary.*—The increase of 41,57 was due to larger working expenses consequent on increased mileage, to heavy repairs of permanent way, earthwork, and stations and buildings, to more extensive repairs to engines, to larger quantities of coal carried to bring up stock and to the payment of hire to Foreign Railways on account of a larger number of vehicles borrowed from them.
	3,85,64	3,84,54	4,14,09		

38.—State Railways - Working Expenses—contd.

Railways.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
IMPERIAL—contd.					
Great Indian Peninsula Railway System.					
Special	59,35	58,05	67,69	*Special*.—The increase of 8,34 was the result of larger expenditure on relaying permanent way and remodelling stations and on other special works.	*Special*.—The increase of 9,64 was the net result of excesses under maintenance charges and of lapses under locomotive and carriage and wagon expenses.
Ordinary	4,31,80	4,23,52	4,82,07	*Ordinary*.—The increase of 50,27 was attributable generally to the causes mentioned under Budget and to larger expenditure on ordinary maintenance and repairs of coaching and goods vehicles.	*Ordinary*. The increase of 58,55 was principally due to heavier renewals of permanent way, to heavier repairs of stations and buildings, to additional establishment in the Locomotive and Traffic Departments owing to the opening of additional mileage, to heavier repairs to engines, to the payment of loyalty allowance in connection with the strike, to increased average rate of coal, oil, etc., to increased issue of coal and oil on account of heavier type of engines put on the line, and to the payment of hire and demurrage for foreign vehicles.
	4,91,15	4,81,57	5,49,76		
Less—					
Credits for amounts charged to Native States Lines.	*10,22*	*7,58*	*9,09*	There was a smaller credit of 2,27 on account of amounts charged to Native State Lines and in connection with the Bhopal Railway.	There was a larger credit of 1,65 on account of amounts charged to Native State Lines and in connection with the Bhopal Railway.
Bhopal Railway Durbar Share.	*6,48*	*5,20*	*5,34*		
	16,70	*12,78*	*14,43*		
	4,74,45	4,68,79	5,35,33		
Jodhpur Hyderabad Railway.	6,46	6,42	6,69	The increase was mainly due to repairs to breaches and more new minor works.	As under Actuals.
Lucknow Bareilly Railway.	9,54	9,80	10,24	......	
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.					
Special	20,59	26,49	24,83	*Special*.—The increase of 4,24 was chiefly due to larger outlay on renewals of permanent way and the strengthening of girders and to larger renewals of coaching and goods stock.	*Special*. The lapse of 1,66 was mainly due to the renewals of carriage and wagon stock not having been undertaken according to programme owing to the curtailment of expenditure.
Ordinary	2,07,15	2,05,88	2,21,01	*Ordinary*.—The increase of 13,86 was chiefly due to a higher average issue rate of coal, increased train mileage run, to larger running expenses, and to heavier traffic expenses.	*Ordinary*.—The increase of 15,13 was due to the same causes as are explained under Actuals and to an increase under Suspense.
	2,27,74	2,32,37	2,45,84		
Less—					
Credits for amounts charged to worked lines.	*28,25*	*28,00*	*30,62*	There were also larger credits (2,37) on account of amounts charged to worked lines.	There were also larger credits (2,62) on account of amounts charged to worked lines.
	1,99,49	2,04,37	2,15,22		
Mysore State Railway.	20,27	19,61	21,71	The increase of 1,44 was due to an increase in the earnings. The expenses of the system are pooled in the ratio of earnings.	As under Actuals.
Dhone-Kurnool Railway.	75	80	79		

38.—State Railways—Working Expenses—*contd.*

Railways.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
IMPERIAL—*contd.*					
North Western Railway.					
Special . .	52,37	81,50	50,19	*Special.*—The decrease of 2,18 was the net result of smaller outlay on locomotive expenses on account of the non-receipt of materials from England and of larger expenditure under Carriage and Wagon due to certain works of the 1912-13 programme having been executed during 1913-14.	*Special.*—The lapse of 31,31 was mainly due to less expenditure on maintenance and renewals of permanent way, to the non-receipt of engines and boilers and of English materials indented for on account of certain works in the 1913-14 carriage and wagon programme.
Ordinary . .	4,99,90	4,80,88	5,06,56	*Ordinary.*—The increase of 6,66 was chiefly due to the high price of the African coal used, to heavier repairs in the Loco. Department, and to an increase in the Station and Train Staff owing partly to the opening of additional branch lines and partly to the adjustment of joint station charges. There were also larger credits (8,10) on account of worked lines.	*Ordinary.*—The increase of 25,68 was due to more repairs to permanent way, to the opening of new lines, to higher price of coal, to more expensive coal (African coal) having been used, to an underestimate of Locomotive expenses, to larger expenditure on Station and Train Staff, and to higher payments to other lines and on account of compensation claims. There were also larger credits (8,67) on account of worked lines.
	5,52,27	5,62,38	5,56,75		
Less—Credits for worked Lines.	*52,95*	*52,38*	*61,05*		
	4,99,32	5,10,00	4,95,70		
Ondh and Rohilkhand Railway.					
Special .	9,54	15,63	14,00	*Special.*—The increase of 4,46 was caused by the renewal of the permanent way and heavier outlay on doubling the line between Benares Cantonment and Moghalserai.	*Special.*—The decrease of 1,63 was chiefly due to girders for renewals not having arrived in time, to no expenditure having been incurred on certain works for want of sanction to estimates, and to savings on certain rolling stock works.
Ordinary .	1,00,93	99,14	1,03,53	*Ordinary.*—The increase of 2,60 was mainly due to extra train mileage, improved rates of salary sanctioned for the running staff, heavy repairs done to rolling stock and more expenditure in the Traffic Department on account of the opening of the Cawnpore-Banda Railway.	*Ordinary.*—The increase of 4,39 was chiefly due to improved rates of pay granted to the running staff, to increased consumption of coal, and to heavier repairs done to rolling stock.
	1,10,47	1,14,77	1,17,53		
Hardwar-Dehra Railway.	2,23	2,15	2,43		
South Indian Railway					
Special . .	24,75	30,18	31,13	*Special.*—The increase of 6,38 was chiefly due to a larger number of vehicles renewed during the year.	*Special.*—The decrease of 8,05 was due to the provision made for certain works not having been utilized and to larger credits for materials returned to stores.
Ordinary . .	1,36,73	1,42,19	1,47,63	*Ordinary.*—The increase of 10,90 was mainly due to larger sleeper renewals and ballasting, the maintenance of additional lines, the enhanced rate of fuel, increased train mileage, and heavy repairs to boilers. There were also larger credits (2,07) on account of worked lines.	*Ordinary.*—The increase of 5,44 was principally due to an increase in train-mileage, to increased cost of coal, to heavier repairs to engines, and to the payment of grain compensation allowance. There were also larger credits (66) on account of worked lines.
	1,61,48	1,81,37	1,78,76		
Deduct—Chargeable to worked lines.	*14,06*	*15,47*	*16,13*		
	1,47,42	1,65,90	1,62,63		

38.—State Railways.—Working Expenses—*concld.*

Railways.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
IMPERIAL—*concld.*					
Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway.	4,56	5,13	5,47	...	...
Tirhoot State Railway					
Special	1,64	4,96	2,35	*Special.*—The increase was small.	*Special.*—The decrease of 2,61 was chiefly due to the provision for relaying not having been utilized.
Ordinary	76,16	78,19	78,14	*Ordinary.* The increase of 1,98 was chiefly due to more sleepers having been received and to a rise in the cost of coal.	*Ordinary.*—The difference was small.
	77,80	83,15	80,49		
Deduct—Bengal and North-Western Railway share of working expenses.	*39,05*	*39,00*	*42,40*	The Bengal and North Western Railway share of the working expenses was more by 3,35.	The Bengal and North Western Railway share of the working expenses was more by 3,40.
Net, Tirhoot Railway	3[illegible],75	44,15	38,09		
TOTAL IMPERIAL	28,01,47	28,21,62	29,35,02		
Provincial—					
Jorhat State Railway	84	87	89		
TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES.	28,02,31	28,22,49	29,3[illegible],91		

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over grant.	Sanctioned by Provincial Government.	Sanctioned by Imperial Government.	Awaiting sanction of Imperial Government.	Awaiting sanction of Provincial Government.
Imperial—India	63,40	..	...	63,40	...

114. The Budget grants for Working Expenses were 28,21,62 under Imperial and 87 under Provincial. Additional grants amounting to 50,00 were sanctioned by the Government of India under Imperial, while an additional grant of 4 was sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner of Assam under Provincial. The sanctioned grants at the end of the year therefore stood at 28,71,62 and 91 respectively, against which the Actuals were 29,35,02 and 89. There was thus an excess of 63,40 under Imperial, which requires the sanction of the Government of India, and a saving of 2 under Provincial. The principal excesses occurred on the following lines:—

(*a*) ***East Indian Railway.***—24,09: the excess was due chiefly to the payment of 20,99 to Foreign Railways for the hire of a large number of vehicles which were borrowed to meet increased traffic demands.

(*b*) ***Great Indian Peninsula Railway.***—25,64: the excess was due chiefly to the Engineering Department having drawn stores in excess of allotment, and to the expenditure on the Thul Ghat re-alignment, which had originally been debited to Capital, having been transferred to the debit of Revenue in the accounts for March 1914.

38.—State Railways—Share of Surplus Profits, etc.

Railways.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
IMPERIAL.					
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
Share of Surplus Profits.					
Bengal Nagpur Railway.	20,28	5,00	5,68	The decrease of 14,60 was due to a quarter's surplus (January to March 1913) having been paid in the year 1913-14 whereas a whole year's surplus (January to December 1912) was paid in 1912-13.	The increase of 68 was due to an under-estimate of net earnings for the quarter January to March 1913.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	6,59	3,50	3,79	.. ...	The increase was due to the net earnings of the combined system for the 1st half of 1913-14 having proved better than the estimate.
Burma Railway.	11,77	10,00	13,14	As under Budget.	The increase was due to larger net earnings.
East Indian Railway.	25,95	20,00	17,88	.. ...	The decrease was due to the results of working for the quarter ended March and the half-year ended September 1913, on which the surplus profits were based, not having proved as good as anticipated.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	6,80	4,00	3,08	.. ...	The Budget was over-estimated.
Hardwar-Dehra Railway.	65	62	19	As under Budget.	The decrease was due to the payment and adjustment of the surplus profits for the official year under review having been deferred to the next year. The actuals represent surplus profits for the quarter ended 31st March 1913.
Lucknow-Bareilly Railway.	70	1,00	1,25	As under Budget.	The excess was due to the surplus profits for the second half of 1912 being paid and adjusted in the accounts for 1913-14 instead of in 1912-13 as anticipated in the Budget.
Tirhoot Railway.	4,48	2,60	2,97	The decrease was due to an additional share for the quarter ended the 31st March 1913 having been paid to the company in 1912-13.	
Share of net Earnings.					
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.	16,44	4,50	7,08	......	The increase was due to the net earnings for the quarter ended 31st March 1913 having proved to be better than was anticipated.
South Indian Railway.	3,55	1,50	1,04	......	The Budget was over-estimated.
Total	96,71	52,72	56,08	In the case of all other railways the decreases were generally due to the fact that, consequent upon the change from the calendar to the official year, the actuals for the year under review represent surplus profits for nine months and in some cases for three months only, instead of for the twelve months.	......
Native State share of net Earnings.					
Mysore.	9,32	6,85	9,38	......	The increase was due to better results of working.
Nagda-Muttra Railway.	25	8	57	......	The increase was due to the payment during the official year of the Durbar's share of the net earnings of the Nagda-Muttra Section for the year ended the 31st December 1912 and also for the quarter ended the 31st March 1913.
Palanpur-Deesa Railway.	17	5	10	......	The increase was due to the payment in February 1914 of the share of the net earnings of this line for the half-year ended 30th September 1913.
Total	9,74	6,98	10,05		
GRAND TOTAL	1,06,45	59,70	66,13		

38.—State Railways—Share of Surplus Profits, etc.—*concld.*

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over grant.	Sanctioned by		Awaiting sanction of	
		Provincial Government.	Imperial Government.	Imperial Government.	Provincial Government.
Imperial—India	43	..	...	43	...

115. This expenditure is adjusted at the close of the year.

There was an excess of 43 which requires the sanction of the Government of India.

XXVII.—Guaranteed Railways—Net Traffic Receipts.

—	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	60	..	...		
TOTAL	60	...	...		

116. The actuals for 1912-13 represented arrear adjustments.

XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies—Government Share of Surplus Profits and Repayment of Advances of Interest.

Railways.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
IMPERIAL.					
India.					
Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway (Native State Section).	1,66	1,66	1,44	...	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway—					
Interest and Government share of profits.	3	3	1	..	.
Amritsar-Patti Railway—					
Government share of profits.	62	50	96		
Sale of Land . .	4	...	4		
Total in Rupees .	2,85	2,19	2,45		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	15,7	14,6	16,3		
England.					
Government Share of Surplus Profits.					
Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway.	2,9	5,0	7,4	...	The actuals represent the Government share of surplus profits for 15 months to 31st March 1913, instead of for the year 1912 as provided for in the Budget.
Southern Punjab Railway.	54,6	65,0	69,4	...	The increase was the result of increased net earnings.
Total England .	57,5	70,0	76,8		
Grand Total .	73,2	84,6	93,1		

117. The increase under this head represents a corresponding increase in net earnings.

IRRIGATION.

118. The following is a general summary of the results under the head Irrigation :—

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.
RECEIPTS—			
Major Works—			
Direct Receipts	3,91,12	3,92,93	4,14,89
Land Revenue due to Irrigation	2,30,74	2,29,46	2,52,66
Minor Works and Navigation—			
Receipts (excluding Land Revenue)	39,82	38,20	39,42
Total Receipts	6,61,68	6,60,59	7,06,97
EXPENDITURE—			
Major Works—			
Working Expenses	1,75,27	1,74,39	1,82,87
Interest on Debt—In India	1,73,67	1,84,94	1,77,92
„ England	18,70	19,03	17,81
Minor Works and Navigation—			
Expenditure (including England)	1,27,65	1,40,04	1,39,34
Total Expenditure	4,95,29	5,18,40	5,17,44
Net Revenue (Irrigation)	1,66,39	1,42,19	1,89,53

119. The figures in the above summary, converted at the rate of Rs. 15 = £1, are shown below :—

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.
RECEIPTS—			
Major Works—			
Direct Receipts	2,607,5	2,619,5	2,766,0
Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,538,2	1,529,7	1,684,[illegible]
Minor Works and Navigation—			
Receipts (excluding Land Revenue)	265,5	254,7	262,8
Total Receipts	4,411,2	4,403,9	4,713,2
EXPENDITURE—			
Major Works—			
Working Expenses	1,168,4	1,162,6	1,214,4
Interest on Debt—In India	1,157,8	1,232,9	1,186,2
„ England	124,7	126,9	118,7
Minor Works and Navigation—			
Expenditure (including England)	851,0	933,6	928,9
Total Expenditure	3,301,9	3,456,0	3,448,2
Net Revenue (Irrigation)	1,109,3	947,9	1,265,0

XXIX.—Irrigation—Ma Works—Direct Receipts.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Central Provinces—					
Imperial	93	90	1,40	The increase was due to the completion of the work on several tanks.	As under Actuals.
Burma—					
Imperial	10,04	10,72	12,44	Increased receipts from the Mon Canal (1,86) and the Shwebo Canal (53) mainly accounted for the rise.	The increase was due to larger receipts from the Mon Canal (96), the Shwebo Canal (51) and the Mandalay Canal (25).
Bengal—					
Imperial	1,37	1,40	1,23	The decrease resulted from the silting up of the Tidal Canal and the remission of 'water rates' on the Midnapur Canal owing to the failure of the kharif crops caused by excessive rainfall.	As under Actuals.
Provincial	1,37	1,40	1,23		
Bihar and Orissa—					
Imperial	11,65	11,90	12,88	The increase was mainly under the Sone Canal owing to a larger demand for water for the winter crops.	As under Actuals.
Provincial	11,66	11,90	12,88		
United Provinces—					
Imperial	2,43	3,00	4,44	Owing to the failure of the monsoon in 1913 the demand for canal water was larger in the year under report. The improvement appeared chiefly under the two Ganges Canals (9,31), the Eastern Jumna (2,93), Agra (98), Betwa (92) and Ken (82) Canals.	The increase occurred mainly under the Lower Ganges (4,88), Ganges (3,12), Eastern Jumna (2,09), Betwa (1,03), Ken (50) and Agra (43) Canals owing to the early cessation of the monsoon.
Provincial	79,57	82,41	93,25		
Punjab—					
Imperial	1,23,73	1,22,35	1,23,29	The principal increases were under the Western Jumna (5,79), Lower Jhelum (76), Upper Chenab (4,18), Upper Sutlej (1,09), and Sidhnai (57) Canals, consequent on an increase in irrigation. The year 1912-13 was the first year of irrigation on the Upper Chenab Canal. On the other hand, receipts on the Lower Chenab and the Sirhind Canals fell by 3,82 and 5,49, respectively, owing to timely rainfall which reduced the demand for canal water. The substitution of Land Revenue for owner's rates on the Gugera and Rakh Branches of the Chenab Canal accounted for a decrease of 4,69.	The reasons given under Actuals accounted for the increase over the Budget. On the other hand, the effect of the supersession of the owner's rate on the Chenab Canal was not sufficiently allowed for in the Budget.
Provincial	1,23,73	1,22,35	1,23,29		
North-West Frontier Province—					
Imperial	8,22	7,50	8,51	...	The receipts were underestimated.
Madras—					
Imperial	1,37	1,29	1,33	...	...
Provincial	1,37	1,29	1,33		

XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts—*contd.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Bombay—					
Imperial	6,84	7,26	8,70	The increase was mainly due to a greater demand for water on the Mutha, Nira, Khariont, Hathmati, Krishna and Godavari canals, and also to higher receipts from fines for wastage of water and under miscellaneous, in the case of the Jamrao Canal.	As under Actuals. An extension of irrigation on the Pravara Right Bank Canal also contributed to the increase.
Provincial	6,84	7,26	8,70		
Total in Rupees—					
Imperial	1,66,58	1,66,32	1,74,22		
Provincial	2,24,54	2,26,61	2,40,68		
	3,91,12	3,92,93	4,14,90		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	2,607,5	2,619,5	2,766,0		

120. There was an increase of 23,78 as compared with the actuals of the previous year, the major portion of which, *viz.*, 15,69, occurred in the United Provinces, while the balance was mainly contributed by Bombay (3,72), Bihar and Orissa (2,45), and Burma (2,40).

The improvement of 21,97 over the Budget was distributed over the United Provinces (12,28), Bombay (2,88), Bihar and Orissa (1,96), the Punjab (1,88), and Burma (1,72).

XXIX.—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

Provinces.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Central Provinces—					
Imperial	5	4	5	...	...
Burma— Imperial	1,83	1,70	2,19	The increase occurred under the Mon (27) and Shwebo canals (10) owing to the extension of irrigation.	As under Actuals.
United Provinces— Imperial	17,20	16,96	17,52	...	...
Punjab— Imperial	40,37	40,00	50,50	The increase occurred mainly on the Lower Chenab and Upper Bari Doab Canals as a result of new and enhanced rates in the Colony and other tracts.	As under Actuals.
Provincial	40,37	40,00	50,50		
North-West Frontier— Imperial	61	57	74	The increase was due to receipts from the Paharpur Canal (11) from which there were no receipts during 1912-13.	As under Actuals.
Madras— Imperial	53,60	51,91	53,22	The [illegible]rease occurred chiefly u[illegible] the Godavari (1,34) and Ca[illegible]ery (39) Delta Systems and un[illegible] the Pennar river canals (47) and was due to a fall in the case of the second crop and [illegible] the grant of larger remissions. It was partly counterbalanced by an increase under the Kistna Delta system (1,06).	The improvement was due to increases chiefly under the Godavari (1,50) and Kistna (1,18) Delta systems.
Provincial	53,60	51,92	53,22		
Bombay— Imperial	11,56	13,18	12,36	The improvement was mainly due to a good supply of water from the Begari Canal and to the better working of the Dad Canal. It was, however, partially counterbalanced by diminished receipts on some other canals due to deficiency of water and remissions.	The Budget included about 2,00 on account of collection charges. The actuals, on the other hand, represented net figures after deduction of collection charges in the Civil Department.
Provincial	11,55	13,18	12,36		
Total in Rupees	2,30,74	2,29,46	2,52,66		
Imperial	1,25,22	1,24,36	1,36,58		
Provincial	1,05,52	1,05,10	1,16,08		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	1,538,2	1,529,7	1,684,4		

121. There was an increase of 21,92 as compared with past actuals, of which 20,26 occurred in the Punjab and 1,61 in Bombay.

As compared with the Budget there was an improvement of 23,20, of which 21,00 occurred in the Punjab and 2,61 in Madras.

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	LOCAL ACCOUNT OFFICER'S REVIEW OF ACTUALS AGAINST	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India (General)—					
Baluchistan (Imperial).	68	72	68	...	...
Central Provinces—					
Provincial	47	50	56	...	...
Burma—					
Provincial	14,41	13,03	13,69	The decrease (72) was due to deficient rainfall and failure of water supply in two districts.	The improvement (66) was chiefly due to larger receipts in the Minbu district (98) owing to the collection of outstandings of the previous year and to the general favourable conditions, and in the Kyaukse district (68) owing to the enhanced rate sanctioned for the Zawgyi tract and to the recounting of palm and cocoanut trees. The increases were partly counterbalanced by a fall in receipts in the districts of Meiktila (73) and Yamethin (39) on account of deficient rainfall and the failure of water supply.
Bengal—					
Imperial	3,45	3,68	3,07	The decrease (76) was chiefly due to a falling-off in the Madaripur Bheel Route on account of concessions granted to passenger steamers (48), and in the Calcutta and Eastern canals owing to bad weather and a deficiency in the rice and jute crops (17).	The Budget provided for an increase in the Madaripur Bheel Route which was opened to traffic throughout the year and in the Calcutta and Eastern Canals in view of the opening of the Kristopur Khal. Owing, however, to the causes mentioned under Actuals the revenue was less than anticipated by over a lakh.
Provincial	3,45	3,68	3,07		
Bihar and Orissa—					
Imperial	38	36	36	...	...
Provincial	38	36	36	...	...
United Provinces—					
Imperial (Rajputana)	18	22	22	...	...
Provincial	1,80	1,42	1,32	The falling-off occurred chiefly on the Rohilkhand canals.	As under Actuals.
Punjab—					
Imperial	7,98	7,76	9,03	The increase (1,05) occurred mainly on the Lower Sutlej Inundation Canal (57), the Chenab Inundation Canal (24), and the Shahpur Canal (23).	The increase (1,27) occurred on the Lower Sutlej Inundation Canal (37), the Muzaffargarh Canal (44), and the Shahpur Canal (38).
Provincial	67	66	76	...	...

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—*concld.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Madras—					
Provincial . .	2,32	2,14	2,52	The increase (20) was chiefly due to extra receipts from sales of produce and to keen competition among bidders at the auction sales.	The improvement (38) occurred chiefly under 'Fines.'
Bombay—					
Imperial .	1,83	1,84	1,89	The increase was chiefly due to more recoveries from water rates in the Deccan and Gujarat Irrigation Districts.	As under Actuals
Provincial . .	1,82	1,83	1,89		
Total in Rupees—	39,82	38,20	39,42		
Imperial . .	14,50	14,58	15,25		
Provincial . .	25,32	23,62	24,17		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	265,5	254,7	262,8		

122 There was a falling off of 40 compared with past actuals, which was the result of decreases in Bengal (76) and Burma (72) and of an increase in the Punjab (1,14).

There was an improvement of 1,22 as compared with the Budget, the Punjab showing an increase of 1,37.

XXXI.—Civil Works. (n charge of Civil Officers.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	LOCAL ACCOUNT OFFICER'S REVIEW OF ACTUALS AGAINST	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Imperial	1,20	1,15	1,16		
Provincial	8,22	8,75	9,01		
Total in Rupees	9,42	9,90	10,17		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	62,8	6,0	67,8		

123. There was an increase of 75 as compared with the actuals of the previous year, which occurred chiefly in the United Provinces (37), Bengal (23), and Assam (19). In the first named province there were higher receipts (45) from the Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway on account of the share of surplus profits. In Bengal there was a resettlement of Government ferries at higher rents in some of the districts. In Assam the steam ferries at Dhubri and Gauhati, which had previously been worked by the Public Works Department, were leased out for the first time, the rents being credited as Civil revenue.

The increase of 27 over the Budget occurred in the same provinces and was mainly due to the causes mentioned above. There was, however, a decrease of 35 in the Punjab, which was chiefly due to 41 provided on account of receipts from the sale of certain sites and old buildings not being realized.

XXXI.—Civil Works. (In charge of Public Works Officers.)

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India (General)— Imperial	78	94	2,00	The improvement was due to increased receipts in Delhi.	As under Actuals.
Central Provinces— Imperial	51	34	38	The decrease was nominal. The actuals for 1912-13 included the balance of ferry receipts (13) adjusted by transfer credit to this head.	...
Provincial	13,14	6,25	2,40	The decrease was nominal. The actuals for 1912-13 included the sale price of the Ballarpur Colliery (7,50) and the revenue derived from that Colliery (3,43).	The decrease was due to the fact that the Ballarpur Colliery having been sold in March 1913 no revenue was received, although provision had been made in the Budget.
Burma— Imperial	25	13	15	The increase occurred mainly under 'Fines, Refunds and Miscellaneous' (23) owing to the receipt of the balance of the contribution from the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company towards the protection of the Ra[illegible]n river bank from ero[illegible].	As under Actuals. There was also an improvement under 'Rents of Buildings' (22).
Provincial	3,26	2,80	3,41		
Assam— Imperial	2	2	2	...	...
Provincial	91	1,00	82	Receipts from ferries diminished by 14 owing to the leasing out of the steam ferries at Gauhati and Dhubri previously worked by the Public Works Department and the transfer of the receipts to the Civil Department.	As under Actuals.
Bengal— Imperial	64	77	73	The increase was mainly due to the sale of a few buildings (35) and to the usual growth in the rent receipts (16).	In the Budget no provision was made for the sale of the buildings referred to under Actuals (35) and the rent receipts were underestimated.
Provincial	3,85	3,69	4,34		
Bihar and Orissa— Imperial	13	10	24	Larger receipts from the sale proceeds of opium buildings accounted for the increase.	As under Actuals.
Provincial	1,52	1,85	2,24	The increase was mainly due to larger receipts from rents on newly constructed residential buildings at Ranchi (40), and from the sale proceeds of buildings and old materials of the Opium Factory at Bankipur (20).	As under Actuals.
United Provinces— Imperial	36	29	44	...	Higher receipts from the sale of buildings and old materials and from rents accounted for the improvement.
Provincial	3,22	3,20	3,74	There was a special receipt of 1,00 from the sale of the Roorkee workshops and increased receipts from rents (17). These were, however, partly counterbalanced by smaller net profits from the Roorkee workshops (41), consequent on their sale during the course of the year, and by lower receipts from the sale of buildings (19).	The Roorkee workshops were sold in June 1913 for 3,00, of which 1,00 were credited in 1913-14 and the balance is to be recovered by annual instalments of 40. The Budget did not provide for this special receipt of 1,00 and the cessation of the ordinary receipts from the workshops from the date of sale. The sale resulted in a net increase of 45 (the falling off in the net profits amounting to 55).

XXXI. | Civil Works. (In charge of Public Works Officers)—concld.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Punjab—					
Imperial	79	77	94	The increase was due to a special receipt of 16 on account of sale-proceeds of Postal Buildings at Kalka.	As under Actuals.
Provincial	1,76	1,60	1,79	...	The increase was chiefly due to rents realized from newly constructed buildings.
North-West Frontier—					
Imperial	1,82	36	41	The accounts for 1912-13 included a special credit of 1,42 on account of the adjustment of expenditure on the Lakhi-Pezu Railway.	
Madras—					
Imperial	9	7	11	The increase was chiefly due to an increase in rents of buildings and to the Public Works workshops having been worked at a net profit during the year as against a net loss in the previous year.	The increase was chiefly due to larger receipts from rents of buildings and from the sale of old materials.
Provincial	2,91	2,80	3,21		
Bombay—					
Imperial	36	26	30	The decrease was chiefly due to less receipts from tolls on roads in 1913-14 on account of the abolition of tolls on Provincial roads during the year.	The increase was chiefly due to unexpected receipts from rents of buildings (22), sale of old materials (19), and sale of buildings and tools and plant (14). There were also higher receipts than provided for from sale proceeds of produce (21) and from toll contracts (15).
Provincial	7,58	5,90	6,95		
Total in Rupees	43,9[illegible]	33,14	34,62		
Imperial	5,75	4,05	5,72		
Provincial	38,15	29,09	28,90		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	292,7	220,9	230,8		

121. As compared with the actuals of the preceding year there was a net falling off of 9,28, the decrease in the Central Provinces alone amounting to 10,87. There was an improvement of 1,48, over the Budget which included increases of 1,06 and 1,09 under India and in Bombay respectively, and a decrease of 3,81 in the Central Provinces.

XXXII.—Army Receipts.

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Military Accountant General's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Military Accountant General's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
III.—Regimental Pay, Allowances, etc.	86	86	73	The decrease (13) was due to a smaller number of soldiers having purchased their discharge, and to less miscellaneous receipts.	As under Actuals
IV.—Supply and Transport (including Farms).	33,35	32,66	32,67	The decrease (68) was due chiefly to less receipts on account of the sale of provisions and stores.	......
VI.—Army Clothing Department — Supplies and Services.	25,70	26,80	24,65	The decrease (1,05) was chiefly due to smaller sales of clothing to British and Indian troops (67), to less sales of surplus clothing (33), and to a smaller supply of clothing to other departments (22).	The decrease (2,15) was due chiefly to less receipts from the sale of surplus clothing in the clothing factories (1,14) and from the sale of clothing to British and Indian troops (1,15).
VII.—Remount Establishments—Supplies and Services.	3,17	2,39	2,28	The decrease (89) was due chiefly to less receipts (34) from the sale proceeds of regimental cast horses. The actuals for 1912-13 also included 78 on account of the issue of horses to the newly formed Body Guard of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal.	The decrease (11) was due chiefly to less sale proceeds of regimental cast horses and to less receipts from the sale of chargers to officers.
VIII.—Medical Services.	7	9	8	......	......
IX.—Medical Stores.	10,89	8,52	11,35	The increase (46) was due to the adjustment of arrear receipts amounting to 35.	The increase (2,83) was chiefly due to larger demands from Civil institutions (2,41), and to the adjustment of arrear receipts.
X.—Ordnance Establishments—Supplies and Services.	30,96	21,25	26,25	There were heavy sales of unserviceable stores from the arsenals in 1912-13 (5,14). The figures for the latter year included 1,94 on account of the adjustment of the value of peace equipment stores taken by the additional troops sent to China. On the other hand, there were larger sales in 1913-14 of unserviceable stores from certain factories (71) and larger issues on payment of ordnance stores to Native States (1,01) and to the Police Forces of the different Provinces (47).	The large increase (5,00) was due chiefly to heavy sales of unserviceable Ordnance stores from factories (2,17), the supply of arms to the Police Force in certain provinces (93), and to the issue on payment of Ordnance stores to the Nepal Durbar (1,58).
XII.—Education.	37	34	41	...	The small increase was due to a contribution paid by the Australian Government for an officer under training in the Staff College, Quetta, for which no provision was made in the Budget.
XIV.—Miscellaneous Services.	14,47	15,29	14,43	......	The decrease (86) was due chiefly to less receipts in India on account of the capitation rate payable by the Imperial Government in respect of Indian Infantry regiments lent for service in the Colonies.
XV.—Hutting.	42	80	1,06	The increase was chiefly due to the line repair subscriptions having been recovered from Silladar Cavalry regiments for the whole year, instead of only for a portion of the year in 1912-13.	As under Actuals.
XVI.—Conveyance by Road, River and Sea.	41	44	47	......	......

XXXII.—Army Receipts—*concld.*

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Military Accountant General's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
XVII.—Conveyance by Rail.	19	17	32	......	The increase was due to larger recoveries of disallowances pertaining to previous years.
XVIII.—Cantonments.	14	13	14	......	......
XIX.—Rewards for Military Services.	3	3	11	......	The increase was due to credits on account of surplus medals and decorations made over to the Calcutta Mint by the Army Department.
XX.—Pensions.	12,58	12,94	12,90	The increase (32) was due to more receipts under the Indian Military Service Family Pensions, and to larger recoveries of pension contributions.	
Total in Rupees	1,83,61	1,22,71	1,27,85		
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 890,7	£ 818,1	£ 852,3		
England.					
Effective. Contributions by the Imperial Government in respect of—					
Cost of the Transport of Troops.	130,0	130,0	130,0	......	
Military charges for Aden.	106,0	100,0	100,0	......	
Amount received from the Imperial Government in respect of the capitation rate payable on account of Indian Native Regiments lent for service in the Colonies.	44,5	44,0	53,6	......	The increase was due to smaller advances by the Army Paymasters in the Colonies, which are set off against the receipts in England in respect of the capitation rate.
Value of clothing, accoutrements, etc., in possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment; proceeds of sales of unserviceable stores; receipts on account of Indian Troop Service, etc.	26,1	56,6	31,4	......	The decrease was chiefly due to smaller receipts on account of the consolidated clothing allowances of British Soldiers owing to the postponement of adjustments with the War Office (1,[illegible]8), and also on account of the value of articles in the possession of the regiments on their transfer to the British Establishment (99).
Non-Effective. Subscriptions towards Indian Military Service Family Pensions.	36,5	38,0	36,2	......	The provision in the Budget for the growth of these receipts was too high.
Total England	337,1	368,6	351,2		
Grand Total	1,227,8	1,186,7	1,203,5		

125. The receipts fell short of the actuals of the previous year by 5,76. The more important variations occurred under Ordnance (4,71) and Army Clothing (1,05).

There was an increase of 5,14 over the Budget, which occurred chiefly under Ordnance (5,00), and Medical Stores (2,83). There was, however, a decrease under Clothing (2,15).

XXXIII.—Marine Receipts.

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Effective Services—					
Dockyard Services and Supplies.	6,72	9,01	9,76	The increase (3 04) was chiefly due to larger recoveries from Local Governments and other departments, on account of more work done for them	The increase (75) was due to larger recoveries for works for, and direct supplies of stores to, Local Governments, other departments and the Royal Navy.
Hire of Vessels .	4,44	3,83	2,46	The decrease (1,98) was mainly due to the conveyance of additional troops to Hong Kong and heavy reliefs of British units in 1912-13	The decrease (1,37) was due chiefly to the reliefs of certain Indian regiments, for which provision was made in the Budget 1913-14, having been postponed.
Sale-proceeds of vessels.	..	...			
Sale-proceeds of stores.	49	45	58		The increase (13) was due to the sale of a larger quantity of old and unserviceable stores than was anticipated.
Miscellaneous.	1,24	1,20	41	As under	The decrease (79) was due to credits for imported stores used on works of conversion being adjusted by deduction from expenditure instead of being credited to this head as formerly
Non-effective Services—					
Pensions	26	25	22		
Total in Rupees .	13,15	14,74	13,43		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	87,7	98,3	89,5		

126 The increase as compared with the actuals of the previous year was 28 and was due chiefly to larger recoveries for works for Local Governments, other departments and the Royal Navy (3,04), partly counterbalanced by less recoveries for the hire of vessels employed in Imperial interests (1,98) and less miscellaneous receipts (83)

The decrease (1,31) as compared with the Budget occurred chiefly in the recoveries for the hire of Royal Indian Marine vessels employed on Imperial service (1,37), and in miscellaneous recoveries (79), partly counterbalanced by larger recoveries from Local Governments, other Departments and the Royal Navy on account of imported stores (75).

XXXIV.—Military Works—Imperial.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	LOCAL ACCOUNT OFFICER'S REVIEW OF ACTUALS AGAINST Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India (General) . .	9,29	9,92	10,06		
Central Provinces .	3	2	3		
Burma . . .	1,00	1,01	98		
Assam . . .	8	8	7		
Bengal . . .	1	2	1		
Bihar and Orissa .	1	1	.		
United Provinces .	4	5	7		
Punjab . . .	6	6	7		
Madras . . .	4	5	...		
Bombay . . .	26	18	19		
Total in Rupees .	10,82	11,40	11,49		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	72,1	76,0	76,6		

127. The increase over the actuals of the previous year (67) is partly accounted for by the unexpected realization of arrears of over 33 on account of 'water rates' in Rawalpindi, which in previous years had not been credited to Military Works revenue, and partly by a refund during 1912-13 of 33 to the Home Government on account of rent recovered in excess on the Naval Buildings at Bombay.

The increase of 9 over the Budget is made up of small variations.

1.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India	53	53	65	The increase was due chiefly to larger refunds of Salt Revenue.	As under Actuals.
Central Provinces	82	78	85	...	The estimates were framed with reference to the average actuals.
Burma	7,16	6,97	6,86	The decrease was mainly due to smaller Land Revenue (15) and Stamp (14) refunds.	The savings occurred chiefly under Customs (25), Excise (19), and Stamps (18), but were partly counterbalanced by increases under Tributes (4[illegible]) in consequence of larger remissions.
Assam	38	29	32	...	...
Bengal	8,63	8,76	8,04	The decrease was mainly due to smaller refunds under Stamps (29) and Salt (28). The latter resulted from the extension of the credit system of sale.	The Budget was based on the average of previous 3 years' actuals excluding special payments.
Bihar and Orissa	1,22	87	1,32	The incre[illegible] was chiefly due to the refu[illegible] of license fees under Excise (3[illegible]) sanctioned on account of the lo[illegible]s sustained by certain contractors.	As under Actuals.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	2 03	2,11	2,48	Larger Stamp refunds were the chief cause of the increase.	As under Actuals.
Punjab	1,94	1,62	1,82	The decrease occurred mainly under Excise refunds.	The Budget was based on the Revised for 1912-13.
North-West Frontier Province.	23	24	24	......	......
Madras	5,18	4,48	6,14	The increase was due chiefly to larger refunds under Land Revenue and Customs and of the value of certain forest permits which had become obsolete.	As under Actuals.
Bombay	20,60	18,57	21,70	The increase (1,10) was mainly due to heavy payments to certain Native States in Katiawar (1,30) on account of the differential duty on Excise Opium imported into those States.	The excess (3,13) was mainly due to heavy payments on account of differential duty (1,76) on Excise Opium referred to under Actuals and larger refunds of Customs duties (57) to the Kashmir Durbar, of Opium Pass Fees (38) recovered in excess from the Baroda Durbar in 1912, of Land Revenue (33), of Forest receipts (25) erroneously credited to Government in 1912-13 and of Income Tax (23) in consequence of the revision of the original assessments on appeal. The above increases were, however, partially counterbalanced by a decrease (68) under Drawbacks resulting from reduced shipments of sugar and silver to the Persian Gulf ports.
Total in Rupees	48,72	45,22	50,42		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	324,8	301,5	336,1		

1.—Refunds and Drawbacks—*concld.*

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Madras	12	19	...	...	...	19	12	...
TOTAL	27	19	...	...	...	19	27	...

128. There was an increase of 1,70 as compared with the previous year and of 5,20 over the Budget. The increase occurred chiefly in Madras and Bombay.

An Imperial excess of 27 requires the sanction of the Government of India

2.—Assignments and Compensations.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India	33,96	33,96	33,91	...	...
Central Provinces	25,67	26,13	25,94	The increase was due to the payment of excise compensation to certain Zamindars for the resumption of their Abkari rights (38).	The decrease was partly due to certain Zamindars not having drawn excise compensation and partly to the lapse of certain pensions.
Burma	...	1	1	...	
Assam	51	49	48	...	...
Bengal	1,64	1,34	1,24	The decrease was chiefly due to the fact that the actuals for 1912-13 included 44 on account of payments of fluctuating Malikana in the [illegible]napur district.	The decrease was due to smaller Malikana payments than was anticipated.
Bihar and Orissa	1,08	1,51	1,48	The increase was mainly due to arrear Malikana payments to the proprietors of certain estates in the Puri district (44).	...
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	3,34	3,23	3,30	...	The increase was chiefly due to the payment of arrear compensation to the Maharaja of Benares for the abolition of excise shops.
Punjab	1,15	97	1,09	...	...
North-West Frontier Province.	19	18	18	...	...
Madras	11,47	12,23	13,07	The increase (1,60) was due to larger payments of land revenue (92) and salt (75) compensations. The former included arrears o Malikana and of pensions in lieu of resumed lands, while the most important item in the latter was an arrear payment to the Pudukkottai State (38).	The increase (84) was due mainly to arrear payments of 67 on account of pensions in lieu of resumed lands and Malikana and of 38 to the Pudukkottai State on account of salt compensation. On the other hand, there was a saving of 27 on account of smaller payments of customs compensation to the Cochin and Travancore Durbars.
Bombay	1,03,18	1,05,39	1,05,46	The increase (2,28) was chiefly due to the payment of excise compensation to certain Native States (1,77) and of arrears of land revenue compensation to inamdars and other grantees (36).	...
Total in Rupees	1,82,19	1,85,44	1,86,16		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	1,214,6	1,236,3	1,241,1		

2.—Assignments and Compensations—*concld.*

Excess over grant.

	Excess over grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total .	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...

129. There was an increase of 3,97 as compared with past actuals. This occurred chiefly in Bombay (2,28) and Madras (1,60).

As compared with the Budget there was an excess of 72, which occurred in Madras (84).

An Imperial excess of 1 requires the sanction of the Government of India

3.—Land Revenue.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India	6,74	7,29	7,33	The increase was due to the inclusion of the charges relating to the Delhi Province for 12 months as against 6 months in the previous year (62).	......
Central Provinces	38,39	40,00	40,19	The increase (1,80) was mainly due to the revision of the Land Records staff in three districts (58), increased expenditure under salaries as a result of the amalgamation and regrading of the Central Provinces and Berar Commissions (36), the progress of settlement operations (35), larger payments to district and village officials on account of collections (24), and the revision of the Sub-Divisional establishment (10).	......
Burma	69,84	69,79	70,06	The increase was due to larger payments of commission on account of Land Revenue collections. [illegible] was, however, partly counterbalanced by savings under 'Charges of District Administration—Salaries' owing to a larger number of officers having been on leave and deputation, and under 'Land Records—Salaries' in consequence of the appointment of officers in the lower grades.	As under Actuals.
Assam	13,92	15,13	15,27	The increase (1,35) was chiefly due to larger expenditure under 'Survey and Settlement' (84), mainly on account of no adjustment having been made within the year in respect of charges debitable to the India and Bengal books or recoverable from private parties, and to heavier outlay on settlement operations. The expenditure under 'Charges on account of Land Revenue collections' was also higher (20) owing to the payment of arrear commission.	.....
Bengal	50,74	55,48	55,36	The increase (4,62) was chiefly due to the expansion of survey and settlement work (3,64). District administration charges also increased by 96 owing mainly to the appointment of additional Sub-Deputy Collectors as Circle Officers and to larger expenditure incurred by District Officers on travelling allowances and contingencies.	......
Bihar and Orissa	32,67	36,39	33,88	The increase (1,21) occurred under survey and settlement (1,74), salaries of officers and contingencies (38), grain compensation allowance (18), and the improvement of Government estates (14). These increases were, however, partly counterbalanced by smaller expenditure on the maintenance of the records of rights in Orissa and Sambalpur (1,13).	The saving (2,51) occurred under (i) maintenance of records of rights in Orissa and Sambalpur and Land Registration charges (1,42), (ii) contingencies (46), (iii) salaries and establishment (38), and (iv) survey and settlement (27).

3.—Land Revenue—*contd.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	LOCAL ACCOUNT OFFICER'S REVIEW OF ACTUALS AGAINST	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	87,46	95,58	88,65	The increase (1,19) was attributable to higher outlay under 'Charges of District Administration' and to the partial introduction of the scheme for the increase of the cadre of Deputy Collectors.	The savings (6,93) were mainly due to the non-utilization of the lump provision of 6,25 for the revision of establishments.
Punjab . . .	47,73	47,88	49,10	The increase (1,37) was chiefly due to larger outlay on settlement operations.	As under Actuals.
North-West Frontier Province.	6,12	6,74	6,21	......	The decrease (53) was chiefly due to an under-estimate of probable savings on account of leave arrangements of officers (30), and to the partial non-utilization of the allotment for compensation for dearness of provisions.
Madras	1,42,09	1,46,51	1,46,94	The increase (4,85) included 3,57 under 'Charges of District Administration.' Of this 1,27 occurred under 'General Establishment' mainly on account of salaries, and 2,28 under 'Sub-Divisional Establishment' owing to the fact that the actuals of 1912-13 included the extra cost of the revision of the taluk establishments for a portion of the year only as against 12 months in 1913-14. There was also an increase of 81 under 'Allowances to District and Village officers.'	The increase (43) was mainly the result of an excess of 1,99 under 'Charges of District Administration' and a saving of 1,51 under 'Allowances to District and Village officers.' The increase under the former head was on account of leave allowances, grain compensation allowance, and remuneration to copyists.
Bombay . . .	84,24	82,95	84,71	......	The increase (1,76) was due to a change in the method of apportionment of certain charges between this head and '19 A.—Law and Justice' (2,00) and to larger expenditure on the development of Salsette (91). These increases were partly counterbalanced by a saving under 'Temporary Establishment' and by the non-utilization of the provision for the revision of the subordinate Revenue establishment.
Total in Rupees .	5,79,94	6,03,74	5,97,70		
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 3,866,3	£ 4,024,9	£ 3,984,7		
England . . .	1,7	1,3	1,7	......	......
Total including England	3,868,0	4,026,2	3,986,4		

3.—Land Revenue—*concld.*

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over Grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
Baluchistan	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	23	...	...	...	23	...	...
Bengal	...	23	...	...	...	23	...	...
Madras	...	17	..	...	...	17	...	...
Total	...	64	...	...	...	63	...	...

130. As compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of 17,76 which occurred chiefly in Madras (4,85), Bengal (4,62), the Central Provinces (1,80), the Punjab (1,37), Assam (1,35) and Bihar and Orissa (1,21).

As compared with the Budget there were important decreases in the United Provinces (6,93) and Bihar and Orissa (2,51), and increases in Bombay (1,76), and the Punjab (1,22), the net result being a decrease of 6,04.

4.—Opium.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India . .	9	9	8	......	......
Bengal . .	30	30	24	The decrease was due to smaller freight charges owing to Government steamers being available for the despatch of Abkari Opium to Burma.	As under Actuals.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	89,19	1,69,52	1,51,13	The increase (61,94), includes (a) 73,37 on account of the purchase of Malwa Opium and (b) reduced payments in connection with the cultivation of opium (10,35), commission to Lambardars (28), the District Staff (45), and the Ghazipur Factory (22).	There were savings of 10,63 in connection with the purchase of Malwa Opium, of 6,82 in payments to cultivators and of 87 in the salaries, travelling allowances, etc., of the District staff.
Bombay . .	33	34	30	The decrease was due to the abolition of the Bombay Opium Warehouse with effect from 1st January 1914.	As under Act
Total in Rupees .	89,91	1,70,25	1,51,75		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	599,4	1,135,0	1,011,7		
England . . .	3	4	7	......	The actuals for 1913-14 included exceptional expenditure for which no provision could be made in the Budget.
Total including England.	599,7	1,135,4	1,012,4		

131. There was an increase of 61,84 as compared with past actuals and a saving of 18,50 from the Budget. These occurred in the United Provinces.

5.—Salt.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India	11,47	11,89	13,22	The increase was due chiefly to larger expenditure under manufacture and excavation.	As under Actuals.
Burma	42	...	46	...	No provision had been made in the Budget for the transfer of 3¾ per cent of the total cost of the combined Salt and Excise establishments, excluding the charges on account of superintendence, to '5.—Salt.'
Assam	1	2	1	...	Provision was made in the Budget for two bonded warehouses in the Sylhet district, but one was closed during 1912-13.
Bengal	2,84	3,52	3,15	The increase was due to larger expenditure on the hire and repairs of boats and steamers (16), and on travelling and contingent expenses of the Preventive establishment (18).	The decrease was chiefly due to the lapse of 42 provided for new ships.
Bihar and Orissa	65	86	70	...	The savings were mainly due to smaller Launch and Boat charges and less expenditure on the Preventive establishment.
Madras	16,96	17,29	14,76	The decrease was mainly due to smaller outlay on the purchase of salt (manufacturers' share) (1,68).	As under Actuals.
Bombay	23,65	22,99	22,39	The actuals for 1912-13 included payments on account of compensation for land for the Bhandup Salt Works (97) and grain compensation allowance (78). On the other hand, there were larger issues of Baragora salt (27).	The decrease (60) was chiefly due to the adjustment (by deduction from charges) of credits on account of certain materials transferred to the Railway Department.
Total in Rupees	56,00	56,57	54,69		
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 373,3	£ 377,1	£ 364,6		
England	7	1,5	8	...	The saving was due to the postponement to 1914-15 of payments for stores.
Total including England.	374,0	378,6	365,4		

5.—Salt—*concld.*

132. As compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 1,81, which occurred in Madras (2,20), and Bombay (1,26), while there was an increase under India (1,75).

As compared with the Budget there was a decrease of 1,88, which occurred in Madras (2,53). There was, however, an increase under India (1,33).

6.—Stamps.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India — Gross	2,85	2,63	2,60		
India — Deduct value of stamps supplied to other departments and provinces.	—17,65	—16,49	—17,16		
India — Net	—14,80	—13,86	—14,56	The net increase was chiefly due to smaller recoveries from the Provincial Governments for stamp supplies.	The variation was due chiefly to larger debits to the Post Office on account of the cost of unified stamps.
Central Provinces	1,24	1,28	1,30	...	...
Burma	1,03	1,11	1,02	...	Smaller supplies of stamp paper from the Central Stores, Rangoon, (11), mainly accounted for the decrease.
Assam	54	58	59		
Bengal	7,07	7,25	7,23		...
Bihar and Orissa	2,13	2,55	2,15		The saving was mainly due to smaller supplies of stamp paper from the Central Stores (45).
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	2,90	2,91	3,17	An increased demand for stamp paper supplied from the Central Stores and larger payments of discount, owing to increased sales of stamps, were the chief causes of the increase.	As under Actuals.
Punjab	1,83	1,78	1,92	...	The excess occurred chiefly under 'Charges on Sale of Stamps' (10) due partly to an under-estimate and partly to increased sales of general stamps.
North-West Frontier Province.	23	23	26	...	...
Madras	4,95	4,62	4,46	The decrease (49) was due to smaller charges on account of stamp paper supplied from the Central Stores owing to the reduction of the invoice rate of the cost of stamps by 30 per cent.	As under Actuals.
Bombay	2,39	2,37	2,45	...	...
Total in Rupees	9,51	10,82	9,99		
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 63,4	£ 72,1	£ 66,6		
England	90,5	91,6	106,5	...	The demands for stores were greater than was indicated in the forecasts received from India.
Total including England	153,9	163,7	173,1		

6.—Stamps—*concld.*

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over Grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
Baluchistan	...	1	...	...	.	.	...	...
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	12	...			..	.	12	..
Punjab	7	7	...	...	...	7	7	...
TOTAL	19	8	.	..	...	7	19	...

133 In the Indian section of the accounts there was a small increase of 48 over the actuals for 1912-13. As compared with the Budget there was a decrease of 83, the greater part of which occurred under India (70).

An Imperial excess of 19 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

7.—Excise.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India	1,13	1,23	1,16	......	The decrease was chiefly due to a lump provision in Baluchistan for water supply not having been fully utilized.
Central Provinces	3,19	3,80	3,46	The increase was due to the creation of certain temporary posts of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.	The decrease was due partly to the revision of the Excise Department, for which a lump provision had been made, not having been sanctioned during 1913-14 and partly to the full sanctioned strength of Extra Assistant Commissioners not having been employed.
Burma	12,59	13,55	12,69	......	The decrease was due to the transfer of 46 to the head '5. Salt', and to savings under 'Establishment' (13) and 'Salaries' (12) in consequence of the appointment of junior officers in leave vacancies.
Assam	1,12	1,10	1,14	......	......
Bengal	5,98	6,69	6,26	The increase was due to minor causes.	The decrease was mainly due to the partial lapse of a lump provision of 50 for reorganisation.
Bihar and Orissa	5,21	5,48	5,50	The increase was mainly due to additions sanctioned to the inspecting staff (22).	......
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	4,12	4,20	4,34	The increase was chiefly due to promotions, increased travelling allowance of Excise Inspectors, and larger payments of rewards.	......
Punjab	1,85	1,92	1,86	......	......
North-West Frontier Province.	13	19	13	......	The Budget contained a provision of 4 for the opium detective establishment which was not utilized during the year.
Madras	18,17	18,42	18,21	......	......
Bombay	10,80	11,26	10,86	......	Changes in personnel and leave vacancies caused a saving of about 25. The provision for the supply of equipment to Excise Inspectors in the Presidency proper and for payments to officers of other provinces was also not utilized.
Total in Rupees	64,29	67,84	65,61		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	428,6	452,3	437,4		
England	...	...	1	......	......
Total including England.	428,6	452,3	437,5		

7.—Excise—*concld.*

Excess over grant.

	Excess over grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
TOTAL	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...

134. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of 1,32, which chiefly occurred in Bihar and Orissa (29), Bengal (28), the Central Provinces (27), and the United Provinces (22).

There was a decrease of 2,23, over the Budget which mainly occurred in Burma (86), Bengal (43), Bombay (40) and the Central Provinces (34).

An Imperial excess of 4 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

8.—Provincial Rates.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Bengal	39	...	...	*Vide* remarks below.	
Bihar and Orissa	34	...	...		
Total in Rupees	73	...	...		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	4,9	...	...		

135. With the surrender of the Public Works Cess to the District Boards with effect from 1913-14 the charges for collection were debited to those bodies.

9.—Customs.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Burma	6,62	6,56	6,44	The decrease was mainly due to small variations in fluctuating charges.	......
Bengal	13,38	14,07	13,79	The principal items accounting for the difference were increased rewards (13), larger dockyard supplies (8), increased rent (6), and the payment of the leave allowance of the Collector of Chittagong (6).	The decrease was due to savings in the Appraising and Preventive Establishments.
Bihar and Orissa	17	17	17	......	......
Madras	4,04	4,20	4,07	......	The lump provision of 12 on account of the Dhanushkodi Customs house was not utilized.
Bombay	14,36	15,03	14,65	The increase was chiefly due to higher payments of overtime fees to the Bombay Customs Department and the payment of the Karachi local allowance (with arrears) to certain Government servants.	50 and 25 were provided for the partial reorganization of the Bombay and Sind Customs Departments respectively, but were not utilized. There were, however, increased payments on account of overtime fees to the Bombay Customs Department (31) and of the Karachi local allowance (16).
Total in Rupees	38,57	40,03	39,12		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	257,1	266,9	260,8		
England	2	1	4	......	......
Total including England	257,3	267,0	261,2		

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over Grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
Bengal	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Total	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...

136. As compared with the previous year's actuals there was an increase of 55, which occurred chiefly in Bengal (41). The remaining variations were small. There was, however, a saving of 91 as compared with the Budget, a considerable portion of which occurred in Bombay (38).

An Imperial excess of 5 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

10.—Assessed Taxes.

Province.	Accounts. 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India . . .	2	4	3	...	...
Central Provinces .	12	24	13	.	The decrease was due to the non-utilization of the provision of 10 for anticipated extra staff for the assessment of income tax.
Burma . . .	45	45	46	...	...
Assam . . .	5	6	5	...	...
Bengal . . .	1,53	1,57	1,55	...	. .
Bihar and Orissa .	39	41	45	The increase occurred mainly under travelling allowance, temporary establishment and grain compensation allowance.	As under Actuals.
Punjab . . .	11	11	17	The increase was due to the salaries of officers making special assessments having been debited to this head for the first time in 1913-14.	As under Actuals.
North-West Frontier Province . .	1	1	1	...	...
Madras . . .	37	37	39	The increase was due to revision of establishment.	As under Actuals.
Bombay . . .	1,21	1,45	1,45	The increase was mainly due to revision of establishment.	...
Total in Rupees .	4,26	4,71	4,69		
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 28,4	£ 31,4	£ 31,3		

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over Grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
Punjab . . .	2	3	...	...	...	3	2	...
Total .	2	3	...	...	...	3	2	...

137. There was an increase of 43 as compared with the previous year's actuals, the greater part of which occurred in Bombay (24).

An Imperial excess of 2 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

11.—Forest.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India	8,83	11,60	9,38	The increase was due chiefly to certain special expenditure in the Forest Research Institute for tools and plant and fittings.	The saving was due chiefly to a partial lapse of the provision in the Port Blair budget on account of timber and fuel extraction.
Central Provinces	19,47	18,55	19,53	......	The increase (98) was chiefly due to grass operations, which were not anticipated in the Budget.
Burma	41,57	44,59	42,75	The increase (1,18) was chiefly due to larger outlay on 'conservancy and works' (98), and on the purchase of elephants (24).	The decrease (1,84) was chiefly due to smaller extraction of timber by Government agency on account of a bad floating season (95), less outlay on roads and bridges (51), and to smaller expenditure on live and dead stock in certain circles (35).
Assam	8,09	9,23	9,10	The increase (1,01) was chiefly due to heavy outlay on communications, buildings, and the demarcation and improvement of forests.	
Bengal	6,61	6,76	6,40	The decrease was due to the cessation of departmental extraction in Buxa.	The decrease was due to the non-entertainment of the full complement of officers (20) and establishment (15).
Bihar and Orissa	3,57	3,68	3,56	......	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	16,29	18,65	18,96	The increase (2,67) was chiefly due to the expansion of the resin and turpentine industry in the Western and Kumaun Circles (78), the starting of sleeper operations (61) and higher outlay on settlement operations (31) in the latter circle, a larger payment of 40 to the Maharaja of Tehri on account of his share of profits in certain leased forests, and to higher expenditure in the Eastern Circle on the demarcation, improvement and extension of forests (42).	
Punjab	7,99	10,25	9,19	The increase (1,20) was chiefly due to the construction of more roads and buildings (62), the purchase of tools and plant mainly for the extension of resin tapping operations and the manufacture of turpentine (25), and to the demarcation, improvement and extension of forests (19).	The saving (1,06) was accounted for by smaller expenditure under 'Timber, etc., removed by Government Agency' (58) and under 'Other Charges' (31).
North-West Frontier Province.	1,22	1,26	1,31	......	......

11.—Forest—*concld.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Madras . . .	31,51	32,03	29,36	The decrease (2,15) was chiefly due to the closure of depôts, the substitution of the contract system for departmental working, the completion of the Dupati Survey in Upper Godavari towards the end of the previous year, the abandonment of stone lining of reserve boundaries in the Southern Circle, and to the curtailment of artificial planting and the abandonment of plantations.	The decrease (2,67) was due to the gradual substitution of the contract system for departmental operations, the non-completion of certain roads and buildings in the Central and Western Circles, the abandonment of stone walling in some reserves, and to the postponement of the demarcation of forests and enclosures in North Coimbatore.
Bombay . . .	26,92	26,40	25,90	The decrease (1,02) was the result of smaller expenditure on grass operations in connection with the scarcity.	The saving (50) was mainly due to smaller expenditure on roads and buildings, and on the demarcation and extension of forests.
Total in Rupees .	1,72,07	1,83,00	1,75,44		
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 1,147,1	£ 1,220,0	£ 1,169,6		
England . . .	5,5	4,6	4,9	....	The demands were greater than was indicated in the forecasts received from India.
Total including England.	1,152,6	1,224,6	1,174,5		

138. As compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of 3,37, which was mainly the net result of increases in the United Provinces (2,67), the Punjab (1,20), Burma (1,18) and Assam (1,01), and of decreases in Madras (2,15) and Bombay (1,02).

As compared with the Budget the figures show a saving of 7,56, which was mainly contributed by Madras (2,67), India (2,22), Burma (1,84) and the Punjab (1,06).

12.—Registration.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India	13	16	16	...	...
Central Provinces	1,29	1,34	1,32	...	...
Burma	1,03	1,00	1,07	...	...
Assam	56	61	59	...	...
Bengal	10,51	11,16	11,26	The increase (75) was mainly due to the opening of new offices and the creation of additional appointments consequent on the expansion of registration work.	...
Bihar and Orissa	3,19	3,34	3,33	The opening of two new offices and larger expenditure on temporary establishment and contingencies accounted for the increase.	...
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	2,80	2,88	2,89	...	...
Punjab	1,18	1,18	1,20	...	...
North-West Frontier Province.	11	11	11	...	...
Madras	12,46	12,46	12,69	The increase was due chiefly to the opening of new offices.	The increase occurred mainly under Establishment (15) and Grain Compensation Allowance (10).
Bombay	3,72	3,67	3,70	...	...
Total in Rupees	36,98	37,91	38,32		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	240,5	252,7	255,5		

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over Grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
Bengal	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	
Total	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	

139. There was an increase of 1,34 as compared with the actuals of the previous year, which occurred mainly in Bengal (75), Madras (23), and Bihar and Orissa (14). The excess of 41 over the Budget was chiefly in Madras (23) and Bengal (10).

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India— Gross . . .	4,98,02	5,15,00	5,13,19	The increase (15,17) was due to heavier interest charges on current loans (16,89). This was, however, partly counterbalanced by smaller discount paid on the new loan raised during the year (1,24) and by a saving (48) in consequence of the repayment of the annual instalment of 12 lakhs to the Gwalior Durbar.	The decrease (1,81) was chiefly the net result of a saving of about 8 lakhs under discount and of an excess of about 6 lakhs in normal interest charges.
Deduct—					
Chargeable to Railways and Irrigation.	*6,67,14*	*7,22,00*	*7,17,47*	Varies with the amount of capital expenditure and rate of interest charged.	
Chargeable to other Governments.	*30,37*	*30,73*	*32,95*	*Vide* remarks against each Province noted below.	...
Net . .	—1,99,49	—2,37,73	—2,37,23		
Central Provinces	1,28	1,26	1,38	The increase was due to the grant of loans on account of scarcity in some of the districts.	As under Actuals.
Burma . . .	88	99	88	...	The decrease was due to smaller loans and advances than anticipated.
Assam . . .	26	23	34	The increase was due to the issue of a large amount of agricultural loans owing to the failure of crops in the Lushai Hills and in the Surma Valley.	As under Actuals.
Bengal . .	4,43	4,33	4,40	...	The increase was mainly due to larger issues than anticipated of agricultural loans on account of floods.
Bihar and Orissa	1,14	1,08	1,02	...	...
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	9,80	9,26	11,31	The increase was mainly due to larger advances and smaller repayments of loans by agriculturists.	As under Actuals.
Punjab . . .	1,94	1,91	1,74	The decrease was principally attributable to the unpaid portion of the loan to the Dera Ghazi Khan Municipality having been written off and to the transfer to the books of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, of the outstanding balances of the loans to the Delhi Municipality and Mirza Suriya Jah. Smaller advances to cultivators in 1913-14 also contributed to the decrease.	The decrease was due partly to a falling off in loans and advances to municipalities and cultivators and partly to larger recoveries of advances made to cultivators.
Madras . . .	3,17	3,26	3,22	...	...

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—*concld.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Bombay	7,97	8,41	8,72	The increase (75) was chiefly due to large advances to cultivators and Native States having been made during 1912-13 owing to scarcity.	The increase (31) was chiefly due to the grant of large advances to cultivators and to the provincialization of all Imperial loans outstanding on the 31st March 1913.
Total in Rupees	—1,69,12	—2,07,00	—2,04,22		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	—1,127,5	—1,380,0	—1,361,5		
England— Gross	6,204,0	5,912,8	5,912,8		
Deduct— Charged to Railways and Irrigation Works.	*3,907,5*	*3,933,7*	*3,824,9*	......	The amounts transferred to 'State Railways—Interest on Debt' and to 'Irrigation: Major Works—Interest on Debt,' were respectively 100,4 and 8,2 less than estimated.
Net	2,296,5	1,979,1	2,087,9		
Total including England	1,169,0	599,1	726,4		

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over Grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
India	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
Assam	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bengal	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
United Provinces	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	...
Bombay	...	31	...	...	...	31	...	...
TOTAL	50	44	...	...	...	44	50	...

140. In the Indian section of the accounts there was a reduction of 35,10 as compared with the previous year's actuals and an increase of 2,78 over the Budget. The former was the net result of an increase of 15,17 in the gross interest charges due to larger payments on current loans and of an increase of 50,33 in the amount transferred to Railway and Irrigation. The variation from the Budget resulted from smaller amounts transferred to Railway and Irrigation (4,53), partly counterbalanced by less gross outlay on account of interest on current loans (1,81).

In the English section of the accounts the average rate for 1913-14 was 3·2773 as compared with 3·4873 taken in the Budget. This fact, coupled with the variations in the amounts of capital at charge in England under Railways and Irrigation, was responsible for the transfer of smaller amounts to the Railway and Irrigation sections of the accounts. The net result was consequently an increase as compared with the Budget.

An Imperial excess of 50 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

14.—Interest on Other Obligations.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India . .	79,70	88,37	99,14	The increase (19,44) was due partly to the adjustment of a sum of 10,05 on account of interest on the undrawn balance of capital deposited by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company and partly to larger payments of interest on the balances of the Post Office Savings Banks deposits (5,70) and the State Railway Provident Institutions (2,80).	The increase (10,77) was mainly due to the adjustment of the sum of 10,05 mentioned under Actuals, for which no provision had been made in the Budget.
Central Provinces .	48	63	59	The increase was due to the progressive accumulation of deposits in the General Provident Fund.	......
Burma . . .	67	73	75	The increase was mainly the result of the growth of the General Provident Fund.	......
Assam . . .	18	22	22	The increase was due to the accumulation of the General Provident Fund balances.	......
Bengal . . .	90	1,04	1,14	The increase was mainly the result of the growth of the General Provident Fund.	The excess was mainly caused by a more rapid growth of the General Provident Fund than was anticipated at the time of the Budget.
Bihar and Orissa .	53	67	68	The increase was due to the growth of the General Provident Fund receipts.	......
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	7,89	*8,45	9,31	Larger payments of interest on loans from the late King of Oudh (1,22), chiefly on account of arrears, and on the balance of the General Provident Fund (24), owing to new subscribers, accounted for the increase.	As under Actuals.
Punjab . . .	98	1,15	1,10	The increase was due to the growth of the General Provident Fund.	.....
Madras . .	1,24	1,50	1,49	The increase was chiefly due to the growth of the General Provident Fund.	......
Bombay . . .	3,66	3,88	3,96	The increase was chiefly due to an increase in the number of subscribers and in the amount of deposits of the General Provident Fund.	......
Total in Rupees	96,23	1,06,64	1,18,38		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	641,5	710,9	789,2		

14.—Interest on Other Obligations—contd.

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial
India—Railways	10,16	...	...	...	...	...	10,16	
Army	1	...	...	..	...	...		
United Provinces	5	...	...	...	...	...		
Total	10,22	...	...	...	...	...	10,22	

141. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of 22,15, which was partly due to the adjustment of a sum of 10,05 on account of interest on the undrawn balance of capital deposited by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company and partly to larger payments on account of interest on the balances of the Post Office Savings Bank deposits (5,70), the State Railway Provident Institutions (2,80), and the General Provident Fund (2,06) as well as on loans from the late King of Oudh (1,22).

The excess of 11,74 over the Budget was due to the adjustment of 10,05 mentioned above and to an increase of 86 in the United Provinces, mainly on account of interest on loans from the late King of Oudh.

An excess of 10,22 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

15.—Post Office.

Minor Heads.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Control . . .	24,08	24,12	24,00	......	......
Office of Account and Audit.	8,00	8,81	8,38	......	......
Presidency and District Offices.	1,76,12	1,78,07	1,80,36	.....	The increase (2,29) was chiefly due to the payment of grain compensation allowance (2,33), for which no provision had been made.
Conveyance of Mails .	65,95	70,54	73,36	......	The increase (2,82) was due to the adjustment of certain arrear railway charges and the payment of grain compensation allowance for which no provision had been made in the Budget.
Stationery and Printing.	12,37	10,50	9,67	......	
Miscellaneous . .	9,22	7,50	9,74	......	The increase (2,24) was mainly due to the enhanced cost of manufacturing stamps.
Special expenditure in connection with the Royal Visit and the Coronation Durbar.	5	...	...		
Total in Rupees .	2,95,79	2,99,04	3,05,51		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	1,972,0	1,993,6	2,036,7		
England . . .	54,6	63,6	55,3	......	The savings (8,3) were due to the grant for imported stores not being fully utilized.
Total including England.	2,026,6	2,057,2	2,092,0		

142. The increase of 9,72 over the actuals of the previous year was due to the normal growth of the department and to the payment of railway haulage at an increased rate; the increase was partly counterbalanced by savings under stationery and printing charges.

There was an increase of 6,47 over the Budget. This was due to the payment of grain compensation allowance (3,49), for which no provision was made, and to the adjustment of certain arrear railway charges (2,91).

16.—Telegraph.

Minor Heads.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Indian—					
Capital :—					
Construction of Lines	4,52	5,52	5,58	......	
Do. Buildings	57	12	3	......	
Apparatus and Plant	99	1,35	1,04	......	The decrease was due to the grants for Radio offices and Technical Branch works not being fully utilized.
Purchase of Stores in India, etc.	7,81	5,99	8,03	......	The excess (2,04) was chiefly due to the purchase of materials for Radio offices and to larger expenditure in connection with workshops.
Share of Establishment and contingent charges transferred from Revenue	3,63	4,34	4,49	......	......
Total	17,52	17,32	19,17		
Deduct —					
Credits for issue of Stores to Revenue.	*7,78*	*11,79*	*8,16*	......	The decrease (3,63) was chiefly due to the postponement of certain works in connection with the modernization of the wireless stations in the Bay of Bengal.
Credits for sales and issues to other Departments	*2,01*	*1,10*	*1,91*	......	The increase was mainly due to larger issues of stores to other departments.
Total Deduction	*9,79*	*12,89*	*10,07*		
Total Capital	7,73	4,43	9,10		
Revenue :—					
General Charges	19,46	18,71	19,83	......	There was an excess of 56 owing to the imprests of Sub-Inspectors and Linemen attached to a division, which had been abolished, being held under suspense pending adjustment and to advances to officers transferred under the amalgamation scheme. There was also an excess under 'Direction' (31) due to a change of personnel in the Telegraph Branch of the Director-General's office for which no provison was made in the Budget. There were also small increases under other heads.
Line Maintenance	20,23	21,70	20,53	......	The saving (1,17) occurred mainly under 'Establishment' (65) owing to the transfer of Telegraph Masters and Telegraphists to traffic work and to the provision for the revision of petty establishments not being utilized. Savings also occurred under 'Allowances,' 'Apparatus and Plant' and 'Repairs to Radios.'
Signalling	80,93	88,05	85,10	......	The savings (2,95) were principally due to the postponement of certain work in connection with the modernization of the wireless stations in the Bay of Bengal (3,41).
Total Revenue	1,20,62	1,28,46	1,25,46		
Total Indian	1,28,35	1,32,89	1,34,56		

16.—Telegraph—*contd.*

Minor Heads.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Indo-European—					
Capital :—					
Construction of lines	—3,23	21	—5	......	The difference was mainly due to an adjustment (56) made on account of the rental of the Central Persian Telegraph line in recoupment of the capital outlay incurred on behalf of the Persian Government, for which no provision was made in the Budget. On the other hand, there was increased expenditure on the reconstruction of the Arabistan and other lines.
Do. Buildings	3	1,21	9	......	The lapse (1,12) was due to the proposed construction of certain buildings in Persia and of wireless stations in the Gulf having been postponed.
Apparatus and plant	...	6	...		
Cash outlay on stores, etc.	16	15	37	......	The difference was chiefly due to larger receipts of stores from the Indian Telegraph Department.
Total	—3,04	1,63	41		
Deduct—					
Credits for issue of stores to Revenue, etc.	*1,03*	*2,08*	*69*	......	There was a decrease of 1,07 in the issues of stores an account of cable maintenance.
Total Capital	—4,07	—45	—28		
Revenue :—					
General charges	5,60	2,97	2,76	......	Minor fluctuations under several heads accounted for the savings.
Line Maintenance	1,87	2,19	1,96	......	There were savings in the grant for repairs to lines.
Signalling	4,62	5,06	4,54	.....	The savings were due to the revision of certain establishments and to the postponement of the construction of Radio-Offices in the Gulf section.
Cable Maintenance	2,00	3,30	1,73	.....	The savings (1,57) were principally due to smaller issues of stores for repairs to cables (74) and to less expenditure (55) on repairs to the cable steamer *Patrick Stewart*.
Total Revenue	14,09	13,52	10,99		
Total Indo-European.	10,02	13,07	10,71		
Total (Indian and Indo-European) in Rupees.	1,38,37	1,45,96	1,45,27		
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 922,5	£ 973,1	£ 968,5		
England	183,5	257,9	212,6	......	A sum of 40,0 provided for payment to the Marconi Company was not utilized. There were also savings in the purchase of stores.
Total including England.	1,106,0	1,231,0	1,181,1		

16.—Telegraph—*concld.*

143 In the Indian section of the accounts there was an increase of 6,90 as compared with the previous year, of which 6,21 occurred in the Indian and 69 in the Indo-European Telegraph Departments. The former was made up of an increase of 1,37 under 'Capital' and of 4,84 under 'Revenue'.

As compared with the Budget there was a saving of 69, which was made up of an excess of 1,67 in the Indian Telegraph Department and a saving of 2,36 in the Indo-European Department. The excess in the Indian Telegraph Department was mainly under 'Capital' The saving (2,36) in the Indo-European Department was mainly due to smaller Revenue expenditure.

17.—Mint.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India . . .	11,84	7,58	9,98	There was a decrease in rupee coinage.	Provision for normal operations only was made in the Budget. The excess was due to the coinage of new rupees.
Bombay . . .	9,09	6,80	8,33	In the year under report the coinage of new rupees was undertaken on a smaller scale than in 1912-13.	The excess was due to the new rupee coinage undertaken during the year. No provision was made for this in the Budget.
Total in Rupees .	20,33	14,38	18,31		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	135,5	95,6	122,1		
England . . .	6,8	8,1	10,5	......	The demands were greater than was indicated in the forecast received from India.
Total including England.	142,3	103,7	132,6		

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over Grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Provincial Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
India	64	...	...	...	...	...	64	...
Total .	64	...	...	...	...	...	64	...

144. The decrease of 2,02 over the actuals of the previous year was due to smaller coinage of rupees. The increase of 3,98 over the Budget was the result of new rupee coinage which was not provided for in the Budget.

An excess of 64 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

18.—General Administration.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	LOCAL ACCOUNT OFFICER'S REVIEW OF ACTUALS AGAINST	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India . . .	65,26	64,16	67,36	The increase (2,10) occurred almost wholly in the Civil Accounts and Currency Departments, and was due to the adjustment under this head of the charges of the Audit Officer, Delhi, the grant of local allowances to the Currency Office establishments from 1st April 1910, and to the appointment of the Controller of Currency from 1st January 1914.	The excess (3,20) occurred mainly under the Civil Secretariat (1,32), the Military Secretariat (50), and the Currency Department (1,09). The increase in the Civil Secretariat was due to the appointment of officers on special duty, the creation of a new appointment of Political Secretary in the Foreign Department, and to the drawal of larger acting allowances in leave vacancies. The increase under the Military Secretariat was due to an increase in the pay of the Deputy and Assistant Secretaries. The excess in the Currency Department was due to the causes mentioned under Actuals.
Central Provinces .	10,55	11,18	11,2[illegible]	The principal cause of the increase was the raising of the pay of Commissioners.	
Burma . . .	20,88	21,31	20,95	......	The decrease (36) was chiefly due to savings under 'Staff and Household of the Lieutenant-Governor' (23).
Assam . . .	7[illegible]	6,94	7,23	The decrease was the net result of small variations under several minor h[illegible]ads.	
Bengal . . .	30,14	27,61	29,04	The decrease (1,10) was mainly due to the fact that the actuals for 1912-13 included special expenditure of 1,16 under Staff and Household.	The increase (1,43) was chiefly due to (*i*) the creation of a fourth secretary to Government and increase of establishment in the Secretariat, partly set-off by savings effected in the Board of Revenue by the abolition of the second Secretary and reduction of establishment (46), (*ii*) the payment of leave allowances of officers (40), (*iii*) larger expenditure in the Legislative Council (32), and (*iv*) increased charges under 'Contract Allowance' (26).
Bihar and Orissa .	14,55	16,20	16,11	The increase (1,56) was chiefly due to larger expenditure under 'Executive Council' (1,10), and 'Board of Revenue' (36), owing to the charges having appeared in the accounts for 12 months instead of for a portion of the year only as in 1912-13. There was also an increase under 'Contract Allowance' (35). On the other hand, there were savings under 'Civil Secretariat' (34) due to smaller expenditure on contingencies.	There was a saving of 50 under 'Saloon charges,' which was, however, almost counterbalanced by an excess of 45 under 'Contract Allowance.'

18.—General Administration—*contd.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	21,15	20,92	21,43	......	The increase was chiefly due to the deputation of officers on special duty in the Secretariat (28), and larger expenditure under 'Staff and Household' and 'Contract Allowance' (20).
Punjab	17,21	16,34	16,88	The decrease was mainly due to the inclusion in the actuals for 1912-13 of special expenditure of 71 in connection with the Royal visit.	The increase was chiefly due to the deputation of officers on special duty in the Secretariat (43), and larger expenditure from the Lieutenant-Governor's contract allowance (35). There were minor savings under other heads.
North-West Frontier Province.	3,64	3,47	3,12	The accounts for 1912-13 included special expenditure of 46 for a saloon carriage.	The saving (35) was due to the non-utilization of the provision for the revision of the Secretariat establishment (10), and other minor causes.
Madras	18,34	18,32	19,09	The bulk of the increase (48) occurred under 'Civil offices of account and audit (Imperial)' and was due partly to higher rates of salary drawn by officers and partly to the discontinuance of the adjustment of 1½ per cent. charges for the Public Works Accounts establishments.	The increase was due partly to the causes mentioned under Actuals and partly to increased expenditure from the contract allowance.
Bombay	25,17	25,89	26,50	The increase (1,33) included 60 on the purchase and repair of furniture for the residences of His Excellency the Governor, 26 in connection with the contract allowance, 17 on the revision of the Secretariat staff, 16 on the purchase of furniture by the Commissioner in Sind and 16 owing to the drawal of arrears of salary by a member of the Executive Council.	The increase (61) was mainly due to the purchase of furniture for the Government Houses and to larger expenditure from the contract allowance.
Total in Rupees	2,34,43	2,32,34	2,38,97		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	1,562,9	1,548,9	1,593,1		
England	381,2	390,0	390,5	......	......
Total including England.	1,944,1	1,938,9	1,983,6		

18.—General Administration—*concld.*

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
Assam	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Madras	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total	5	1	...	...	...	1	5	...

145. As compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of 4,54, which chiefly occurred in India (2,10), Bihar and Orissa (1,56), and Bombay (1,33). On the other hand, there was a decrease in Bengal (1,10).

The excess of 6,83 over the Budget occurred chiefly in India (3,20) and Bengal (1,43).

An Imperial excess of 5 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India	4,30	5,15	5,11	The increase (81) was chiefly due to the inclusion of the figures relating to the Delhi Province for 12 months as against only 6 months in 1912-13.	...
Central Provinces	25,78	26,24	27,87	The increase (2,09) was chiefly due to the amalgamation and regrading of the Central Provinces and Berar Commissions with retrospective effect (47), the appointment of a Legal Remembrancer (40), and of an Additional Judicial Commissioner (27), and to the revision of the scale of process-serving and sub-divisional establishments (29).	The increase (1,63) occurred partly under 'Criminal Courts' (92), owing to the amalgamation and regrading of the Central Provinces and Berar Commissions, heavy expenditure on travelling expenses of witnesses, and the payment of larger leave and acting allowances to establishments, and partly under 'Law Officers' (56), due to the appointment of a Legal Remembrancer and to larger payments of fees to pleaders.
Burma	48,24	49,36	48,82	The increase was chiefly due to larger expenditure incurred for the Additional Judicial Commissioner and his establishment (31), and to greater outlay on Township Judges (29).	The decrease was mainly due to savings under 'Criminal Courts', owing to the absence of a larger number of officers on long leave and deputation, and to smaller expenditure on fluctuating charges.
Assam	9,09	9,38	9,34	...	...
Bengal	96,40	96,10	1,00,38	The heads which chiefly contributed to the increase are 'Civil and Sessions Courts' (2,30), and 'Criminal Courts' (78). The increase under the former head was mainly due to the revision of the Sub-Judicial service, the creation of an additional appointment of District and Sessions Judge, and to larger payments of grain compensation allowance. Under 'Criminal Courts' the increase was the result of the appointment of additional Sub-Deputy Collectors as Circle Officers and of larger expenditure on travelling allowances and contingencies in District Offices.	The increase (4,28) occurred chiefly under 'Law Officers' (2,77), and 'Civil and Sessions Courts' (1,06). The excess under the former head was mainly due to heavy payments of counsels' and pleaders' fees in connection with conspiracy cases, while that under the latter resulted mainly from the payment of grain compensation allowance (for which provision was made under '32.—Miscellaneous'), and from the creation of an additional appointment of District and Sessions Judge.
Bihar and Orissa	31,23	32,58	32,98	The increase (1,75) was chiefly due to the appointment of temporary District and Sub-Judges, a Deputy Legal Remembrancer, and an officer on special duty in connection with the establishment of a High Court at Bankipur, and to larger outlay on 'establishment' (38), 'contingencies' (31), 'grain compensation allowance' (26), and on 'fees to pleaders' (23).	The excess was chiefly due to the payment of grain compensation allowance (26) and to larger expenditure on temporary judicial officers entertained during the year (26).

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.—*contd.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	61,62	62,98	63,91	The increase (2,29) was chiefly due to higher outlay on 'Civil and Sessions Courts' (1,09) caused by the gradual introduction of the Greeven Judicial Scheme, and on 'Criminal Courts' (1,17), owing to the payment of minimum salaries to certain members of the Indian Civil Service and to the introduction of the scheme for the improvement of the cadre of Deputy Collectors.	The increase (93) was chiefly due to larger outlay on fees to pleaders and barristers (28), on diet to witnesses and complainants (22), on travelling allowances and contingencies (23), and on refunds (12).
Punjab	42,18	41,86	42,55	......	The increase (69) occurred mainly under 'Criminal Courts' (69) and 'Law Officers' (40). The excess under the former head was chiefly due to the revision of the Extra Assistant Commissioners' cadre, while that under the latter was caused by land acquisition and criminal cases.
North-West Frontier Province.	6,16	6,33	6,20	......	......
Madras	66,61	65,94	69,68	The increase (3,07) mainly occurred under 'Civil and Sessions Courts' (1,98) and 'Criminal Courts' (1,03). The increase under the former head was due mainly to the establishment of a large number of temporary sub-courts, increased clerical establishments of District Munsifs' courts, and larger expenditure on diet and road money. The increase under 'Criminal Courts' represented larger charges transferred from '3.—Land Revenue—Charges of District Administration'.	The increase (3,74) chiefly occurred under 'Civil and Sessions Courts' (2,62) and 'Criminal Courts' (52). The excess under the former head was due to the payment of absentee and acting allowances, the establishment of temporary courts and increased expenditure on grain compensation allowance, while that under the latter was due to the cause mentioned under Actuals.
Bombay	56,69	58,72	56,36	The decrease was chiefly due to smaller expenditure on grain compensation allowance and to the abolition of the appointments of conciliators.	The bulk of the decrease *viz.*, 200, was the result of a change in the method of apportionment of charges between this head and '3—Land Revenue'.
Total in Rupees	4,48,30	4,54,64	4,63,20		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	2,988,6	3,030,9	3,088,0		
England	1,7	5	2	......	The Budget Estimate provided for the outfit allowance of a Judge in respect of which no expenditure was incurred during the year. No forecast for stores was received from India.
Total including England.	12,990,3	3,031,4	3,088,2		

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*concld.*

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over Grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
Bengal	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
TOTAL		15	...	...	...	15	...	...

146. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of 14,90, which chiefly occurred in Bengal (3,98), Madras (3,07), the United Provinces (2,29), the Central Provinces (2,09), and Bihar and Orissa (1,75).

There was an excess of 8,56 over the Budget, which was chiefly contributed by Bengal (4,28), Madras (3,74), and the Central Provinces (1,63), while there was a decrease in Bombay (2,36).

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India . . .	16,93	17,63	17,66	The increase (73) was chiefly due to the inclusion of the Delhi charges for 12 months as against six months in the previous year (41) and to heavier expenditure incurred on the convict settlement at Port Blair (23).	The decrease represented smaller charges incurred on the convict settlement at Port Blair chiefly on account of vacancies in several establishments.
Central Provinces .	5,61	6,00	6,80	The increase (1,19) was mainly due to extensive purchases of raw materials for meeting the demands of the Supply and Transport Department for articles of jail manufacture (49), high prices of rations owing to unfavourable agricultural conditions (28), the revision of establishments (18), and to an increase in the jail population (14).	As under Actuals.
Burma . .	15,66	15,18	18,33	The increase (2,67) was mainly due to larger purchases of rice for consumption during 1914-15.	As under Actuals.
Assam . . .	2,49	3,03	2,72	The increase was partly due to an increase in the jail population and partly to the expansion of jail industries.	The decrease was due to a lump provision for the revision of establishment not being utilized, smaller outlay on dietary charges of prisoners and to a partial lapse of the additional provision made in the Budget in view of the expansion of jail industries following the increase of jail population.
Bengal . . .	19,[illegible]	20,79	22,68	The increase (3,01) was caused by larger dietary expenses (2,39), owing to high prices and by larger purchases of raw materials (62).	The increase (1,84) included a rise in dietary expenses (2,40) and a fall in the purchase of raw materials (55).
Bihar and Orissa .	11,80	12,68	14,54	The increase (2,74) mainly occurred under 'Jail Manufacture' (1,88) and was due to larger outlay on raw materials (1,51) and Europe stores (37) to meet the demand of the Military Department for blankets. There was also an increase under 'Jails' (87), mainly due to higher outlay on dietary charges (71) owing to a rise in prices.	The increase (1,86) was mainly due to larger expenditure on raw materials (1,64) and Europe stores (70). It was, however, partly counterbalanced by savings under 'Jails' (31) arising chiefly from smaller expenditure on the movement of prisoners, and on clothing, sanitation and hospital charges.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	18,24	19,52	20,60	The increase (2,36) was chiefly due to a larger grant to the Salvation Army in connection with the reformation of criminal tribes (1,16), and larger outlay on dietary charges (60) and on the purchase of raw materials and quinine (24).	As under Actuals.
Punjab . . .	13,15	12,03	14,27	The increase (1,12) occurred under 'Jails' (43) and 'Jail Manufacture' (69). The former was due mainly to an increase in the jail population and to the opening of the Dharmsala Jail, while the latter was the result of a greater demand for jail-made articles by public offices.	As under Actuals. Higher prices than anticipated also contributed to the excess (2,24).
North-West Frontier Province.	1,52	1,61	2,10	The increase mainly occurred under 'Jails' (51) and was due partly to the high price of grain and partly to an increase in the jail population.	As under Actuals.

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails—*concld.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Madras	13,90	14,10	14,99	The increase (1,09) was due chiefly to the purchase of larger quantities of raw material for manufacturing purposes, the introduction of rice diet in the case of rice-eating prisoners, the issue of free clothing to released prisoners, and to the purchase of a baling press for the Cannanore jail.	As under Actuals.
Bombay	12,01	11,50	12,77	Of the total increase, 32 was due to a change in procedure under which payments to contractors for rations are now made in the month in which the supplies are received, instead of in the following month. The result was that there were thirteen payments in 1913-14 against twelve in 1912-13. The balance (41) was due partly to an increase in the number of prisoners and partly to a larger outturn of jail-made articles for Government Departments, especially the Police.	The increase (1,27) was chiefly due to a rise in jail population (40), increased payments for rations (36), heavy payments for the transfer charges of prisoners (23), and to the change in the procedure for payments to contractors referred to under Actuals.
Total in Rupees	1,30,93	1,34,27	1,47,41		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	872,9	895,1	982,7		
England	8	...	1	...	No forecast of stores was received from India. The accounts represent payments in respect of indents received during the year.
Total including England.	873,7	895,1	982,8		

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
Punjab	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...
North-West Frontier Province	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...
Total	2	9	...	...	...	9	2	...

147. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of 16,48, which occurred chiefly in Bengal (3,01), Bihar and Orissa (2,74), Burma (2,67), and the United Provinces (2,36).

There was an excess of 13,14 over the Budget, which was contributed by all the provinces except Assam and India. The more important of the increases occurred in Burma (3,15), the Punjab (2,24), Bihar and Orissa (1,86), and Bengal (1,84).

An Imperial excess of 2 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

20.—Police.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India	14,88	20,16	19,41	The increase (4,53) was chiefly due to the inclusion of the figures for the Delhi Province for 12 months as against only 6 months in 1912-13 (2,33), larger expenditure (1,02) in the Criminal Investigation Department in connection with certain special enquiries, and to the revision of the Police Force in Baluchistan (98).	The decrease was chiefly due to the transfer of a portion of the provision for the revision of the Police Force in Baluchistan to other heads.
Central Provinces	33,31	33,43	34,11	The increase was chiefly due to the filling up of vacancies in the Police Force, fewer absences on leave, and to larger outlay on clothing, arms, and ammunition.	The increase was chiefly due to larger expenditure under 'District Executive Force' mainly on account of the absence on leave of fewer senior officers and to greater outlay on supplies and services and contingencies (48).
Burma	1,29,24	1,30,23	1,31,18	The increase (1,94) was mainly due to larger expenditure under 'District Executive Force' (2,97) and 'Rangoon City Police' (54). On the other hand, there was a decrease under 'Special Police' (1,60). The increase under 'District Executive Force' chiefly represented larger expenditure on 'Supplies and Services' (90), 'Allowances' (74) and 'Punitive Police' (73). The increase under 'Rangoon City Police' was chiefly caused by the entertainment of an additional Police Force. The decrease under 'Special Police' resulted mainly from smaller outlay on the purchase and carriage of supplies.	The increase (95) was chiefly due to larger outlay on 'Supplies and Services' (1,35), and to an over-estimate on account of probable savings under 'District Executive Force' (1,00). On the other hand, there was a decrease (1,49) owing to smaller outlay on the purchase and carriage of supplies.
Assam	22,11	23,86	23,88	The rise (1,77) was chiefly due to an increase of the Police Force.	...
Bengal	84,00	95,82	94,71	The increase (10,71) was chiefly due to the introduction of reforms, both in the Calcutta and the District Police Forces. There was also larger expenditure on grain compensation allowance (1,31) and on the reorganization of the Subordinate and River Police in the Eastern Bengal districts (72).	The main causes which were responsible for the net saving of 1,11 were (a) the non-utilization in full of the lump provision of 4,50 for the reorganization of the River Police (2,15) and of the provision of 2,92 for the reorganization of the Subordinate Police in Eastern Bengal (1,42), and (b) savings in the Calcutta Police owing to the non-entertainment of the full complement of the force (70) and the lapse of the lump provision for a Training School (80). On the other hand, there were excesses on account of the payment of grain compensation allowance, the provision for which was made under '32.—Miscellaneous' (2,06), and of increased allowances, etc., in the Criminal Investigation Department (95).

20.—Police—*contd.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Bihar and Orissa	41,31	46,48	45,77	The increase (4,46) included higher expenditure on additions to the Police Force (1,28), Police buildings (1,24), grain compensation allowance (70), Railway Police charges (60), and contingencies and travelling and other allowances (62).	The decrease was chiefly due to savings in the lump provision (1,01) for Police reforms and to smaller expenditure on Police buildings (65). These were, however, partly absorbed by the payment of grain compensation allowance (70) and by an increase in the Police Force (30).
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1,08,85	1,24,10	1,11,39	The increase (2,54) was chiefly due to larger expenditure on 'Supplies and Services' under 'District Executive Force' (1,00), on the pay of the District Police (80), on grain compensation allowance (40), and on the Railway Police (36).	The savings were chiefly due to the non-utilization of the lump provision for the provincialization of the Village Police charges in Oudh, etc. (11,02), a partial utilization only of the grant to towns for Police charges (1,74), and to the transfer of the lump provision for the reformation of criminal tribes to the head '19 B—Law and Justice—Jails' (1,15). On the other hand, there was larger expenditure on the carriage of Police escorts including the cost of railway warrants (50), on the travelling allowance of the District Executive Force (58), and on grain compensation allowance (40).
Punjab	58,54	60,18	58,93	The increase was due to the expansion of the District and Railway Police Forces.	The saving resulted from the non-utilization of the provision for the replacement of town watchmen by regular Police.
North-West Frontier Province.	15,76	17,43	17,06	The increase (1,30) was chiefly due to the reorganization of the Border Military Police.	The bulk of the decrease represented savings in the provision for the reorganization of the Border Military Police.
Madras	88,16	87,46	92,48	The increase (4,32) occurred chiefly under 'District Executive Force' (2,36), and 'Miscellaneous' (1,65) The former was caused by larger expenditure on the pay, allowances, and supplies and services of the Police Force (2,33), while the latter represented increased outlay on the establishment of criminal settlements in the Presidency.	As under Actuals.
Bombay	1,02,33	1,01,56	1,00,58	The decrease (1,75) was due to smaller expenditure on grain compensation allowance (3,42). There was, however, larger outlay on the introduction of Police reforms (2,20).	The saving (98) was chiefly due to the partial non-utilization of the lump provision of 2,50 for Police reforms (1,00), smaller outlay on the Presidency Police (70) owing to the non-entertainment of the full sanctioned strength and to the fact that the adjustment on account of alienated lands was less (53). On the other hand, there was a lump deduction of 1,50 in the Budget for probable savings.
Total in Rupees	6,98,49	7,40,71	7,29,50		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	4,656,6	4,938,1	4,863,4		
England	1,4	1,5	1,6		
Total including England.	4,658,0	4,939,6	4,865,0		

20.—Police—*concld.*

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Provincial Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
United Provinces	...	8	...	...	...	93	...	
TOTAL . .	...	93	...	...	...	93	...	

148. As compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of 31,01, which was shared by all the provinces, except Bombay, where there was a decrease (1,75). The more important of the increases occurred in Bengal (10,71), India (4,53), Bihar and Orissa (4,46), and Madras (4,32).

As compared with the Budget there was a saving of 11,21. The United Provinces and Bengal showed savings of 12,71 and 1,11 respectively, while there was an excess in Madras (5,02).

21.—Ports and Pilotage.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	LOCAL ACCOUNT OFFICER'S REVIEW OF ACTUALS AGAINST — Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Burma	13,29	12,49	13,49	The increase (20) was chiefly due to larger purchases of marine stores, greater outlay on Lighthouses and Lightships and increased expenditure under 'Salaries and Allowances, etc.' On the other hand, there was a decrease under 'purchase and hire of ships.'	The increase (1,00) resulted mainly from larger purchases of stores and coal.
Assam	63	52	61	...	The increase was due to larger expenditure incurred in repairing the Local Administration's steamer and yacht.
Bengal	12,16	13,74	14,28	The net charges of the Agent, Government Consignments (*i.e.*, the expenditure *minus* the recoveries) were 1, 3 in 1912-13 and—10 in 1913-14. Excluding these, the actuals advanced from 13,19 in 1912-13 to 14,38 in 1913-14, owing chiefly to an adjustment in the accounts of 1913-14 in connection with the grant of 1,50 to the Chittagong Port: a similar grant in 1912-13 was adjusted under '45—Civil Works (Civil).' This increase was partly set off by a reduction in Pilotage Allowances.	The increase (54) was chiefly due to the adjustment under this head of the grant of 1,50 to the Chittagong Port, provision for which was made under '45—Civil Works.' Pilotage Allowances were less by 72 and expenditure on marine stores was less by 30.
Bihar and Orissa	1	1	1	...	...
Madras	41	24	46	...	The increase (22) was chiefly due to shipping charges incurred on paper bales imported from Calcutta.
Bombay	65	2,83	1,81	The increase (1,16) was chiefly due to expenditure incurred in connection with a new lighthouse at Cape Monze off the Sind coast (1,03).	The Budget provided 2,15 for a new light-house at Cape Monze. Out of this provision, 65 were transferred for expenditure in the Public Works Department and the expenditure in the Civil Department amounted to 1,03 only.
Total in Rupees	27,15	29,83	30,60		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling.	181,0	198,9	204,4		
England	1	1	2		
Total including England.	181,1	199,0	204,6		

21.—Ports and Pilotage—*concld.*

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over grant		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
Madras . .	.	1		...	..	4	...	..
Total .		1		.	..	4	...	...

149. As compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of 3,51 which occurred chiefly in Bengal (2,12) and Bombay (1,16)

There was an excess of 83 over the Budget which occurred mainly in Burma (1,00), Bengal (54) and Madras (22), while there was a decrease in Bombay (1,02)

22.—Education.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India	9,64	16,51	11,65	The increase was due chiefly to a special grant of 2 lakhs to the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore for the completion of the library building and the residential quarters for the staff.	The Budget included 7,45 as a reserve provision Of this 3,31 were transferred to the Provincial Governments and the Military Estimates and 1,09 were transferred to other heads.
Central Provinces	21,17	33,96	22,02	The increase was chiefly due to the entertainment of new teachers, to larger expenditure on school furniture and apparatus, and to payments in support of Municipal and Local Schools.	The decrease (11,94) was due to the non-utilization of the special grants for the development of Government schools.
Burma	23,45	40,03	29,24	The increase (5,79) was chiefly due to larger expenditure incurred out of the special grants given by the Government of India (5,45) for education.	The decrease 10,79) was chiefly due to the non-utilization under this head of the provision made from the special grants for education (10,23).
Assam	9,73	18,05	12,16	The increase (2,43) was chiefly due to an addition to the Inspecting staff, the provincialization of certain schools, an addition to the number of teachers in existing schools and to larger grants to Local Bodies and private institutions.	The decrease (5,89) was chiefly due to the expenditure under this head of a small portion only of the lump provision of 6,60 for education.
Bengal	73,77	1,34,88	81,12	The increase (7,35) was chiefly due to larger outlay on education out of the Imperial assignments. The actuals for 1912-13 included 4,11 on account of equilibrium grants to District Boards, which ceased from 1913-14 on the surrender of the Public Works cess to those bodies.	The decrease (53,76) was mainly due to the non-utilization in full of the lump provision of 73,88 out of Imperial assignments for education (44,17), and of the provision of 4,11 on account of equilibrium grants to District Boards owing to the surrender of the Public Works cess to those bodies. There were also savings under 'Grants in-aid' (2,65) and under 'Schools—Special' (1,85).
Bihar and Orissa	27,48	48,71	38,35	The increase (10,87) was chiefly due to larger grants to Local Bodies for the improvement of schools (7,77), the regrading of the Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services (1,05), the purchase of apparatus, instruments, etc, for Government colleges (75), and to the expenditure incurred in connection with the establishment of a university at Patna (52).	The saving 10,36) was mainly due to the non-utilization of 5,81, and the transfer of 4,55 to other heads, out of the lump sums aggregating 20,39 provided for education.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	56,04	76,75	78,58	The increase (21,94) was chiefly due to larger grants to District and Municipal Boards (19,72).	The increase (1,83) was due to larger contributions to District Boards for educational purposes.
Punjab	34,47	44,83	44,69	The increase (10,22) was chiefly due to larger grants to Local Bodies and private institutions for education.	...
North-West Frontier Province.	6,71	3,51	4,88	Grants to Local Bodies and other private institutions for education were larger in 1912-13.	The increase (1,37) was chiefly due to the grant of 1,15 to the Islamia College, Peshawar.

22.—Education—*concld.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Madras	65,53	97,63	79,51	The increase (13,98) chiefly occurred under 'Government Schools' (8,71) and 'Grants-in-aid' (7,12). The increase under the former head was mostly due to larger payments in support of Local Board and Municipal schools, while that under the latter represented enhanced grants-in-aid for elementary education and for the purchase of furniture and apparatus. On the other hand, there was a decrease under 'University' (3,10), which was accounted for by the fact that larger grants were made in 1912-13 to the University for a library and for the establishment of a temporary Professorship in Indian Economics.	The decrease (18,12) was chiefly due to the transfer of 11,99 out of the lump provision of 28,00 for education to the head '45—Civil Works' and to savings under 'Government Schools' (4,84), 'Grants-in-aid' (1,17) and 'Inspection' (51).
Bombay	61,35	95,25	72,76	The increase (11,41) was chiefly due to expenditure out of Imperial assignments on education (5 51), and larger payments in support of local schools for the extension of primary education, and on account of building grants to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute (5,00).	The decrease (22,49) was chiefly due to the non-utilization in full of the special Imperial grants (23,36). 5,21 were transferred to the Public Works Department and 2,00 to the Medical Department, while 16,15 remained unspent. On the other hand, there were larger grants for technical education (67) and for European and Anglo-Indian schools (20).
Total in Rupees	3,89,94	6,10,11	4,74,96		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	2,599,6	4,067,4	3,166,4		
England	1 ,6	10,5	10,4		
Total including England.	2,610,2	4,077,9	3,176,8		

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
Burma	...	77	...	..	..	77	..	...
Punjab	...	47	...	...	...	47	...	...
Total	...	1,24	...	...	...	1,24	...	...

150. As compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of 85,02, which occurred in almost all the provinces and was due to expenditure from the special assignments given by the Government of India for education. The more important of the increases occurred in the United Provinces (21,94), Madras (13,98), Bombay (11,41), Bihar and Orissa (10,87), the Punjab (10,22), Bengal (7,35) and Burma (5,79).

As compared with the Budget there was a large saving of 1,35,15, which was principally due to smaller expenditure from the special Imperial assignments than was provided for. The principal savings were in Bengal (53,76), Bombay (22,49), Madras (18,12), and the Central Provinces (11,94).

23.—Ecclesiastical.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India . . .	2,06	2,10	2,07	...	...
Central Provinces .	98	1,05	98	...	There was a large proportion of junior Chaplains on duty in 1913-14.
Burma . . .	1,38	1,42	1,45	There was increased expenditure under 'Ecclesiastical Establishment' (4) and under 'Miscellaneous Ecclesiastical charges' (3).	...
Assam . .	18	22	17	...	The saving was due to two posts of ministers of the Additional Clergy Society remaining vacant and to a lower salary being drawn by the Chaplain of Shillong than was provided for in the Budget. Charges for visiting outstations were also less.
Bengal . . .	1,92	1,86	1,84	Excluding a special grant of 13 included in the actuals of 1912-13, there was an increase of 6 principally in the pay of Chaplains.	...
Bihar and Orissa	32	33	32	...	...
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	2,69	2,70	2,72	...	...
Punjab . . .	2,45	2,44	2,45	...	...
North-West Frontier Province.	40	43	43	...	...
Madras . . .	3,22	3,47	3,28	...	...
Bombay . . .	3,27	3,30	3,42	The increase was due to a smaller number of absentees and to the promotion of certain Chaplains.	The Budget provided for a lump deduction of 52 for probable savings in the salaries of Chaplains, which were not realized.
Total in Rupees .	18,87	19,32	19,18		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	125,8	128,8	127,6		
England . . .	2	4	1	...	Fewer Chaplains were appointed in England than were provided for in the Budget.
Total including England.	126,0	129,2	127,7		

23.—Ecclesiastical—*concld.*

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
Burma	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Bengal	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bombay	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...

151. The variations mainly occurred under Salaries and Allowances of Chaplains. The Imperial excess of 6 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

24.—Medical.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India	21,35	19,37	17,27	The actuals for 1912-13 included a grant of 4 lakhs for sanitary reforms in Bangalore.	The Budget included a reserve provision aggregating 3,00, of which 2,84 were transferred to the United Provinces and the Punjab. On the other hand, there was a payment of 1,00 to the Indore Medical School.
Central Provinces	10,71	21,78	11,67	The increase was mainly due to larger grants to hospitals and dispensaries chiefly for building purposes.	The decrease (10,11) was chiefly due to the non-utilization of 8,95 out of 11,50 provided for sanitation grants to Local Bodies. The lump allotment of 50 provided for grants to Local Bodies for plague expenditure also lapsed.
Burma	21,91	29,75	20,70	The decrease (1,21) was due to smaller expenditure in connection with plague.	The decrease (9,05) was chiefly due to the partial non-utilization of the special grants for sanitation (6,50) and medical relief (60), and to smaller expenditure in connection with plague (70).
Assam	6,21	8,88	6,56	The increase was made up of small items.	The decrease (2,32) was chiefly due to the non-utilization under this head of the greater part of the lump grant for sanitary improvements.
Bengal	26,42	41,01	28,51	The increase (2,09) mainly represented larger expenditure from the special Imperial grants.	The decrease (12,50) was chiefly due to the partial non-utilization of the lump grants for sanitary and other purposes (13,07), and to the lapse of the lump provision for the purchase of quinine and contribution towards the pay of Health Officers, etc., (2,18). On the other hand, there were larger grants for the improvement of hospitals (2,21).
Bihar and Orissa	7,27	19,20	9,14	The increase (1,87) was chiefly due to larger grants for the building and equipment of hospitals (1,34).	The saving (10,06) was chiefly due to the transfer of the greater portion of the lump provision of 10,44 for sanitation.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	28,98	41,23	37,54	The increase (8,56) was mainly due to larger outlay on sanitation (4,41), special expenditure on medical relief (69), larger grants to District Boards, etc., for medical purposes (95), expenditure on the newly opened Medical College Hospital, Lucknow (57), and higher outlay on plague (60) and medical establishment (54).	The decrease (3,69) was mainly due to the saving of 3,01 in the grant for sanitary improvements and to the lapse of 60 in the provision on account of charges for Municipal Health and Sanitary officers owing to the non-introduction of the scheme for paying those officers from the provincial revenues direct.
Punjab	25,82	28,68	13,72	The decrease (12,10) was chiefly due to the fact that the actuals for 1912-13 included special grant of 6,00 to the Central Research Institute as well as grants aggregating 6,73 for sanitary works.	The saving (14,96) was chiefly due to the non-utilization under this head of the lump provision of 14,33 for sanitation.
North-West Frontier Province.	4,81	3,32	2,26	The accounts for 1912-13 included 3,06 on account of grants for sanitary works. The corresponding outlay in 1913-14 amounted to 1,00 but was adjusted in the Public Works Department.	The lump provision of 1,00 on account of sanitary works was transferred to the Public Works Department.

24.—Medical—*concld.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Madras	20,52	39,14,	24,86	The increase (4,34) was due partly to a special payment of 2,19 to the Edward VII Memorial Fund for the establishment of a hospital and sanitarium for consumptives, and partly to larger contributions to Local Bodies (1,45) mainly on account of anti-malarial operations.	The saving (14,28) was due to the non-utilization of the lump provision of 16,50 made in the Budget for sanitation, etc. On the other hand, there were larger grants to Local Bodies for anti-malarial operations (1,71).
Bombay . . .	23,50	48,96	27,21	The increase (3,71) was partly due to the payment of 2,10 to the College of Physicians and Surgeons and partly to larger grants in aid of sanitary schemes (69).	The saving (21,75) was chiefly due to the non-utilization under this head of almost the whole of the lump provision of 21,50. There were also certain smaller lapses, *viz.*, 50 to the Bombay Municipality for anti-malarial measures, 40 for the equipment and staff of the Physiological Laboratory, 50 for the construction of an outpatient dispensary of the J. J. Hospital, 50 for the acquisition of land for the Civil Hospital at Ahmedabad, and 34 for the reorganization of the staff of the Grant Medical College and the J. J. Hospital, Bombay. On the other hand, there was a special payment of 2,10 to the College of Physicians and Surgeons.
Total in Rupees . .	1,97,50	3,01,32	1,99,44		
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 1,316,7	£ 2,008,8	£ 1,329,6		
England . . .	10,5	12,0	8,3		The Budget estimate provided for the payment of the grant of 5,0 for one year to the Committee for Plague Investigation in India, whereas the accounts included a payment for one quarter only.
Total including England.	1,327,2	2,020,8	1,337,9		

152. As compared with the actuals for 1912-13 there was an increase of 1,94, which was the net result of large variations in several provinces. There were increases in the United Provinces (8,56), Madras (4,34), Bombay (3,71) and Bengal (2,09), while the figures showed a decrease in the Punjab (12,10), India (4,08), and the North-West Frontier Province (2,55).

As compared with the Budget there was a large saving of 1,01,88, which was distributed over most of the provinces. The more important lapses occurred in Bombay (21,75), the Punjab (14,96), Madras (14,28), Bengal (12,50), the Central Provinces (10,11), Bihar and Orissa (10,06) and Burma (9,05).

25.—Political.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India	83,34	87,47	90,29	The increase (6,95) was chiefly due to the reorganisation of the Levies in Baluchistan and of the Zhob Militia (1,66), increased payment of subsidy to the Sultan of Muskat (1,21), increased charges on the lighting and buoying of the Persian Gulf (2,15), and to additional expenditure in the Persian Consulates on account of the appointment of the Turco-Persian Frontier Commission and the creation of the Khurzistan Consulate (1,07).	The excess (2,82) resulted from an expenditure of 1,90 in the Persian Consulates due chiefly to the appointment of the Turco-Persian Frontier Commission and the creation of the Khurzistan Consulate as well as from an increased expenditure of 1,06 in connection with the lighting and buoying of the Persian Gulf.
Central Provinces	40	38	24	The decrease was mainly due to the recovery of arrears on account of a portion of the cost of a Political Agent's Office for 1912-13 and to the postponement of the installation of a Native Chief.	As under Actuals.
Burma	9,39	5,75	13,58	The increase (4,19) resulted from a larger outlay on 'Special Political Expenditure' (4,32) owing to the operations on the North-East Frontier in connection with the formation of the new Putao district and the occupation of Hpimaw.	As under Actuals.
Assam	6,92	12,32	16,16	The increase (9,24) was due to larger special expenditure in the North-East Frontier, including charges on the newly established Political Agencies.	The excess (3,84) was due to larger outlay in connection with the Abor and Mishmi Survey work and to special expenditure on the Aka and Walong promenades (1,95).
Bengal	44	37	38	The decrease was due to the absence of special expenditure as in 1912-13 on account of Durbar presents.	...
Bihar and Orissa	52	53	65	As under Budget.	The excess was due to larger expenditure incurred in connection with Durbars held at Bankipur, Cuttack and Ranchi.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	1,07*	1,14	1,07	...	...
Punjab	6,53	6,85	6,93	The increase was mainly due to the creation of the Bahawalpur Agency.	...
North-West Frontier Province.	31,47	32,49	31,59	The increase was chiefly due to the reorganization of the Waziristan Militia.	...
Madras	1,12	1,09	1,92	The increase (80) was due mainly to the expenditure incurred in connection with the Mysore-Cauvery Project Arbitration Committee (46) and His Excellency the Viceroy's visit (38).	As under Actuals.
Bombay	8,51	10,04	8,80	The increase was chiefly caused by the partial reorganization of the Bombay Political Department (32).	The saving (1,24) was due to the lapse of a portion of the provision for the reorganization of the Bombay Political Department (65) and to recoveries of arrear contributions on account of Foreign Service establishments in Káthiáwár (38.)
Total in Rupees.	1,49,71	1,58,43	1,71,61		
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 998,1	£ 1,056,2	£ 1,144,0		
England	7,8	22,8	15,2	...	The accounts include payments in connection with Tibetan students and other unforeseen expenditure (4,6). There was a decrease (12,2) under stores for India which was due to the carry forward to 1914-15 of payments for stores required for the lighting and buoying of the Persian Gulf, the Indian moiety of which is included under this head.
Total including England.	1,005,9	1,079,0	1,159,2		

25.—Political—*concld.*

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over Grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
Assam	...	32	...	...	..	32	...	...
Punjab	13	...	...	...	..	...	13	...
Madras	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Total	24	32	...	...	...	32	24	...

153. There was an increase of 21,90 as compared with the actuals of the previous year, which was contributed mainly by Assam (9,24), India (6,95) and Burma (4,19).

There was an excess of 13,18 over the Budget, which occurred in Burma (7,83), Assam (3,84) and India (2,82).

An Imperial excess of 24 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	LOCAL ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S REVIEW OF ACTUALS AGAINST — Actuals, 1912-13.	LOCAL ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S REVIEW OF ACTUALS AGAINST — Budget, 1913-14.
India . . .	52,25	59,10	53,45	The increase was due chiefly to certain improvements effected in the Agricultural Institute, at Pusa and to the purchase of certain X Ray apparatus for Delhi and Simla.	The saving (5,65) was mainly due to smaller gross charges of the Survey Parties (1,66), to recoveries aggregating 1,23 from certain Native States on account of the cost of survey operations within their jurisdiction, to the lapse of a portion of the provision for Bacteriology (1,07), and to the transfer of grants to other provinces and departments (1,76).
Central Provinces .	7,45	7,54	8,18	The increase was due to a special payment (73) to the District Councils for Veterinary buildings.	As under Actuals.
Burma . . .	5,63	7,38	6,16	The increase (53) was mainly due to larger outlay on Agriculture.	The decrease was mainly due to the transfer of 92 to the head '45 - Civil Works' for expenditure on scientific works, and to the non-utilization of 14 out of the special Imperial grant.
Assam . . .	1,90	3,77	3,08	The increase (1,18) was mainly due to an addition to the Veterinary staff, the expansion of experimental cultivation and agricultural demonstrations, the grant of a special donation to the Indian Tea Association, an increase of subsidies to Railway and Steamer Companies for preparing traffic statistics, the appointment of a special officer to make a survey of the silk industry, experiments in trout culture in the streams of the Khasi Hills, and to the transfer of Inland Labour Transport Dispensary charges from Medical to this head.	The decrease (69) was mainly due to the non-utilization of certain lump provisions made in the Budget.
Bengal . . .	17,30	17,46	14,54	The decrease (2,76) was due to a smaller purchase of quinine.	The decrease (2,92) was chiefly due to the partial non-utilization of the provision for agriculture and allied objects (1,11), the lapse of grants for sericultural experiments and other purposes (82), the partial utilization only of the lump grant for a launch for the Fishery department (41), and to petty lapses of grants for botanical gardens, statistical memoirs, etc. (47).
Bihar and Orissa	8,65	5,31	4,88	The increase (1,23) was mainly due to the opening of an agricultural farm (53) and to improvements to other farms (28).	The saving (43) was mainly due to the non-utilization of 30 provided for the opening of an Agricultural station at Ranchi, and of 19 for the Agricultural College at Sabour and for seeds and implements.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	12,64	13,81	13,03	Excluding from the actuals of 1912-13 the initial expenditure on the Agra City Park (1,08), the special payment of 30 to a sugar factory in Pilibhit and higher Census charges (17), the actuals for the year under report show an increase of 1,94. This was chiefly due to the initial expenditure on the construction of the Muttra and Kheri cattle farms (2[illegible]) and the Zenana Park, Lucknow (15) and to larger outlay on experimental farms (65), agricultural experiments (37), and on the Taj and other gardens (40).	The saving (78) was chiefly due to the transfer of certain grants to the Public Works Department for the construction of Veterinary buildings (37), and to smaller outlay on the purchase of serum and on the Muttra and Kheri bull farms (25).

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—contd.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	LOCAL ACCOUNT OFFICER'S REVIEW OF ACTUALS AGAINST Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Punjab	10,72	15,11	11,02	The increase (30) was chiefly due to an addition to the number of officers of the Civil Veterinary Department, a revision of the establishment of the Veterinary College, and to larger outlay on agricultural experiments.	The saving (4,09) was chiefly due to the lapse of the greater portion of the lump provision made for agriculture.
North-West Frontier Province.	72	92	1,15	The increase (43) was chiefly due to the acquisition of land for a farm.	As under Actuals.
Madras	18,98	18,43	17,98	The decrease (1,00) was chiefly due to smaller expenditure under Cinchona Plantations (2,30), the actuals for the previous year having included special outlay in connection with the formation of a quinine reserve. On the other hand, there was increased outlay (1,20) owing to the opening of an agricultural station, the purchase of instruments and apparatus, indigo experiments, and the opening of a second sugar-cane crushing station.	The saving was due to the surrender of a portion of the grant under Cinchona Plantations.
Bombay	10,79	13,81	12,55	The increase (1,76) was chiefly due to the expansion of the Agricultural Department.	The decrease (1,26) was chiefly due to savings in the provision for certain seed farms (1,02) and in the grant for agricultural and allied objects (44).
Total in Rupees	1,42,03	1,62,64	1,46,02		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	946,9	1,084,3	973,4		
England	25,4	28,9	34,8	... ...	The excess was due to an increase in the payments arising out of Dr. Stein's explorations in Chinese Turkistan, and in the payments to the International Institute of Agriculture. The accounts also include 2,4 for the allowances of officers in connection with coolie emigration for which no provision was made in the Budget. The demands for stores were greater than was indicated in the forecasts received from India.
Total including England.	972,3	1,113,2	1,008,2		

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*concld.*

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over Grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
Baluchistan . .	3	...	...	...	..	...	3	...
Burma . . .	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	...
TOTAL .	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...

154. As compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of 3,99 in the Indian section of the accounts, which occurred mainly in Bombay (1,76), Bihar and Orissa (1,23), India (1,20) and Assam (1,18). On the other hand, there were decreases in Bengal (2,76) and Madras (1,00).

As compared with the Budget there was a saving of 16,62, which occurred chiefly in India (5,65), the Punjab (4,09), Bengal (2,92), Bombay (1,26) and Burma (1.22).

An Imperial excess of 4 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	LOCAL ACCOUNT OFFICER'S REVIEW OF ACTUALS AGAINST	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India	1,84	2,04	1,98	The Delhi administration charges amounted to 13 in 1912-13 against 37 in the year under report.	......
Central Provinces	1,83	1,92	1,71	The decrease was due to the lapse of certain Bhonsla Family pensions.	As under Actuals.
Burma	1,60	1,58	1,49	The decrease was mainly due to casualties among the members of the ex-Royal family, the transfer of a pension to India, and to the death of a Shan Chief.	Mostly as under Actuals.
Assam	5	5	5	......	......
Bengal	7,62	[illegible]	7,93	There was a special payment of 40 to the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, which was partly counterbalanced by a decrease of 15 owing to the death of a pensioner of the Mysore family.	As under Actuals.
Bihar and Orissa	53	54	41	The decrease was due to the non-drawal of his pension (12) by the Raja of Khurda in Puri.	As under Actuals.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	7,5[illegible]	8,05	7,52	......	The decrease was chiefly caused by smaller payments to the members of the ex-Royal family of Oudh (29) and of wasiqa pensions ([illegible]).
Punjab	1,22	94	82	Leaving out of account 23 on account of Delhi figures included in 1912-13, the decrease is attributable to lapses consequent on deaths.	As under Actuals.
North-West Frontier Province.	62	62	67	The increase was due to the payment of arrears to a pensioner with effect from 1st June 1893.	As under Actuals.
Madras	3,28	3,55	3,54	The increase was chiefly due to the payment of 26 on account of arrears of certain Tanjore pensions sanctioned with effect from 4th May 1912.	......
Bombay	5,07	5,42	5,31	The increase was chiefly due to the payment of arrears of pension to His Highness the Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah.	The provision of 15 for stipends to the Beda and Audali Sultans under 'Yeman Stipendiaries' was not required as the protectorate treaties were not concluded in the year. There were also minor savings to the extent of 12, the claims not having been preferred; but these were absorbed by payments of arrears (17) to His Highness the Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah.
Total in Rupees	31,26	32,39	31,43		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	208,4	215,9	209,5		
England	11,0	11,1	11,2		
Total including England.	219,4	227,0	220,7		

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions—*concld.*

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over Grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
Bengal	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
North-West Frontier Province	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Bombay	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Total	19	...	...	...	...	...	19	...

155. There was a small increase of 17 as compared with the previous year.

As compared with the Budget there was a decrease of 96, of which 53 occurred in the United Provinces, the balance being the result of minor variations in the remaining provinces.

An Imperial excess of 19 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India	3	2	9	......	......
Bengal	...	1	...	......	...
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	...	1	...	......	......
Madras	4	2	7	......	The increase was due to the payment of privilege leave allowance (6) to the President of the Madras Corporation.
Bombay	11	6	3	There was a decrease in the number of officers in Foreign Service on leave.	During the year 1913-14 there was a decrease in the number of officers in Foreign Service on leave.
Total in Rupees	18	12	19		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	1,2	8	1,3		
England	411,0	404,0	450,3	......	There was an increase of 18,2 in Furlough Pay and of 33,1 in Absentee Allowances.
Total including England.	412,2	404,8	451,6		

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over Grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Provincial Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
India (excluding Baluchistan)	2	...	..	...	...	...	2	...
Baluchistan	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	..

156. An Imperial excess of 3 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India	11,39	11,88	14,06	The increase (2,67) was chiefly due to the inclusion of the charges relating to the Delhi Province for 12 months as against 6 months in 1912-13, the normal growth in the pension list and to payments of the commuted value of pensions.	The excess (2,18) was due chiefly to the growth of the pension list and to the payment of the commuted value of pensions.
Central Provinces	7,58	7,90	8,67	The increase (1,09) was due partly to the payment of the commuted value of pensions (47) and partly to the growth of the pension list.	As under Actuals.
Burma	8,56	8,93	9,27	The increase resulted mainly from larger expenditure under 'Superannuation and Retired allowances' (78) owing chiefly to the retirement of a greater number of highly paid officials.	As under Actuals.
Assam	2,43	2,3[illegible]	2,83	The increase was chiefly due to the growth of superannuation charges and to payments of the commuted value of pensions.	As under Actuals.
Bengal	29,60	30,56	31,39	The increase (1,79) was partly due to the payment of the commuted value of pensions ([illegible]7) and partly to the normal growth of the pensionary charges.	The excess was mainly caused by payments on account of the commuted value of pensions (80).
Bihar and Orissa	8,35	8,30	9,11	The increase (76) was chiefly due to larger expenditure under 'Superannuation and Retired allowances' (56) and to the payment of the commuted value of pensions (19).	As under Actuals.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	32,33	32,86	34,86	The increase (2,53) was due partly to the growth of the pensionary charges and partly to the payment of the commuted value of pensions.	As under Actuals.
Punjab	19,23	19,32	21,77	The increase (2,54) was due partly to the growth of the pension list and partly to the payment of the commuted value of pensions.	As under Actuals.
North-West Frontier Province.	1,45	2,38	1,71	The increase was due partly to the normal growth of pensionary charges and partly to the payment of gratuities to the discharged officers and men of the late Border Military Police.	The decrease was due to savings in the lump provision of 1,00 for pension and bonus to the discharged officers and men of the late Border Military Police.
Madras	27,94	28,50	31,54	The increase (3,60) was due partly to the growth of the pension list (1,34) and partly to the payment of the commuted value of pensions (1,99).	The bulk of the increase (3,04) represented the payment of the commuted value of pensions for which the Budget did not provide (2,61).

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—*concld.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Bombay . . .	33,57	35,08	36,52	The increase (2,95) was due partly to the growth of the pensionary charges (2,02) and partly to the payment of the commuted value of pensions (84).	As under Actuals.
Total in Rupees	1,82,43	1,88,12	2,01,73		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling .	1,216,2	1,254,1	1,344.8		
England . . .	2,068,1	2,077,0	2,054,7	...	The saving (22,3) was mainly due to a decrease under Home Service Pensions, in Civil Service annuities and in Civil, Military, and Medical Funds.
Total including England.	3,284,3	3,331,1	3,399,5		

Excess over Grant.

Province.	Excess over Grant. Imperial.	Excess over Grant. Provincial.	Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government. Imperial.	Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government. Provincial.	Excess sanctioned by Local Government. Imperial.	Excess sanctioned by Local Government. Provincial.	Excess awaiting sanction of Imperial Government. Imperial.	Excess awaiting sanction of Imperial Government. Provincial.
Baluchistan	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

157. The increases of 19,30 as compared with the actuals of the previous year and of 13,61 over the Budget were due partly to the usual growth of the pension list and partly to the payment of the commuted value of pensions.

30.—Stationery and Printing.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India — Gross	38,01	39,59	46,32		
India — *Deduct*—Value of stationery supplied from Central Stores to other Governments and Departments.	—38,18	—41,54	—43,43		
India (net)	—17	—1,95	2,89	The increase was due to larger expenditure under the head 'Stationery purchased for Central Stores'.	As under Actuals.
Central Provinces	3,27	4,45	4,06	The increase was partly due to the cost of printing ryots' receipt books at private presses (43) and partly to larger supplies of stationery from the Central Stores (26).	The decrease was chiefly due to smaller supplies of stationery from the Central Stores (16), to savings under the head 'Printing at Private Presses' owing to the provision for the printing of Gazetteers not having been fully utilized (14), and to petty savings under various detailed heads (9).
Burma	7,97	7,97	6,94	The decrease was mainly due to smaller supplies of stationery from the Central Stores (65) owing to non-compliance with some of the press indents made during 1913-14 and to smaller expenditure under Government Presses (40).	As under Actuals.
Assam	1,71	1,90	1,66	...	The saving was due to a partial non-utilization of the provision made in the Budget for stationery supplied from the Central Stores, to vacancies in fixed establishments and to smaller outlay on piece-work in the Secretariat Press.
Bengal	13,75	13,92	15,56	The main causes of the increase of 1,81 were (*a*) larger supplies of stationery from the Central Stores to Provincial Departments (1,26), (*b*) larger supplies of stationery from the Central Stores to Imperial Departments (30), and (*c*) larger outlay on freight on stationery and forms by the Dacca Jail Press (22).	The excess (1,64) was mainly due to larger supplies than was anticipated of stationery from the Central Stores to Provincial and Imperial Departments (1,50).
Bihar and Orissa	3,30	4,94	3,29	...	The saving (1,65) was due to smaller supplies of stationery from the Central Stores (1,42) and the non-utilization of 60 provided for the Gaya Forms Press. Against these savings there was, however,

30—Stationery and Printing—*contd.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
					a larger expenditure of 36 on the establishment and contingencies of Government Presses.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	8,74	8,65	9,18	The increase (44) was chiefly due to higher outlay on the Government Press (30), mainly on establishment and on the purchase of plant, etc., from Europe, and to larger supplies of stationery from the Central Stores (16).	In the Budget a moderate figure was adopted for stationery supplied from the Central Stores in view of past actuals. Supplies, however, exceeded expectations by 45. This, coupled with higher outlay on plant, etc., obtained from Europe for the Government Press (7), accounted for the increase.
Punjab . . .	6,93	7,21	6,94	...	The saving (27) was chiefly due to smaller purchases of stationery in the country (24) and to smaller outlay on lithography (20), partly counterbalanced by larger outlay on Government Presses (22).
North-West Frontier Province.	91	1,09	1,09	The increase was chiefly due to the extension of the Secretariat and Jail Presses at Peshawar.	
Madras . . .	22,35	22,96	20,08	Under 'Government Presses—Secretariat Press' the actuals for 1912-13 included a special payment of 3,00 on account of the purchase of the Lawrence Asylum Press. Excluding this special item, there was an increase of 73, which was due to higher outlay under 'Stationery supplied from Central Stores' (1,24) There were, however, savings under 'Stationery purchased for Central Stores' (72).	The saving (2,88) chiefly occurred under 'Stationery purchased for Central Stores.'
Bombay . . .	19,41	17,97	21,98	The increase (2,57) was chiefly due to larger requirements of the printing presses and to the supply of a large number of typewriters and their accessories.	As under Actuals.
Total in Rupees .	88,17	89,11	93,67		
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 587,8	£ 594,1	£ 624,4		
England . . .	91,7	84,6	105,3	...	The demands for stores ... greater than was indicated in the forecasts received from India.
Total including England.	679,5	678,7	729,7		

30.—Stationery and Printing—*concld.*

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over Grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
Bengal	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...
Madras	...	79	...	...	...	79	...	...
TOTAL	12	91	...	...	...	91	12	...

158. In the Indian section of the accounts there was an increase of 5,50 as compared with the past year's actuals, which occurred chiefly in India (3,06), Bombay (2,57), and Bengal (1,81), while there were decreases in Madras (2,27) and Burma (1,03).

The increase of 4,56 over the Budget included excesses in India (4,84), Bombay (4,01), and Bengal (1,64), which were partly counterbalanced by savings in Madras (2,88), Bihar and Orissa (1,65) and Burma (1,03).

An Imperial excess of 12 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

32.—Miscellaneous.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India	6,57	17,08	39,92	The increase (33,35) was due to a special payment of 30 lakhs to the Mysore Durbar on account of arrear surplus receipts of the Bangalore assigned tract and to increased expenditure in connection with the Public Services Commission (2,55).	The increase (22,84) was chiefly due to the special payment of 30 lakhs referred to under Actuals. There was, however, a transfer of about 8 lakhs to other heads out of the Reserve of 10 lakhs placed at the disposal of the Finance Department in the Budget.
Central Provinces	1,80	1,62	1,37	The decrease was chiefly due to smaller expenditure on the acquisition of land and other minor causes.	The decrease was due to a number of minor variations.
Burma	5,20	5,95	5,49	The increase was due to larger outlay on language rewards and on payments to local funds for general purposes.	The savings were mainly due to smaller expenditure under 'Rents, Rates and Taxes' (33), and to less outlay on 'Charges for remittance of treasure' (15).
Assam	3,78	4,03	3,98	The increase was chiefly due to larger outlay on the purchase of furniture for Circuit Houses, to the writing off of a portion of the loans taken by agriculturists and to the payment of subsidies to the Gauhati-Shillong Motor Transport Company.	...
Bengal	4,62	9,93	6,25	The increase (1,63) was chiefly due to relief operations in the flooded districts (99) and to larger expenditure under 'Special Commissions of Enquiry' (58) owing to the formation of the District Administration and the Port Development Committees.	The decrease (3,68) was chiefly due to the non-utilization of the lump provision of 3,00 for grain compensation allowance. There were, however, excesses (2,02) on account of the District Administration and the Port Development Committees, and of relief operations in the flooded areas, but these were counterbalanced by savings (2,01) in the provision of 1,50 for unforeseen requirements and of 1,00 for His Excellency the Governor's grant.
Bihar and Orissa	1,14	1,84	1,52	The increase was made up of small variations.	......
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	2,69	2,75	5,34	The increase (2,65) was mainly due to special grants to municipalities (1,70), chiefly to compensate them for the loss of octroi income and towards the liquidation of a loan outstanding against the Agra municipality.	The increase (2,59) was chiefly due to the causes mentioned under Actuals.
Punjab	6,09	5,67	4,56	The writing off of the unpaid balance of the loan to the Dera Ghazi Khan municipality was chiefly responsible for the higher actuals in 1912-13 (1,53).	The decrease (1,11) was partly due to the non-utilization of the provision of 80 for the re-organization of the clerical establishment and to a partial utilization of the provision for miscellaneous purposes (93).
North-West Frontier Province.	27	23	37	Increased expenditure under allowances and rewards and on the establishment of a new copying agency at Mardan accounted for the increase.	As under Actuals.
Madras	5,45	4,74	5,59	......	The excess (85) was chiefly due to increased charges under 'Pearl Fishery'.

32.—Miscellaneous—co

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Bombay	,92	5,70	8,99	The increase (1,07) was chiefly due to the remission of loans due to Government by certain Native States in the Kathiawar and Palanpur Agencies.	The increase (3,29) was chiefly due to the cause mentioned under Actuals and to certain payments to the Kathiawar Consolidated Local Fund and the District Local Board, Ahmednagar, in aid of their balances.
Total in Rupees	45,53	59,54	83,38		
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 303,5	£ 396,9	£ 555,9		
England	27,3	48,5	46,4	......	The Budget Estimate provided for a net refund of 12,0 in respect of fines and penalties incurred by contractors in providing stores, whereas the actual transactions resulted in a net receipt. The Budget Estimate also included 4,2 for the Indian students, 'bureau', the payments in respect of which appear in the accounts under Administration. On the other hand, there was an increase of 3,4 in connection with the Public Services Commission and the accounts also include 6,8 for expenditure not provided for in connection with the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency. There was an increase of 2,1 in payments for lighterage, commission on freight, etc., and the accounts include 2,1 for packing charges which were not transferred to final heads within the year.
Total including England.	330,8	445,4	602,3		

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
Assam	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	3	...	...	..	...	...	3	...
Punjab	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Bombay	...	1,84	...	...	...	1,84	...	...
Total	16	1,84	...	...	...	1,84	16	...

159. There was an increase of 37,85 over the actuals of the previous year, the bulk of which, *viz*, 33,35, occurred under India. There were also increases in the United Provinces (2,65), Bengal (1,63), and Bombay (1,07), while there was a decrease in the Punjab (1,53).

There was an excess of 23,84, over the Budget, of which 22,84, occurred under India. There were also excesses in Bombay (3,29), and the United Provinces (2,59), but these were counterbalanced to a certain extent by savings in Bengal (3,68) and the Punjab (1,11).

An Imperial excess of 16 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

33.—Famine Relief.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India	56	...	4	...	...
Central Provinces	...	...	15	...	The expenditure was due to the prevailing scarcity in the Jubbulpore Division towards the close of the year.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	7	1,99	18,79	...	Owing to the early cessation of the monsoon of 1913 followed by the failure of the winter rains famine conditions were established, about the close of the year, in practically the whole of the Agra, Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand divisions and parts of the Allahabad and Lucknow divisions.
Rajputana	...	1,00	4	...	The agricultural situation in Ajmer-Marwara improved greatly owing to the winter rains.
Punjab	21	...	1,62	...	The charge represents debits raised by the Railway Department on account of consignments of fodder to famine-stricken districts, for which no provision was made in the Budget.
Bombay	27,49	4,00	2,99	There were in 1912-13 large payments to Railway Companies on account of reductions made by Government in the tariff rates.	The need for relief was smaller than anticipated in the affected districts of Poona, Satara, Sholapur, and Bijapur.
Total in Rupees	28,33	6,99	23,63		
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 188,9	£ 46,6	£ 157,5		

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over Grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
United Provinces	3,69	...	...	...	...	...	3,69	...
Total	3,69	...	...	...	...	...	3,69	...

160. As compared with past actuals there was a decrease of 4,70, which was mainly the result of a reduction of 24,50 in Bombay and of an increase of 18,72 in the United Provinces.

There was an excess of 16,64 over the Budget, which was due to the prevalence of famine conditions in the United Provinces.

There is an imperial excess of 3,69, which requires the sanction of the Government of India.

34.—Construction of Protective Railways.

Railways.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
IMPERIAL.					
India.					
Dharmapuri-Hosur Railway.	4,11	1,29	1,18	...	There were small savings under several heads.
Total in rupees	4,11	1,29	1,18		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in sterling	27,4	8,6	7,8		
England	14,0	...	8	...	The excess was due to payments which it was expected would be made in 1912-13.
GRAND TOTAL	41,4	8,6	8,6		

161. No remarks.

35.—Construction of Protective gation Works.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Imperial.					
Reserve provision	...	5,50	...	......	......
Lump provision	...	—16,29	—12,55		The actuals represent that portion of the expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works which could not be met from the Famine Insurance grant and had therefore to be transferred to the head '42 A.'
Probable Savings	...	—7,00	...		
Total India (General)	...	—17,79	—12,55		
Central Provinces	17,56	19,18	19,81	The increase was mainly due to the good progress made on the Tandula Canal from grants provided in connection with the scarcity.	As under Actuals.
Burma	...	...	10	...	The actuals represent expenditure on certain famine relief works in the Katha, Mandalay, Shwebo, and Thayetmyo districts.
Bengal	13	7	7	The charges represent expenditure (chiefly allowances to District Board Engineers) for the preparation of the Famine Relief programme. They are gradually diminishing as the scheme in each district is nearing completion.	......
Bihar and Orissa	6,89	7,00	4,89	Excluding the special payment of 3,32 in 1912-13 in connection with the Triveni Canal arbitration case, the net expenditure in that year was 3,57. The increase (1,32) compared with this figure was mainly due to larger expenditure on the Triveni Canal.	The saving (2,11) was entirely on the Triveni Canal due partly to dearth of labour and partly to delay in acquiring land and sanctioning estimates.
United Provinces	10,93	11,50	14,70	The increase (3,77) was mainly due to larger outlay on the Ghaggaar canal (3,43), the Majhgawan tank (1,73) and the Barwar Lake (38), partly counterbalanced by lower outlay on the Gangao Dam (74) and the Dhasan Canal (1,08).	Higher expenditure was incurred on all the canals, excepting the Ken canal, as, owing to the famine, the labour supply was good.
Madras	1,58	5,00	3,50	The increase (1,92) occurred on the Bhavanasi and Mopad Projects. In the former case there was delay in acquiring land in 1912-13, while in the case of the latter the work was re-started only in December 1912.	The decrease (1,50) was entirely in connection with the Mopad Project and is attributed chiefly to the late formation of the division, the late arrival of the plant and machinery for the laying out of the tram line, and to want of contractors.

35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works—*concld.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Bombay	25,79	47,67	40,77	The increase (14,98) was chiefly due to the fact that the works on the Nira Right Bank Canal were conducted on a more extensive scale than in 1912-13. There was a decrease in expenditure on the Godavari and Pravara River Canals.	The decrease (6,90) was mainly the result of large surrenders from the grants for the Pravara and Nira Right Bank Canals in consequence of the scarcity of labour, and from the grant for the Chankapur Tank owing to difficulties in carrying out the masonry work on perennial streams before the hot season commenced.
Total in rupees . .	62,88	72,63	71,29		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in sterling.	419,2	484,2	475,3		
England . . .	7,3	7,2	16,1	......	The demands for stores were greater than was indicated in the forecasts received from India.
Total including England.	426,5	491,4	491,4		

Excess over

	Excess over grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
Total (excluding Baluchistan) . . .	3,74	...	...	...	...	...	3,74	...
United Provinces	86	...	...	...	...	...	86	...
Bombay	61	...	...	...	...	...	61	...
Total .	5,21	...	...	...	...	...	5,21	...

162. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of (8,41), which was shared by Bombay (14,98), the United Provinces (3,77), the Central Provinces (2,25) and Madras (1,92). On the other hand, there were decreases in India (12,55) and Bihar and Orissa (2,00).

In comparison with the Budget, there was a decrease of 1,34, which occurred in Bombay (6,90), Bihar and Orissa (2,11), and Madras (1,50). There were, however, excesses under India (5,24) and in the United Provinces (3,20).

An Imperial excess of 52,1 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India	13,98	30,51	13,87	......	The decrease (16,64) was due to larger outlay under '33.—Famine Relief.'
Central Provinces	12,80	12,80	12,80		
Bengal	60	60	60		
Bihar and Orissa	2,00	2,00	2,00		
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	4,50	4,50	4,50		
Punjab	1,40	1,40	1,40		
Madras	2,50	2,50	2,50		
Bombay	13,70	13,70	13,70		
Total in Rupees	51,48	68,01	51,37		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	343,2	453,4	342,5		

163. The figures against India represent the Imperial 'Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt' under which head is charged the balance, if any, of the famine insurance grant of one million sterling, after providing for charges under direct famine relief, under construction of protective railways and irrigation works, and under provincial appropriations for reduction or avoidance of debt in accordance with the arrangements described in paragraphs 49 to 54 of the Financial Statement for 1907-08. The following statement combines the figures under the several heads of account :—

	Accounts, 1912-13. £	Budget, 1913-14. £	Accounts, 1913-14. £
33. Famine Relief	188,9	46,6	157,5
34. Construction of Protective Railways	41,4	8,6	8,6
35. Do. of Protective Irrigation Works	426,5	491,4	491,4
36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt. { Imperial Appropriation.	93,2	203,4	92,5
36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt. { Provincial ditto	250,0	250,0	250,0
	1,000,0	1,000,0	1,000,0

38.—State Railways—Interest on Debt.

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India.					
Interest on Capital found by Government.	4,61,38	5,00,79	5,03,57	......	
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	3,075,9	3,338,6	3,357,1		
England.					
Interest on Capital outlay in England on State Railways.	1,670,7	1,759,5	1,659,1	......	The decrease was due to the ascertained rate for the year being lower than that adopted in the Budget Estimate, *viz.*, 3·2778 against 3·4873.
Interest on other Capital.	1,936,6	1,871,8	1,871,6		
Total England .	3,607,3	3,631,3	3,530,7		
Grand Total .	6,683,2	6,969,9	6,887,8		

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over grant.	Sanctioned by Railway Board.	Sanctioned by Finance Department.	Awaiting sanction of Railway Board.	Awaiting sanction of Finance Department.
Imperial—India	2,78	...	...	...	2,78

164. The increase was due to larger capital outlay.

An excess of 2,78 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

38.—State Railways—Annuities in Purchase of Railways.

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
	£	£	£		
England . . .	3,357,7	3,379,5	3,379,6		

165. No remarks.

38.—State Railways.—Sinking Funds.

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
	£	£	£		
England . . .	184,4	191,5	191,7		

166. No remarks.

38.—State Railways—Interest Chargeable against Companies on Advances.

Railways.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
IMPERIAL.					
India.					
Bengal Nagpur Railway.	1,94	1,94	1,94		
Bengal Nagpur Railway Extensions.	27,80	32,00	31,67		
Lucknow-Bareilly Railway.	2,34	2,33	2,36		
Total India .	32,08	36,27	35,97		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	213,9	241,8	239,8		
England.					
Bengal Nagpur Railway.	94,3	94,3	94,3		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	81,2	81,2	81,2		
Total England .	175,5	175,5	175,5		
GRAND TOTAL .	389,4	417,3	415,3		

38.—State Railways—Interest on Capital Deposited by Companies.

Railways.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Imperial.					
India.					
Interest on overdrawn capital—					
Bengal Nagpur Railway.	25,21	27,00	27,93		
Burma Railways .	1,67	3,50	3,17		
Interest on subscribed Capital—					
Lucknow-Bareilly Railway.	53	53	53		
Interest on State share of joint debenture stock—					
Lucknow-Bareilly Railway.	1,54	2,39	2,16		
Interest on Capital of branch line Companies—					
Hardwar-Dehra Railway.	91	91	68		
Total India .	29,86	34,33	34,47		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling.	199,1	228,9	229,8		
England.					
Assam Bengal Railway.	96,0	96,0	96,0		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	95,0	95,0	95,0		
Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	304,1	307,7	303,3	.. ...	The decrease was due to the discharge of £280,0 Debentures. On the other hand, debentures were renewed at a higher rate of interest than was estimated.
Burma Railways .	112,5	112,5	112,5		
East Indian Railway	485,0	485,0	485,0		
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.	275,4	342,7	343,2		
South Indian Railway.	87,2	87,6	87,9		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	199,8	199,7	199,7		
Total England .	1,655,0	1,726,2	1,722,6		
GRAND TOTAL .	1,854,1	1,955,1	1,952,4		

38.—State Railways—Interest on Capital Deposited by Companies—*concld*

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over Grant.	Sanctioned by		Awaiting sanction of	
		Railway Board.	Finance Department.	Railway Board.	Finance Department.
Imperial—India	15	...	...	...	15

167. An excess of 15 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

40.—Subsidized Companies—Land, Subsidy and Interest.

—	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Imperial.					
Land.					
Bengal and North-Western Railway.	1,66	2,50	3,04	......	The increase was due to heavier payments having been made in the Saran district for land acquired for the new alignment between Sonepur and Dighwara and Farhada Diversion No. 8 than were anticipated.
Darjeeling Himalayan Extension.	...	2,45	1	......	The lapse was due to the land acquisition operations having been taken in hand towards the end of the year.
Futwah Islampur ...	...	1,25	...	......	The projects having been postponed, the grants were not utilised.
Viramgam Radhanpur	...	1,20	...	......	
Vishnupur-Burdwan...	...	1,50	...	......	
Mandra-Bhon ...	...	1,00	...	......	
Needamanagalam-Mannargudi ...	59	1,05	43	......	The lapse was due to the requirements of the Railway having been over-estimated.
Tirutaraipundi-Vedaraniam.	...	1,45	1,30	......	......
Other Railways ...	2,66	3,60	3,11	......	The lapse was made up of comparatively small differences on several Railways.
Total Imperial ...	4,91	16,00	7,89		
Provincial : Land ...	14	10	38	......	The increase occurred in the United Provinces and was due to the payment made to the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company for waiving their claim for the supply of wood fuel from the Tarai and Bhabar Forests. This was not anticipated at the time of the Budget.
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,05	16,10	8,27		
Equivalent in sterling.	£ 33,7	£ 107,3	£ 55,1		

Excess over Grant.

—	Excess over Grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
Bengal	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
United Provinces	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Punjab	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total .	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...

168. No remarks.

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

—	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
IMPERIAL.					
Surveys.					
Bhairab Netrakonda—					
Mymensingh Bhagwara Survey.	17	54	31	....	The lapse was due to the survey having been completed at a lower cost than originally estimated.
Delhi Karachi (direct connection) Survey.	...	2,00	..	.....	The survey having been deferred, the grant was not utilised.
Karachi Extension Survey.	2,27	44	95	.. ..	The increase was due to the survey having been completed at a higher cost than originally estimated, owing chiefly to the supply of rations to Khalasis and Levies free of charge, and to the extra guard employed owing to the unsettled state of the country.
Panihatti Bridge Survey.	11	60	45	..	The saving was due to a smaller establishment of Engineers and Subordinates having been actually engaged.
Drug Bastar Salur Survey.	...	...	51	.. .	The commencement of the surveys was sanctioned during the year.
Zhob Valley (New) Survey.	...	...	65	......	
Other Surveys	4,12	4,34	4,95	......	
TOTAL SURVEYS	6,57	7,92	7,82		
Other Charges.					
Land, etc	2	8	15	......	..
Cost of Office of Railway Board.	6,50	6,45	6,16	.... ..	......
Cost of Office of Accountant-General, Railways.	2,16	2,09	2,15	.. ...	.. ...
Accountant-General, Railways' office auxiliary account.	7,16	...	*—14,08*	......	......
Cost of Office of Superintendent, Local Manufactures.	6	10	7	......	......
Cost of office of Mining Engineer.	—7	*—9*	—8	......	......
Cost of Office of Metallurgical and Analytical Inspector.	35	47	16	The decrease was due to no fees for testing having been realised and credited in 1912-13, whereas the charges for tests were recovered and credited in 1913-14.	The saving was due to the fees realised having been omitted from the Budget.
Surplus establishment and miscellaneous charges.	28	30	32	......	......
Government Inspectors	3,07	3,30	3,29	......	......
Audit Supervision	3,40	3,46	3,08	......	......

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure—*concld.*

—	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
IMPERIAL.					
Other Charges—contd.					
Credits for Government Supervision.	*—19,73*	*—16,50*	*—15,97*	The actuals for 1912-13 included figures for the period January to March 1913 in connection with the adoption of the financial instead of the calendar year by the Railway Companies	..
Total other charges	3,20	*—34*	*- 14,70*		
Provincial Surveys	4	..	...		
GRAND TOTAL	9,91	7,58	—6,88		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	66,1	50,0	– 15,9		

Railways.

169. The general result is shown in the following figures: —

Abstract.	Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Actuals, 1913-14.
Receipts			
State Railways *net*	25,94,19	26,30,84	26,29,88
Guaranteed Companies	60	...	...
Subsidized Companies	10,98	12,69	13,97
TOTAL	26,05,77	26,43,53	26,43,85
Expenditure			
Interest on Debt	10,02,48	10,45,49	10,33,17
Annuities in purchase of Railways	5,03,66	5,06,93	[illegible],06,94
Sinking Funds	27,66	28,72	28,76
Interest chargeable against Companies on advances	58,41	62,60	62,30
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	2,78,12	2,93,26	2,92,86
Land charges and subsidies	5,05	16,10	8,27
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	9,91	7,58	*—6,88*
TOTAL	18,85,29	19,60,68	19,25,42
Net gain + or loss —	+7,20,48	+6,82,85	+7,18,43

170. These figures show that the *net* result of the working of all Railways was a gain of 7,18,43 or £4,789,5 after meeting all charges for interest, annuities, etc, which, compared with the *net* result of the previous year, shows a decrease of 2,05 or £13,7 As compared with the *net* gain provided for in the Budget Estimate, there was an improvement of 35,58 or £237,2.

The gross receipts of the year were 1,18,89 more than the Budget Estimate and exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 1,28,97, showing that the upward tendency of traffic in the previous year has been steadily maintained. The increased earnings were secured on the whole at an expense which was 1,18,42 over the sum provided for in the Budget Estimate and at an increased cost of 1,33,60 as compared with the working expenses of the previous year.

42.—Major Works—Working Expenses.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India—					
Reserve	...	1,45	...	...	...
Central Provinces— Imperial	81	50	75	...	The increase was due to the non-inclusion in the estimates of the provision for certain annual repairs and maintenance charges of tanks completed during the previous year.
Burma— Imperial	4,47	4,45	4,46	...	...
Bengal— Imperial	1,18	1,20	1,49	The increase was mainly due to expenditure on silt clearance.	As under Actuals.
Provincial	1,18	1.20	1,49		
Bihar and Orissa— Imperial	6,33	6,33	6,51	The increase was mainly due to larger expenditure on special repairs to the Orissa Canal on account of damage done by floods.	As under Actuals.
Provincial	6,33	6,33	6,51		
United Provinces— Imperial	3,91	4,50	4,64	Larger outlay on the Betwa (49) and Dhasan (22) canals was mainly responsible for the increase.	The increase was the net result of higher expenditure on the Betwa canal (68) and lower outlay on the Ken (18) and Dhasan (34) canals.
Provincial	28,97	30,17	29,60	The increase was mainly due to larger outlay on establishment.	The decrease was chiefly due to smaller outlay on the Dun, Ganges and Lower Ganges Canals.
Punjab— Imperial	41,11	40,01	41,61	There was larger expenditure on the Western Jumna Canal (2,02) due to the remodelling and silting works, on the Sirhind Canal (1,46) on account of river training works and the purchase of tramway plant, and on the Upper Chenab Canal (2,52) owing to an increase in the revenue establishment and larger payments of bonus and fees. On the other hand, there were decreases of 2,64 on the Upper Bari Doab Canal and of 2,29 on the Lower Chenab Canal in consequence of there having been no closing of the canals in 1913-14.	The Budget did not provide for certain works on which expenditure exceeded the grant by 4,69. On the other hand, the Budget provision was not utilized to the extent of 1,52 on certain other canals.
Provincial	41,11	40,01	41,60		
North-West Frontier Province—					
Imperial	3,11	2,10	3,04	...	The Budget was an underestimate.
Madras— Imperial	10,25	10,57	11,89	The increase was due to larger outlay on most of the systems on account of repairs and improvements.	As under Actuals.
Provincial	10,26	10,57	11,89		

42.—Major Works—Working Expenses—*concld.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Bombay— Imperial	8,12	7,50	8,34	The increase was mainly due to repairs to the Godavari Canal on a larger scale.	The excess was due to the construction of inspection bungalows in the Nasrat and Jamrao Canals District. The extension of the tributaries to the Jamrao Canal, and large repairs to certain other canals were also responsible for the excess.
Provincial	8,13	7,50	8,34		
Total Imperial	79,29	78,61	82,73		
Total Provincial	95,98	95,78	99,43		
Total in Rupees	1,75,27	1,74,39	1,82,16		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	1,168,4	1,162,6	1,214,4		

Excess over Grant.

Province.	Excess over grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
North-West Frontier Province	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
Total	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...

171. As compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of 6,89, which occurred mainly in Madras (3,27), the United Provinces (1,36), and the Punjab (99), the variations in the remaining provinces being comparatively small.

There was an excess of 7,77 over the Budget, which mainly occurred in the Punjab (3,19), Madras (2,64), and Bombay (1,68).

An Imperial excess of 2 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

42.—Major Works—Interest on Debt.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India—					
Imperial	—18,71	—19,03	—17,80	......	......
Central Provinces and Berar—					
Imperial	3,73	4,92	4,76	The increase (1,03) was due to the proportionate increase of capital outlay.	......
Burma—					
Imperial	7,06	8,10	7,60	Additional outlay under '49—Major Irrigation Works' accounted for the increase.	The decrease was due to smaller outlay on capital expenditure than anticipated in the budget.
Bengal—					
Imperial	2,04	2,05	1,98	......	......
Provincial	1,76	1,76	1,70	......	......
Bihar and Orissa—					
Imperial	11,57	11,88	11,43	As under Budget	The reduction in the rate of interest mainly accounted for the decrease.
Provincial	9,07	9,09	8,77		
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—					
Imperial	5,99	6,39	6,22	The excess was due to an increase in capital outlay.	The decrease was due to a reduction in the rate of interest.
Provincial	31,60	32,12	30,98	The decrease was due to a lower rate of interest.	A reduction in the rate of interest as also in capital outlay accounted for the decrease.
Punjab—					
Imperial	31,88	34,45	32,79	The increase was due to additional capital outlay.	The decrease was due to less capital outlay and to a lower rate of interest than provided for in the Budget.
Provincial	31,89	31,46	32,79		
North-West Frontier Province—					
Imperial	5,59	6,75	6,51	The increase was due to additional capital outlay.	The decrease was chiefly due to a reduction in the rate of interest.
Madras—					
Imperial	14,73	14,89	14,36	The decrease was due to a reduction in the rate of interest.	As under Actuals.
Provincial	14,72	14,88	14,36		

42.—Major Works—Interest on Debt—*concld.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Bombay—					
Imperial	10,38	11,12	10,74	The increase was due to larger outlay under '35.—Protective Irrigation Works'.	The decrease was mainly due to smaller outlay under '35.—Protective Works' and '49.—Outlay on Irrigation Works,' than anticipated in the Budget. There was also a reduction in the rate of interest.
Provincial	10,37	11,11	10,74		
Total—					
Imperial	74,26	81,52	78,59		
Provincial	99,41	1,03,42	99,34		
Total in Rupees	1,73,67	1,84,94	1,77,93		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	1,157,8	1,232,9	1,186,1		
England	124,7	126,9	118,7	......	The Budget Estimate represented one year's interest at 3·4873 per cent. on £3,638,7, whereas the actuals represented interest at 3·2773 per cent. on £3,621,2.
Total including England.	1,282,5	1,359,8	1,304,8		

Excess over Grant.

Province.	Excess over Grant. Imperial.	Excess over Grant. Provincial.	Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government. Imperial.	Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government. Provincial.	Excess sanctioned by Local Government. Imperial.	Excess sanctioned by Local Government. Provincial.	Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government. Imperial.	Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government. Provincial.
India	1,23	...	...	...	...	...	1,23	...
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	...	8	...	...	...	8	..	...
Madras	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bombay	7	...	..	...	...	...	7	...
Total	1,30	9	...	...	...	9	1,30	...

172. The differences under this head are caused by variations in capital outlay and in the average rate of interest charged thereon.

An Imperial excess of 1,30 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

42-A.—Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance.

Province	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.
India	...	16,29	12,55
		£	£
Equivalent in Sterling	...	108,6	83,7

173. The actuals represent that portion of the expenditure on Protective Irrigation works which could not be met from the Famine Insurance Grant and had therefore to be adjusted under this head.

43.—Minor Works and Navigation.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India—					
Imperial—					
Baluchistan	3,64	1,11	3,84	The increase was due chiefly to the construction of a weir across the Nari River.	The Budget included 5,97 as a reserve provision, of which 3,39 were transferred to Provincial Governments and 37 lapsed. Excluding these, the increase was due chiefly to larger expenditure in Baluchistan in connection with the improvement of the Khusdil Khan reservoir and the construction of a weir across the Nari River.
Delhi Province	1	8	1		
Reserve	...	5,97	...		
Total	3,65	7,11	3,85		
Central Provinces—					
Provincial	4,65	5,00	5,74	The increase was due to additional expenditure on new tanks.	As under Actuals.
Burma—					
Provincial	12,86	14,50	10,96	The actuals for 1912-13 included 1,00 on account of the payment made to the Burma Railway Company as compensation for damage done to the Henzada-Tharrawdawd line in 1907.	The decrease (3,54) was partly due to smaller expenditure on agricultural and embankment works (1,73) and partly to smaller outlay on certain canals.
Assam—					
Provincial	96	2,01	1,15	The increase was due to an outlay of 33 on a snag lifter and larger expenditure on repairs to embankments.	The saving was chiefly due to smaller outlay on the snag lifter than was provided for in the Budget.
Bengal—					
Imperial	7,69	9,35	9,68	The increase (3,88) was mainly due to special expenditure on the repairs to embankments damaged by floods (2,43), increased outlay on certain river improvement works (.8), repairs to a dredger (40), and larger expenditure on silt clearance in the Madaripur Bheel Route and the Calcutta and Eastern canals (38).	The excess was mainly due to special outlay on repairs to embankments damaged by floods. On the other hand, there was a saving in the provision for the maintenance and repairs of the Calcutta and Eastern Canals.
Provincial	7,69	9,34	9,63		
Bihar and Orissa—					
Imperial	2,01	2,52	2,45	The increase was mainly due to the reconstruction of a weir (84).	
Provincial	2,01	2,53	2,45		
United Provinces—					
Imperial (Rajputana).	95	1,00	56	...	There were savings in the grant for repairs, capital expenditure and establishment.
Provincial	3,79	2,58	4,45	The expenditure on tanks in Bundelkhand (68) was smaller in 1912-13.	Higher expenditure on the Bundelkhand tanks (1,32) and the Sukhra (40) and Rohilkhand canals (32) mainly accounted for the increase.
Punjab—					
Imperial	9,18	8,92	9,39	The increase was the net result of a number of variations.	The increase was due to outlay on the Koch Dam Project which was not provided for in the Budget.
Provincial	3,98	1,95	2,83	The decrease was mainly due to smaller outlay on the Namal Dam.	The expenditure on the Namal Dam was not provided for in the Budget.

43.—Minor Works and Navigation—*concld.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
North-West Frontier—					
Imperial	38	61	53	The increase was due to larger outlay on repairs to canals.	...
Madras—					
Imperial (Coorg)	7	20	4	......	The decrease was chiefly due to the scarcity of labour.
Provincial	36,85	33,94	40,22	This increase was mainly due to special repairs to the lock gates of the Buckingham Canal, special repairs to certain canals and anicuts, and to the working of the Tank Restoration Scheme Division for a full year as against only a few months in 1912-13.	
Bombay—					
Imperial	15,72	16,20	17,64	The increase was mainly due to the construction of regulators on certain canals, repairs to several canals in Sind, and payments made in England to the Sukkur Barrage Committee.	As under Actuals.
Provincial	15,72	16,20	17,64		
Total in Rupees.					
Imperial	39,65	45,91	44,09		
Provincial	87,71	93,05	95,07		
	1,27,36	1,38,96	1,39,16		
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 849,1	£ 926.4	£ 927,7		
England	1,9	7,2	1,2	...	The demand for stores was less than was indicated in the forecasts received from India.
Total including England.	851,0	933,6	928,9		

Excess over Grant.

Province.	Excess over grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
Civil.								
North-West Frontier Province.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bombay	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Public Works Department.								
Assam	...	21	...	..	...	21	...	...
Bombay	24	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
Total	31	21	...	...	...	21	31	...

174. As compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of 11,80, which occurred chiefly in Bengal (3,88), Bombay (3,84) and Madras (3,84).

As compared with the Budget there was a small excess of 20, which was the net result of variations in several of the provinces. Of these the more important were increases in Bombay (2,88), the Punjab (1,35), the United Provinces (1,43), and Madras (1,12) and decreases in India (3,26) and Burma (3,54).

An Imperial excess of 31 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

44.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues.

Railway.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Jorhat Railway .	61	32	21	The decrease was mainly due to the non-receipt of certain English stores indented for from England during 1913-14 and to the fact that the actuals for 1912-13, included the cost of a locomotive engine.	The decrease was chiefly due to non-receipt of certain English stores.
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	4,3	2,1	1,4		

175. No remarks.

45.—Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India (General)—					
Imperial	5,25	2,66	5,02	...	The excess (2,36) was due to the grants to the Notified Area (1,68), and the Municipal Committees, Delhi (35).
Central Provinces—					
Provincial	2,26	2,38	3,38	The increase (1,12) was due to the transfer of certain buildings and roads to the management of the District Boards and the payment to them of grants (1,39) for their maintenance.	As under Actuals.
Burma—					
Provincial	3,09	10,23	8,30	The increase was the result of larger grants to local bodies for sanitary improvements (3,86) and of the payment of contributions to District Funds of Upper Burma for works of public utility (1,35).	The decrease (1,93) was due to the transfer of sanitary grants (2,42) to the head '45.—Civil Works—Provincial—Public Works,' and to a sum of 1,68 having remained unspent. The decreases were partly counterbalanced by the payment of contributions to District Funds for works of public utility (1,35) and by the expenditure incurred for Sanitary improvements (88) for which provision was made under '24.—Medical.'
Assam—					
Provincial	5,90	7,35	9,77	Large grants were made to municipalities for urban water-supply in 1912-13, but such grants made in 1913-14 were charged under Public Works. Grants to Local Boards for the improvement of communications and water-supply in rural areas were also much higher in the year under review.	The increase (2,42) was due to larger grants to Local Bodies for water-supply (2,00) and for sanitary improvements out of the lump provision of 2,25 under '24—Medical'.
Bengal—					
Imperial	5	5	5	...	
Provincial	26,80	30,20	25,74	The decrease (1,06) was due to smaller expenditure on sanitary improvements (1,04) and smaller grants to District Boards in augmentation of their resources. The actuals for 1912-13 included, on the other hand, 1,50 granted to the Chittagong Port, a similar grant in 1913-14 being, however, adjusted under '21—Ports and Pilotage'.	The decrease (4,46) was chiefly due to the partial non-utilization of the lump provisions for sanitary improvements (6,06), and to the transfer of the provision for the grant to the Chittagong Port to '21—Ports and Pilotage' (1,50). On the other hand, there were larger payments to the District Boards in augmentation of their resources (3,93) and enhanced grants to Municipalities for water-supply and drainage schemes (60).
Bihar and Orissa—					
Provincial	11,02	9,34	20,47	The increase (9,45) was principally due to larger grants given to the Municipalities and District Funds for water-supply and drainage (9,50) and for communications and miscellaneous improvements (3,48). On the other hand, there was smaller expenditure (3,45) on contributions out of the Public Works Cess collections, which are now entirely made over to the District Boards.	The increase (11,13) was mainly due to larger contributions to Municipalities for water-supply and drainage (9,18) and to District Funds for roads, bridges and miscellaneous improvements (3,34). On the other hand, there was a saving of 1,39 owing to the transfer of grants to other major heads.

45.—Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers—*contd.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
United Provinces—					
Provincial . .	9,36	4,97	30,23	The increase (20,87) was due to larger grants to District Boards in the circumstances explained under Budget.	Owing to the postponement of the introduction of the scheme for improving the resources of Local Boards, the local rates in the province of Agra continued to be appropriated in the year under report, and consequently the recurring assignment given by the Government of India to compensate the Provincial Government for the loss resulting from the scheme was paid away in the shape of grants to District Boards. This explains the excess over the Budget.
Punjab—					
Imperial .	50	...	24	The increase (13,92) was chiefly due to grants to Local Bodies for sanitary improvements which were formerly adjusted under '24—Medical' (11,08), additional contributions to District Boards for roads, etc., (2,04), and to larger outlay on the improvement of towns (1,09).	As under Actuals.
Provincial . .	9,44	10,64	23,62		
North-West Frontier Province—					
Imperial . .	87	82	1,79	The increase was due to the adjustment under this head of grants to Local Bodies for sanitary works which were formerly debited to '24—Medical,' (1,00).	As under Actuals.
Madras—					
Provincial	85,61	85,66	94,05	The increase (8,44) occurred almost entirely under contributions, and was due to the payment of larger grants to local bodies for the construction of educational buildings and roads and bridges.	As under Actuals.
Bombay—					
Provincial .	14.24	8,72	14,66	The actuals for 1913-14 included 4,00 for the grant to the Bombay City Improvement Trust in aid of certain Town Improvement Schemes. On the other hand, payments of grants-in-aid to certain municipalities for sanitary works and expenditure on the improvement of village water-supply were larger in 1912-13. The net result was an increase of 42.	The increase (5,94) was mainly due to special grants-in-aid to the Bombay City Improvement Trust (4,00) and to certain municipalities (2,39) for sanitary works.
Total in Rupees—	1,74,39	1,73,02	2,37,32		
Imperial . .	6,67	3,53	7,10		
Provincial .	1,67,72	1,69,49	2,30,22		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	1,162,6	1,153,5	1,582,1		

45.—Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers—*concld.*

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
Burma	...	1,95	...	...	...	1,95	...	...
Total	...	1,95	...	...	...	1,95	...	...

176. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was an increase of 62,93, which mainly occurred in the United Provinces (20,87), the Punjab (13,92), Bihar and Orissa (9,45), Madras (8,44), Burma (5,21), and Assam (3,87).

There was an excess of 64,30 over the Budget, which occurred mainly in the United Provinces (25,26), the Punjab (13,22), Bihar and Orissa (11,13), Madras (8,39), and Bombay (5,94), while there was a decrease in Bengal (4,46).

45.—Civil Works.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
India (General)—Imperial	67,50	38,34	38,51	The actuals included 16,85 on account of the Delhi Administration charges (including Temporary Works) as against 50,90 in 1912-13. Excluding these items there was an increase of 5,05 which was due to larger expenditure in connection with the Viceregal Estates, Civil Works in charge of the Director General, Military Works, and in Baluchistan.	Of the Reserve provision entered in the Budget 2,08 were surrendered to the Finance Department, 644 were transferred to other Governments, and 1,32 lapsed.
Reserve	...	9,79	...		
	67,50	48,13	38,51		
Central Provinces—Imperial (C. P.)	1,81	3,35	3,96	The increase (2,15) was mainly due to heavier outlay on the Postal Audit Office and the General Post Office at Nagpur.	The excess (61) was mainly due to the supply of electric lights and fans to the residential buildings at Nagpur and to the completion of the construction of a new combined Post and Telegraph office.
Central India	6,32	6,27	6,37	...	......
Hyderabad	1,29	1,92	1,33	...	The savings were chiefly due to the surrender of the provision for the acquisition of land for a Jail at Secunderabad, and smaller lapses on other works.
Provincial	65,41	67,50	65,46	...	......
Burma—Imperial	3,50	7,14	3,64	...	The decrease chiefly resulted from smaller outlay on Telegraph buildings (1,15), especially the new Telegraph office at Rangoon, to larger credit under 'Suspense' (94) in consequence of the non-adjustment of payments made by the India Office for stores, and to smaller expenditure under establishment (67).
Provincial	79,48	*1,00,35	92,81	The increase (13,33) was chiefly due to larger expenditure incurred out of the special grant for the improvement of communications (6,98), larger grants to Local Bodies for sanitary improvements, (2,79), expenditure incurred on agricultural, veterinary and allied objects (56) as well as on medical relief, etc. (42), out of the special Imperial grants for the purpose, and to heavier outlay on works (5,94). On the other hand, there was smaller outlay on communications (2,63) and on establishment (87).	The savings (7,54) were chiefly due to the partial utilization of the special grant for communications (10,41) and of the reserve at the disposal of the Local Government (1,33), and to the lapse of the grants for 'Communications—Repairs' (2,19) and for certain original works (2,29). On the other hand, larger expenditure was incurred out of the special grants for sanitation, education, agriculture, veterinary and allied objects and medical relief etc., (8,53).
Assam—Imperial	61	87	42	The increase (18,95) was due mainly to larger outlay on the construction of buildings for the police, education and veterinary departments, on the construction of the Mishmi road, and on grants to Local Bodies for communications, waterworks, etc.	As under Actuals.
Provincial	37,26	32,80	56,40		
Bengal—Imperial	15,22	12,12	14,89	The decrease was chiefly due to smaller expenditure on the salt golahs.	The excess was mainly caused by expenditure on salt golahs at Chittagong and Salkea (1,13), on several settlement buildings (52), and on Postal and Telegraph buildings (42), and on other buildings (72) for which there was no provision.

45.—Civil Works—*contd.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Port Blair	1,44	1,53	1,67	The increase was mainly caused by expenditure on the erection of the wireless telegraph station.	As under Actuals.
Provincial	63,22	74,30	76,45	The increase (13,23) was chiefly due to the construction of certain new buildings (6,83), larger outlay on repairs mainly consequent on the provincialization of several Imperial buildings (1,78) and on the improvement of roads (1,37) and to increased expenditure on educational and other buildings met from the special Imperial assignments for the purpose (2,55).	There was larger expenditure on educational and other buildings which were met from special grants provided under other heads, (9,92). On the other hand, there were savings aggregating 7,78 chiefly resulting from the non-utilization of a portion of the lump provision for discretionary grants (4,00) and for His Excellency the Governor's saloons (2,00), smaller outlay on establishment (88) and from the lapse of a portion of the lump provision for the improvement of certain roads (60).
Bihar and Orissa—					
Imperial	1,44	2,27	2,08	The increase was chiefly due to larger expenditure on Postal buildings (56), on the quarters for the clerks of the Accounts Office (29), and on establishment (13).	...
Provincial	48,80	68,67	62,76	The increase (13,96) was due to larger expenditure on Communications (original works) including 2,85 spent in the new capital at Bankipur (7,74), Tools and Plant and Suspense (specially in connection with the capital works at Bankipur) (2,90), and on Establishment partly due to the special works at Bankipur and partly to larger share transferred from the Irrigation Branch (1,88).	Out of 20,00 provided for special works in connection with the establishment of the new capital at Bankipur only 13,43 was spent during the year.
United Provinces—Imperial (U. P.)	4,66	5,10	7,37	Larger expenditure on original works and consequent higher Establishment charges mainly accounted for the increase.	As under Actuals.
„ (Rajputana)	4,11	4,05	40,6	...	...
Provincial	64,48	65,28	59,81	The decrease was chiefly due to smaller outlay on original works under Civil Buildings (7,41) and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (38) and extensive issue of stores (2,76). On the other hand, there was higher expenditure on Communications (2,79) and Establishment (1,08) and on account of the adjustment of losses on stock (2,15) mainly owing to the abolition of the Rurki Workshop.	There were savings in the provision for discretionary grant (4,00), and for the construction of the new High Court Building at Allahabad (2,75), smaller issues of stores (2,76), and less outlay on police, medical and excise buildings (1,40). On the other hand, excesses occurred under 'Communications—Repairs' (1,53), 'Miscellaneous Public Improvements—Original works' (1,02), on establishment (1,40), as well as on account of the losses on stock (2,15). The net result was a saving of 5,47.
Punjab—Imperial	4,00	4,37	6,25	The increase occurred under 'Suspense' (2,09) owing to the accounts for 1912-13 having included a special credit of 1,69 in connection with the adjustment of charges incurred for the Rectangular Survey on the Lower Bari Doab Canal.	The excess (1,88) occurred under 'Civil Buildings—Original Works' (1,87).

45.—Civil Works—*contd.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	LOCAL ACCOUNT OFFICER'S REVIEW OF ACTUALS AGAINST Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Provincial . .	59,32	92,97	73,33	The increase (14,01) was due to higher expenditure on Civil Buildings (10,50), and Communications (4,35).	The decrease (19,64) was chiefly due to savings under 'Original Works—Civil Buildings.'
North-West Frontier Province—					
Imperial . .	25,38	31,66	32,84	The increase (7,46) was due to heavy charges on the improvement of roads and to expenditure incurred on the extension of the Chief Commissioner's office and the Jail at Peshawar, the rebuilding of the house of the Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, the construction of a dâk bungalow at Mansehra, and the improvement of the pipe line at Nathiagali.	The increase (1,18) was due to heavy expenditure incurred on the improvement of frontier roads.
Madras—					
Imperial . .	3,80	1,84	1,87	The decrease (1,93) was due to the fact that the actuals for 1912-13 included a special outlay of 2,27 for the acquisition of a building for the Currency Office, Madras.	......
Coorg . . .	2,94	2,52	2,79	......	......
Provincial	71,03	71,19	70,85	......	......
Bombay—					
Imperial . .	4,30	12,42	8,50	The increase (24,97) was chiefly due to larger outlay on 'Original Works—Civil buildings' (10,48), 'Communications', (4,34) 'Miscellaneous Public Improvements' (3,59) owing to the grant of larger contributions for water-supply schemes at certain stations, 'Establishment' (274) and on 'Repairs' (2,48).	The increase (16,56) was chiefly due to larger outlay on 'Miscellaneous Public Improvements' (18,21) owing mainly to grants-in-aid for water-supply schemes at certain stations, greater outlay on the improvement and repairs to roads in certain districts (2,10), and to more expenditure on tools and lant (1,41).
Provincial . .	83,61	83,90	1,04,38	......	......
Total in Rupees—					
Imperial . .	1,48,32	1,45,06	1,36,55		
Provincial . .	5,72,61	6,56,46	6,62,25		
	7,20,93	8,01,52	7,98,80		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling.	4,806,2	5,343,5	5,325,3		
England . . .	90,7	85,4	101,2		There was a decrease of 2,2 in Furlough Pay. On the other hand, there was an increase of 1,1 in Absentee Allowances of officers in the Public Works Department. The demands for stores were greater than was indicated in the forecasts received from India.
Total including England.	4,896,9	5,428,9	5,426,5		

45.—Civil Works—contd.

Excess over Grant.

Province.	Excess over Grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial	Imperial	Provincial	Imperial	Provincial
Central Provinces . . .	3	...	..	...	...		3	...
Bengal (Port Blair) . . .	1	...	...	...	..	..	1	...
Madras (Coorg) . . .	1	...	..	...	..		1	..
Bombay	25	...	..		...		25	...
Total .	30	.	..	...	..		30	.

177. In the Indian section of the accounts there was an increase of 77,87 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The more important of the increases occurred in Bombay (24,97), Assam (18,95), the Punjab (16,26), Bihar and Orissa (14,60), Bengal (12,90), and the North-West Frontier Province (7,46) On the other hand, there was a decrease under India (28,99).

As compared with the Budget there was a decrease of 2,72, which was the result of savings in the Punjab (17,76), Burma (11,04), India (9,62), and Bihar and Orissa (6,10) and of excesses in Assam (24,15), Bombay (16,56), and Bengal (4,92).

An Imperial excess of 30 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

46.—Army Charges.

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	MILITARY ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S REVIEW OF ACTUALS AGAINST	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Grant 1.—Administration.	69,75	69,51	71,56	The increase (1,81) was due chiefly to more charges for salaries (80) and travelling and tour expenses (82).	The increase (2,05) was due chiefly to larger expenditure on travelling and out-station allowances (84), and to the probable savings anticipated not having been realized to the full extent (62).
Grant 2.—Military Accounts.	29,16	28,93	30,13	The increase (97) was due mainly to larger expenditure on salaries, travelling allowances, and contingencies.	As under Actuals.
Grant 3.—Regimental Pay, Allowances, and Charges (including Volunteers).	12,20,93	12,27,72	12,23,80	The increase (2,87) was due chiefly to larger contributions under the National Insurance Act (1,14), the revision of the rates of pay of Indian artificers and followers (1,11), the payment of more travelling and outstation allowances (1,02), and to higher food charges (1,09). On the other hand, there was smaller expenditure on service or proficiency pay of British soldiers, (1,61), and on the Indian Army Reserves owing to fewer men having been called out for training (1,16).	The decrease (3,92) was due chiefly to less charges for pay and allowances of officers (4,02), and to smaller expenditure on the pay and messing allowances of warrant and non-commissioned officers, and rank and file (4,04). The above decreases were, however, partly counterbalanced by higher food charges (3,01), by the non-realization of savings anticipated in connection with the employment of the Royal Indian Marine vessels on Home trooping (1,80), and by more travelling charges (1,32).
Grant 4.—Supply and Transport (including farms).	3,36,93	3,16,46	3,42,78	The increase (5,85) was chiefly accounted for by higher food charges (2,42), and by larger expenditure under Miscellaneous (1,06) due mainly to more extensive dairy operations	The increase (26,32) was chiefly due to higher food charges (22,06), and to larger outlay on the supply and maintenance of peace stores (2,84), owing partly to larger purchases of dead stock and equipment.
Grant 5.—Veterinary Services.	5,00	5,00	5,08	......	......
Grant 6.—Army Clothing Department—Supplies and Services.	15,68	15,35	19,27	The increase (3,59) was mainly due to larger purchases of boots and of cotton and woollen goods.	The increase (3,92) was chiefly due to higher charges for supplies obtained locally (4,00) in consequence mainly of an under-estimate of the requirements in regard to boots and cotton and woollen goods.
Grant 7.—Remount Establishments.—Supplies and Services.	49,29	50,32	46,52	The decrease (2,77) was mainly due to less purchases of animals for the Supply and Transport Corps (1,70), and to smaller outlay on the feed of animals (97).	The decrease (3,80) was chiefly due to smaller expenditure on the purchase of animals.
Grant 8.—Medical Services.	56,96	58,87	57,51	The increase (55) mainly occurred under 'Medical Staff and Establishments of Divisions and Brigades'.	The decrease (1,36) was chiefly due to certain appointments of Civilian Dentists having been vacant (31), to less charges under Army Bearer Corps (48), and to smaller purchases of hospital supplies and equipment (26).
Grant 9.—Medical Stores.	5,06	4,78	5,52	The increase (46) was mainly due to larger expenditure on medical supplies.	As under Actuals.

46.—Army Charges—contd.

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Military Accountant-General's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Military Accountant-General's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Grant 10.—Ordnance Establishments, Supplies and Services.	98,54	93,04	95,87	The decrease (2,67) was chiefly due to smaller purchases of camp equipage (6,89). On the other hand, there were larger purchases of local stores for factories (2,88) and for arsenals and depots (86) as well as smaller recoveries on account of supplies to other departments (30).	The increase (2,83) was mainly due to larger purchases of camp equipage (5,63) and of local stores for factories (2,00), chiefly on account of advance purchases for 1914-15. On the other hand, there were larger issues to other departments (2,61), and less charges for extra temporary artificers in factories (1,72).
Grant 11.—Ecclesiastical.	4,30	4,38	4,27	......	......
Grant 12.—Education.	12,41	13,24	13,48	The increase (1,07) was chiefly due to the formation of the Central Flying School (41), and to the addition of two officers to, and the presence of a large numbers of students at the Staff College, Quetta (32).	......
Grant 13.—Compensation for Dearness of Food and Forage.	57,57	43,66	62,81	The increase (5,24) was due chiefly to a rise in the prices of food-stuffs.	The increase (19,15) was due to an under-estimate. The Budget was based on the actuals for 1912-13.
Grant 14.—Miscellaneous Services.	31,25	22,51	28,42	The decrease (2,83) was chiefly due to less charges (1,30) on account of Special Services, to less extra expenditure in connection with the Army in India Committee (1,20), and to the absence of arrear charges on account of the Royal Visit which appeared in 1912-13 (90). On the other hand, there were higher charges for Munshi allowance to officers and men on passing in Indian or other languages (41), and for the annual training of troops (24).	The increase (5,91) was chiefly due to higher charges for Special Services (6,03).
Grant 15.—Hutting.	6,99	2,00	2,11	The actuals for 1912-13 were higher owing mainly to the remission in that year of the outstanding loans against the Indian Cavalry Combines (3,72), and to larger additional grants for hutting sanctioned during that year (1,16).	
Grant 16.—Conveyance by Road, River, and Sea.	15,96	13,04	8,47	The expenditure in 1912-13 was larger chiefly owing to the charges incurred in connection with the employment of the Royal Indian Marine steamers on Home trooping.	The decrease (4,57) was chiefly due to the non-employment of a Royal Indian Marine vessel on Home trooping, for which provision was made in the Budget.
Grant 17.—Conveyance by Rail.	38,63	44,13	42,48	The increase (3,85) was chiefly due to a larger relief programme.	The decrease (1,65) was chiefly due to fewer movements of British and Indian troops.
Grant 18.—Cantonments.	14,76	23,24	24,28	The increase (9,52) was chiefly due to the acquisition of land for the new cantonment at Delhi.	The increase (1,04) was chiefly due to an advance payment of a part of the provincialized grant to cantonments for 1914-15, and to additional grants for the acquisition of land (57).
Grant 19.—Rewards for Military Services.	1,45	1,01	1,17	......	......
Grant 20.—Pensions.	1,05,98	1,05,39	1,08,40	As under Budget . . .	The increase (3,01) was due chiefly to the growth of pensionary charges, and to larger commutations of departmental pensions (57).
Unadjusted Expenditure.	—6,79	...	+1,29	...	...
Total in Rupees	**21,69,81**	**21,42,58**	**21,95,17**		
	£	**£**	**£**		
Equivalent in Sterling	**14,465,4**	**14,283,9**	**14,634,5**		

46.—Army Charges—contd.

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Military Accountant-General's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
England.	£	£	£		
Effective Services—					
Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India.	941,6	947,0	917,3	......	The Budget was based on the War Office accounts for 1912-13, in which, owing to exceptional circumstances, the amount of deferred pay and gratuities proved to be unusually large.
Furlough allowances and pay during voyage of British forces serving in India.	141,5	139,0	145,3	......	There was an increase of 9,9 in furlough pay. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 3,6 in voyage pay.
Consolidated clothing allowances of British soldiers.	5	15,2	4	....	The saving was due to the postponement of payments pending the settlement of financial adjustments with the War Office.
Furlough allowances of officers of the Indian Service	355,7	360,0	361,4	......	......
Indian Troop Service .	266,4	307,9	298,8	......	The decrease was due to smaller expenditure on fittings owing to the re-engagement of the same transports as in 1912-13, to receipts in respect of coal abated from disbursements, and to fewer payments falling within the year in respect of victualling and canal dues.
Passage of officers and others not charged to Indian Troop Service.	4,3	5,0	4,4	......	......
Purchase of horses .	2,7	3,0	4,4	......	More horses were paid for during the year than was expected.
Operations in the Persian Gulf.	64,0	64,0	70,1	......	The accounts included 11,2 as a moiety of the compensation, etc., to Muscat arms dealers, for which no provision was made. On the other hand, the payment in respect of His Majesty's ships engaged in the suppression of the arms traffic was 5,0 less than was provided in the Budget.
Miscellaneous .	30,9	33,5	36,9	......	The accounts included 1,4 for the Army in India and Ordnance Services Committees, for which no provision was made in the Budget.
Stores for India .	751,5	815,9	782,2	......	The decrease occurred under Ordnance and Miscellaneous Stores (39,0) due to the demands being less than was indicated in the forecast received from India and under Operations in the Persian Gulf (10,0) due to the transfer of expenditure to 1914-15. On the other hand, there were increases under Supply and Transport (5,7), Clothing (4,9), and Medical Stores (4,0).

46.—Army Charges—*concld.*

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14	Military Accountant-General's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Stores taken to India with Troops.	24,4	32,5	17,6	...	The decrease was due mainly to the postponement of payments for clothing stores pending the settlement of financial adjustments with the War Office, the reduced value of infantry equipment, and to the exclusion of one cavalry regiment from the programme of reliefs
Non-effective Services—					
Payments to War Office for retired pay, etc., of British Forces for service in India	919,2	935,0	927,0		The decrease (8,0) was mainly due to the refund of an excess advance in respect of 1912-13.
Pay of Non effective Colonels of Royal Artillery	7,4	6,0	6,2		..
Pay and pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian service	1,425,2	1,435,0	1,407,6		The decrease was due to smaller payments of Colonels' allowances.
Miscellaneous pensions, etc	93,7	95,0	91,3		
Indian Military Service Family Pensions	70,2	78,0	80,[illegible]		The payments on this account increased more rapidly than was expected.
Total England	5,111,1	5,272,0	5,151,7		
GRAND TOTAL	19,576,5	19,555 9	19,780 2		

Excess over Grant.

Grant heads.	Excess over grant.	Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government	Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.
Effective Services.			
1. Administration	1,42	...	1,42
2. Military Accounts	7	...	7
9. Medical Stores	42	..	42
14. Miscellaneous Services	1,94		1,94
Total	3,85	.	3,85

178. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of 25,36, which mainly occurred under 'Cantonments' (9,52), 'Supply and Transport' (5,85), 'Compensation for dearness of food and forage' (5,21), 'Conveyance by Rail' (3,85), and 'Army Clothing Department' (3,59). There was also an increase on account of unadjusted expenditure (8,08). On the other hand, there were decreases under 'Conveyance by road, river, and sea' (7,49), and 'Hutting' (4,88).

There was an excess of 52,59 over the Budget which occurred mainly under 'Supply and Transport' (26,32), 'Compensation for dearness of food and forage' (19,15), 'Miscellaneous Services' (5,9), and 'Army Clothing Department' (3,92).

An excess of 3,85 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

46A.—Marine Charges.

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Effective Services—					
General Supervision and Accounts.	1,52	1,54	1,49	...	...
Marine Survey Department.	79	83	58	As under Budget.	The decrease was due chiefly to the adjustment of a moiety of the charges on account of the survey of the Persian Gulf by debit to the Imperial Government.
Dockyards	8,09	8,33	7,71	As under Budget.	The decrease was due to less work done for the Royal Indian Marine (34), and less charges for pay, etc., of officers owing to leave vacancies and retirements (25).
Salaries and Allowances and Victualling of officers and men afloat.	11,19	11,07	11,47	As under Budget.	The increase mainly occurred under victualling of officers and men afloat and was due chiefly to more charges for the purchase of provisions.
Marine Stores and Coal for building and repairs of ships.	11,18	8,30	12,86	The increase (1,68) was due chiefly to larger expenditure on coal.	As under Actuals.
Other charges	4,55	3,24	3,44	The decrease (1,11) was due to smaller charges for hire of steamers.	The increase was chiefly due to more expenditure on repairs, more passage and freight charges, and to ordinary fluctuations.
Non-effective Services—					
Pensions	1,05	70	81	The charges were higher in 1912-13 owing chiefly to the payment of the commuted value of pension to Commander Rowsell.	The increase was due to new admissions and arrear payments.
Total in Rupees	38,37	34,01	38,36		
Equivalent in Sterling	£ 255,8	£ 226,7	£ 255,7		
England—					
Effective Services—	197,1	221,6	229,4	...	The increase was due to a larger number of officers on furlough than was provided for and to the increased cost of stores. The accounts included 3,2 schedule measure expenditure.
Non-effective Services—	27,0	30,0	27,7	...	The payments on account of the Royal Indian Marine retired pay did not increase as was expected, and the payments on account of the Indian Navy retired pay decreased more rapidly than was expected.
Total England	224,1	251,6	257,1		
Grand Total	479,9	478,3	512,8		

46A.—Marine Charges.—*concld.*

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
Imperial . . .	2,68	...	...	...	...	...	2,68	...
Total .	2,68	...	...	...	...	...	2,68	...

179. In the Indian section of the accounts the figures were practically stationary as compared with 1912-13.

As compared with the Budget there was an increase of 4,35.

There is a net excess of 2,68 which requires the sanction of the Government of India.

47.—Military Works—Imperial.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India (General)—					
Ordinary	86,26	87,99	88,17	The increase (1,91) mostly occurred under 'Original Works.'	...
Special	31,99	41,56	38,88	The increase (6,89) was mainly due to works in connection with the new cantonment at Delhi, to further outlay on the scheme for the reconstruction of lines for Indian troops, and to the expenditure on the Flying School at Sitapore, and on the quarters for military pupils of the Grant Medical College in Bombay.	The decrease (2,68) was due to large surrenders of funds.
Central Provinces—					
Ordinary	4	5	4	...	...
Central India—					
Ordinary	11	22	23	The increase was due to the reconstruction of the verandah of the E. I. Barracks at Indore which had been damaged by rain.	...
Burma—					
Ordinary	5,06	4,61	4,46	The decrease was due to the fact that in 1912-13 there was larger outlay on the improvement of British and Indian Infantry lines (29) and on repairs (21) in consequence of the damage caused by the earthquake at Maymyo and Meiktila.	The decrease was due to less expenditure on repairs.
Special	25	...	18	There was larger expenditure in the previous year on the construction of Sergeant-Instructors' quarters.	...
Assam—					
Ordinary	48	66	48	...	...
Special		...	6	As under Budget.	A special grant was given by the Government of India for the construction of quarters for Sergeant-Instructors.
Bengal—					
Ordinary	28	39	38	The increase was due to a number of minor causes.	...
Bihar and Orissa—					
Ordinary	16	18	17	...	
United Provinces—					
Ordinary	12	13	11	...	...
Rajputana—					
Ordinary	44	43	42	...	...
Punjab—					
Ordinary	1,02	88	97	...	The excess was due to several small works sanctioned during the course of the year.
Special	1	60	46	The increase was due to expenditure on two additional remount stables at Sargoda and the construction of an armoury and Sergeant-Instructors' quarters, etc., for the Punjab Light Horse, Lahore.	The provision for the accommodation of the Military Accounts Department was withdrawn.

47.—Military Works—Imperial—*contd.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Madras—Ordinary	1,12	89	...	The transfer of the Military Works grant from the charge of the Local Government accounted for the decrease.	As under Actuals.
Coorg Ordinary	1	1	1	...	...
Bombay—Ordinary	74	80	80	The increase was due to expenditure on the Indian Infantry lines at Baroda, additions and alterations to the filter beds of the water-supply, Satara Camp, repairs to military buildings in the Ahmedabad district and on the maintenance of the water-supply at Kirkee.	...
Special	...	...	2	...	.
Total Ordinary	95,84	97,24	96,24		
Total Special	32,25	42,16	39,60		
Total in Rupees	1,28,09	1,39,40	1,35,84		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	854,0	929,3	905,6		...
England	33,4	19,8	41,7	...	The demands were greater than indicated in the forecasts received from India. The accounts included 10,5 for Schedule Measure expenditure of which 2,4 was in respect of the new capital at Delhi.
Total including England.	887,4	949,1	947,3		

180. As compared with the actuals for 1912-13 there was an increase of 7,75, which occurred almost entirely under 'Special Demands' (7,35)

As compared with the Budget there was a decrease of 3,56, of which 1,00 occurred under 'Ordinary Demands' and 2,56 under 'Special Demands.'

47A.—Special Defences.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India . . .	88	2,62	1,07	The increase was chiefly due to larger outlay on certain ports.	The decrease was principally due to the provision made in the Budget for armaments not having been worked up to.
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	5,9	17,4	7,2		
England . . .	3,4	7,1	9,2	....	Increase was due to more outlay on armaments than provided for in the Budget.
Total including England.	9,3	24,5	16,4		

181. The increase over past actuals was due to larger outlay on Defence Works at certain ports, while the saving as compared with the Budget resulted from a partial utilization only of the provision for armaments.

Railway Capital not charged to Revenue.

Sterling Figures. Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.			Rupee Figures. Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.
			RECEIPTS—				
13,3	...	34,7	Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways (*Net*).	India	2,00	...	5,26
...	...	...		England	...	...	...
13,3	...	34,7			2,00	...	5,26
69,7	160,9	164,7	Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (*Net*).	India	10,46	24,13	24,70
495,0	3,000,0	4,552,8		England	74,25	4,50,00	6,82,92
564,7	3,160,9	4,717,5			84,71	4,74,13	7,07,62
...	...	...	Repayments by Indian Railway Companies.	India	...	...	...
6,9	2,0	5,6		England	1,03	30	84
6,9	2,0	5,6			1,03	30	84
...	...	200,0	Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways.	India	...	...	30,00
...	...	...		England	...	...	...
...	...	200,0			...	...	30,00
584,9	3,162,9	4,957,8	Total Receipts		87,74	4,74,43	7,43,66
			EXPENDITURE—				
6,372,6	7,603,5	7,484,6	48.—State Railways Capital.	India	9,55,88	11,40,59	11,22,69
2,440,3	2,509,9	2,998,6		England	3,68,05	3,76,49	4,49,79
8,812,9	10,113,4	10,483,2			13,21,93	15,17,02	15,72,48
165,7	227,4	214,8	Outlay of Railway Companies.	India	24,86	31,10	32,22
983,5	1,822,9	1,793,1		England	1,47,52	2,73,44	2,68,96
1,149,2	2,050,3	2,007,9			1,72,38	3,07,54	3,01,18
9,962,1	12,163,7	12,491,1	Total Expenditure		14,94,31	18,24,56	18,73,66

182. Under '48—State Railways' there was an excess of 55,46 as compared with the Budget, which was made up of increases aggregating 2,36,43 and decreases amounting to 1,80,97. The former occurred chiefly on the East Indian (85,26), the North-Western (81,99), the Great Indian Peninsula (15,66), the Itarsi-Nagpur (14,42), the Burdwan-Howrah Chord—Burdwan-Kamarkunda Section (12,13), and the Bayana-Agra (7,27) Railways, while the more important decreases were contributed by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (75,58), the State Railway Stores (24,45), the South Indian (18,08), and the Assam-Bengal Railways (17,63), the Lower Ganges Bridge (8,64), the Bombay Harbour Branch Extension (6,00) and Reserve (13,40). Details of the expenditure and the causes of the variations are given below :—

48.—State Railways—Construction.

—	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
Eastern Bengal Railway.					
1. Rolling Stock	43,48	52,14	60,01	...	The increase was chiefly due to the transfer of wagons from the North Western Railway and the Lower Ganges Bridge Project for which there was no provision in the Budget.
2. Other Capital Works.	83,04	96,07	82,39	...	The lapse was chiefly due to the programme of works not being fully worked up to and to certain bills to the extent of 5 lakhs being held over for payment during 1914-15.
	1,26,52	1,48,21	1,42,40		
3. Stores	7,62	—16,33	—8,62	...	The excess was due to heavy purchases of miscellaneous stores.
Total	1,34,14	1,31,88	1,33,78		
Rangiya Tangla Extension Railway.					
1. Rolling Stock	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other Capital Works.	3,08	60	1,25	...	The excess was due partly to the final bills of certain contractors, payable in 1912-13, having been paid in 1913-14, and partly to some extra works having been carried out against the construction estimate to complete the line.
Total	3,08	60	1,26		
Sighjani-Fulchari Extension Railway.					
1. Rolling Stock	...	...	...		
2. Other Capital Works.	10,18	6,71	3,74		The lapse was due to certain works having been paid for in 1912-13, although provision for them was made in 1913-14.
Total	10,18	6,71	3,74		
Rajabhatkhawa Dalsingpara Extension Railway.					
1. Rolling Stock	...	...	...	...	
2. Other Capital Works.	4,40	51	1,98	...	The excess was chiefly due to the haulage charges for goods traffic from 1st April 1913 to 14th March 1914 and the extra cost of the maintenance staff having been entirely debited against the project estimate and also to the full amount of credits expected not being realised.
Total	4,40	51	1,98		
Metallurgical Laboratory, Sakchi.					
1. Rolling Stock	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other Capital Works.	58	...	6	...	There was no provision for this work.
Total	58	...	6		
Chemical Laboratory at Alipur.					
1. Rolling Stock	...	...		...	...
2. Other Capital Works.	44	...	52	...	There was no grant for this work.
Total	44	...	52		

48.—State Railways—Construction—*contd.*

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Jodhpur Hyderabad Railway—British Section.					
1. Rolling Stock .	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other Capital Works.	19	1,25	1,29	...	..
Total .	19	1,25	1,29		
Lower Ganges Bridge Project.					
1. Rolling Stock .	...	...	...		...
2. Other Capital Works.	83,21	88,00	79,36	...	The lapse was due mainly to about 9½ lakhs being realised, in addition to the amount originally provided, owing to the sale of plant to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.
Total .	83,21	88,00	79,36		
North Western Railway					
1. Rolling Stock .	1,11,59	1,36,76	1,60,66		The excess was due to English materials expected in 1912-13 having been received in 1913-14.
2. Other Capital Works	1,19.11	85,42	1,43,51	..	The excess was due to heavier expenditure in England.
Total .	2,30,70	2,22,18	3,04,17		
Frontier Railway Reserve.					
1. Rolling Stock .	...		...	...	...
2. Other Capital Works	—3	..	—31		The figures represent credits obtained for patent fuel issued from the Chaman Depot, which were not anticipated at the time of the Budget.
Total .	—3	...	—31		
Trans-Indus-Kalabagh-Bannu Railway.					
Kalabagh-Bannu Railway—					
1. Rolling Stock .	2,84	...	89	..	The excess was chiefly due to material from England expected in 1912-13 having been received and charged off during the year under review.
2. Other Capital Works	10,49	3,43	5,35	..	The excess was chiefly under Ballast and Permanent Way.
Total .	13,33	3,43	6,24		
Laki-Pezu Railway.					
1. Rolling Stock .	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other Capital Works	3,74	...	6,70	...	No allotment was made in the Budget.
Total .	3,74	...	6,70		

48. State Railways—Construction—*contd.*

—	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1913-14.	Budget, 1913-14.
Jakhal-Hissar Railway.					
1. Rolling Stock		...	..	...	...
2. Other Capital Works	7,27	2,94	2,33	..	The lapse was due to the credit received for the stores transferred on the completion of the line.
Total	7,27	2,94	2,33		
Sarai Kala Havelian Railway.					
1. Rolling Stock	..	..	...		...
2. Other Capital Works	26,74	3,50	3,34		The lapse was due to less fencing used than estimated for, fewer level crossings provided and short expenditure on junction arrangements.
Total	26,74	3,50	3,34		
Jullundur-Hoshiarpur Railway.					
1. Rolling Stock	...	...	...		...
2. Other Capital Works	9,40	1,90	1,97		...
Total	9,40	1,90	1,97		
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.					
1. Rolling Stock	22,69	42,89	32,57		The lapse (10,32) occurred chiefly in the Carriage and Wagon Department (9,93), and was due to the non-receipt of English materials and non-payment of certain contractor's bills for the construction of 400 covered goods wagons.
2. Other Capital Works	17,75	29,58	38,54		The excess of 8,96 was made up of an excess of 20,45 under 'Stores Suspense' and a lapse of 11,49 under 'Works.' The former was due to a falling off of 11,50 in the estimated credits to stores transactions and to an excess of 8,95 in the estimated debits to stores transactions. The causes contributing to the lapse under 'works' were savings on estimates (3,84), abandoned works (1,19), works in abeyance (1,58), works not taken up or taken up late during the year (2,75), and the transfer of funds from the Open Line to the Cawnpore-Banda Railway (1,42).
Total	40,44	72,47	71,11		
Cawnpore-Banda Railway.					
1. Rolling Stock	...	...	...		
2. Other Capital Works.	29,57	18,00	19,51	...	The excess was chiefly due to the extra work done on the Jumna Bridge.
TOTAL	29,57	18,00	19,51		

48. State Railways—Construction—*contd.*

—	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Warora Colliery.					
1. Expenditure in England.	...	...	...		
2. Expenditure in India.	—11	...	—5		The accounts of the Warora Colliery have long since been closed and the credit during the year 1913-14 represented, as in the preceding year, the amount realised by the sale of surplus stores standing at debit of the Colliery.
TOTAL	—11	..	—5		
State Railway Stores Transactions.					
1. Expenditure in England.	20,21	2,25	—16,33		The lapse was chiefly due to the unappropriated expenditure at the end of the preceding year having been accounted for during the year under review.
2. Expenditure in India.	—5 07	—2,25	—8,12		The lapse was due to the deposits in respect of certain stores purchased for Native States during the preceding year having been received from the Durbars concerned during the year under review.
TOTAL	15,14	...	—24,45		
Assam Bengal Railway, Part I—Land.					
Open Line	4	15	—3		The lapse was mainly due to land relinquished in the Tippera district, credit for which was received from the Civil Department. This was not anticipated at the time of the Budget.
Lines under construction.					
Bhairab Bazar-Tangi Branch.	2,32	4,00	2,49		The Budget was framed on the understanding that considerable progress would be made in acquiring land during the year, but it was subsequently found that the provision was not fully required.
Kalaura-Sylhet Section.	76	50	71		The budget provision was found insufficient owing to the revision of the estimate for acquiring land.
	308	450	320		
TOTAL	3,12	4,65	3,17		
Assam Bengal Railway, Part II.					
1. Rolling Stock	3,51	32,50	11,30	... ..	The saving was due to the non-receipt of English materials on account of the failure of contractors to fulfil their obligations in respect of the supply of rolling stock.
2. Other Capital Works.	4,59	10,15	13,72	.. ...	The lapse was due to some works not having been sanctioned during the year, and others not being sanctioned sufficiently early.
Total	8,10	42,65	25,02		

48.—State Railways.—Construction.—*contd.*

—	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Kulaura-Sylhet Branch.	4,92	6,50	9,38	...	The excess was due to work having been vigorously pushed on with a view to early completion of the section, and to the expenditure incurred in making good the damage done by the floods of 1913
Bhairab Bazar-Tangi Branch.	10,6[illegible]	13,86	14,33	...	The Budget proved insufficient owing to certain heavy works found necessary.
Grand Total	23,62	[illegible]3,01	4[illegible],73		
Bezwada Extension.					
1. Rolling Stock	...	..	...	.	...
2. Other Capital Works.	11	2	2		...
Total	11	2	2		
Burma Railways Extensions.					
Pegu, Moulmein and Henzada-Kyangin Extensions.					
1. Rolling Stock	2,20	...	...	...	...
2. Other Capital Works.	1,55	1,00	42	.	The lapse was due to the provision for 'unforeseen works' having been over-estimated.
Total	3,75	1,00	42		
Southern Shan States Railway.					
1. Rolling Stock	13	1,43	3,10	..	The excess was due to the delay in the delivery of the Mallet Engines, the indent for which had been certified against the grant for 1912-13 but which was thrown forward to 1913-14.
2. Other Capital Works.	38,63	34,18	31,59	.	The decrease was due to rails of the value of 1,35 transferred to the Main Line not being returned during the year and also to the settlement of contractors' bills not having been effected to the extent anticipated.
Total	38,76	35,61	31,99		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway system.					
Open Line.					
1. Rolling Stock	49,59	79,51	55,05	..	The decrease (24,46) was due to certain new engines and materials for building rolling stock ordered from England under special indents not arriving during the year.
2. Other Capital Works.	60,77	1,20,78	69,66	...	The decrease (51,12) was made up of a saving of 56,81 under engineering works and of an increase of 5,69 in stores transactions. The former was due chiefly to the fact that the progress of many new works was slow, while the latter resulted from heavy purchases of miscellaneous stores and smaller sales of stores to foreign lines.
Total	**1,10,36**	**2,00,29**	**1,24,71**		

48.—State Railways—Construction—*contd.*

—	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Bayana-Agra.					
1. Rolling Stock	...	...	...	......	......
2. Other Capital Works.	16,91	51	7,78	......	The excess was due to the fact that certain important works, which were expected to be completed by the end of 1912-13, remained unfinished and expenditure had to be incurred on them in 1913-14.
Total	16,91	51	7,78		
Broach-Jambusar.					
1. Rolling Stock	1	1,50	1,04	......	The lapse was due to English materials not having been received in time for the construction of rolling stock.
2. Other Capital Works.	4,10	2,50	2,39	......	......
Total	4,11	4,00	3,43		
East Indian Railway system.					
1. Rolling Stock	33,32	1,14,13	1,41,22		The excess was due to more rolling stock materials indented for and charged off to final heads during the year than provided for in the Budget.
2. Other Capital Works.	55,87	73,26	55,35		The decrease was chiefly due to the provision for the 'second down line between Burdwan and Bandel' and 'strengthening girder bridges, loop line' not having been utilized, and to funds provided for certain unsanctioned works not having been spent to the full extent.
3. Stores	24,80	-26,65	49,72	......	The increase was due chiefly to materials for rolling stock being in transit from England at the close of the year.
Total	1,13,99	1,61,04	2,46,30		
Barharwa-Azimganj Katwa.					
1. Rolling Stock	...	...	...	......	......
2. Other Capital Works.	29,91	9,24	5,81	......	The lapse was due to less ballast supplied than was anticipated.
Total	29,91	9,24	5,81		
Bokaro-Ramgarh Extension.					
1. Rolling Stock	...	...	...	......	......
2. Other Capital Works.	4,26	4,52	4,54	......	......
Total	4,26	4,52	4,54		
Burdwan-Howrah Chord—Burdwan-Kamarkundu Section.					
1. Rolling Stock	...	...	...	......	......
2. Other Works	...	...	12,18	......	No provision for this was made in the Budget, as the line was not then sanctioned.
Total	...	...	12,18		

48.—State Railways—Construction—*contd.*

—	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway System.					
1. Rolling Stock	38,87	1,19,40	89,23	......	The lapse (30,17) was chiefly due to delay in the arrival of materials from England.
2. Other Capital Works.	1,23,26	1,74,76	1,75,43	......	......
	1,62,13	2,94,16	2,64,66		
Suspense	46,60	—5,27	39,89	.....	The increase was chiefly due to the special English consignments of girders, etc., for the Asan Bridge, mechanical and electrical equipment for the Matunga workshop, Permanent-way material for relaying between Igatpuri and Dnskheda and additional rolling stock for renewals having been received during the year.
Total	2,08,73	2,88,89	3,04,55		
Agra-Delhi Chord Railway.					
1. Rolling Stock	2	4	4	...	......
2. Other Capital Works.	1,39	1,56	1,23	.....	The lapse was due chiefly to the work for providing a foot over-bridge at Muttra being started late in the year and to the work for quarters for the Carriage and Wagon staff at Delhi for which provision was made, not being sanctioned.
Total	1,41	1,60	1,[illegible]7		
Bhopal State Railway.					
1. Rolling Stock	...	...	...	......	......
2. Other Capital Works.	78	22	82	....	Owing to late receipt of materials, work that should have been completed in 1912-13, could not be dealt with till 1913-14, and this accounted for the excess.
Total	78	22	82		
Lines under Construction.					
Itarsi-Nagpur Railway.					
1. Rolling Stock	9,72	...	12,14	...	No provision was made in the Budget, as it was anticipated that the work would be completed in 1912-13.
2. Other Capital Works.	33,80	25,37	27,65	......	The excess was due to the adjustment of certain unexpected land debits and of some charges for Permanent-way materials.
Total	43,52	25,37	39,79		
Bombay Harbour Branch Extension.					
1. Rolling Stock	...	...	...	......	......
2. Other Capital Works.	7,48	13,02	7,02	.....	The lapse was due to the work not having been completed during the year owing to late receipt of materials.
Total	7,48	13,02	7,02		
Dhone-Kurnool Railway.					
1. Rolling Stock	...	..	...	......	
2. Other Capital Works.	21	5	2	......	
Total	21	5	2		

48.—State Railways—Construction—*contd.*

	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
South Indian Railway.					
1 Rolling Stock	24,66	46,80	45,99	......	The decrease was chiefly due to the inability of certain contractors to send in their bills as anticipated.
2. Other Capital Works.	53,13	63,10	45,83	......	The lapse (17,27) was due to no expenditure having been incurred on certain works, some of which were not sanctioned during the year as anticipated while others were sanctioned late in the year.
Total	77,79	1,09,90	91,82		
Coonoor-Ootacamund Railway.					
1. Rolling Stock	48	2,80	42	......	The decrease was chiefly due to the provision for 4 Combined Rack and Adhesion Engines having been carried over to 1914-15, owing to the extension of the date of delivery of these Engines to July 1914, and to the non-receipt during the year of certain English materials.
2. Other Capital Works	45	83	61		The decrease was chiefly due to the non-utilization of the provision for the Carriage and Wagon Repair Shop, the staff quarters at Coonoor, and Police quarters at certain stations.
Total	93	3,63	1,03		
Travancore Branch.					
British Section—					
1. Rolling Stock	...	...	...	......	......
2. Other Capital Works.	—9	5	...	......	......
Total	—9	5	...		
Native State Section.					
1. Rolling Stock	...	...	...	......	......
2. Other Capital Works.	—1	2	1	......	......
Total	—1	2	1		
Tirhoot State Railway.					
Open Line—					
1. Rolling Stock	2,99	4,58	11,41	......	The increase was due to certain works postponed from 1912-13, owing to the late arrival of English materials, having been carried out in 1913-14 in addition to those provided for in the programme for the latter year.
2. Other Capital Works.	9,19	10,29	3,26	......	The saving was caused by the increase in rolling stock indicated above having caused a diminution in this programme.
Total	12,18	14,87	14,67		

48.—State Railways—Construction—concld.

—	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Railway Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Rosera-Khagaria Extension.					
1. Rolling Stock	...	...	...		
2. Other Capital Works	7,49	7,04	5,84		The saving was due to delay in the acquisition of land and to scarcity of labour.
Total	7,49	7,04	5,84		
Samastipur-Roserah Extension.					
1. Rolling Stock	...	...	...		
2. Other Capital Works	20	99	36		The decrease was chiefly due to scarcity of labour.
Total	20	99	36		
Payments to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company for Capital Stock in respect of which holders exercised the option of transferring it to the Secretary of State.	...	71	71		
Reserve	...	13,40	...		
GRAND TOTAL	13,21,93	15,17,02	15,72,48		
India	9,55,88	11,40,53	11,22,69		
England	3,66,05	3,76,49	4,49,79		

Capital of Indian Railway Companies.

Railways.	India.		England.		Total.	
	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.
Assisted Companies.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Assam-Bengal	+216,7	+122,1	−216,7	−122,1	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	−297,6	−308,3	−902,0	+659,3	−1,199,6	+351,0
Burma	−140,4	−39,6	−193,7	−214,8	−334,1	−254,4
Lucknow-Bareilly	+11,7	+11,2	−7,2	−10,1	+4,5	+8
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway	+143,9	+179,0	+2,498,7	+2,453,3	+2,642,6	+2,632,3
	−65,7	−35,6	+1,179,1	+2,765,3	+1,113,4	+2,729,7
Branch Line Companies.						
Ahmedabad-Parantij	−5	−7	...	...	−5	−7
Hardwar-Dehra	...	+2	...	...	...	+2
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathgunj	...	+30	...	..	...	+3,0
Ahmedabad-Dholka	−2	...	...	...	−2	...
Tapti Valley	...	+2	...	...	...	+2
Sara Serajganj	...	+5	...	...	...	+5
Amritsar Patti-Kasur	...	−4,7	...	...	...	−4.7
Murtajapur-Yeotmal	...	−5,0	...	...	...	−5,0
Idar-Road-Brahmakhed	−1	+9	...	...	−1	+9
Murtazapur-Ellichpur	...	−5,9	...	...	...	−5,9
Dhond-Baramati	...	−1,6	...	...	...	−1,6
Mandra Bhon	...	−1,5	...	...	...	−1,5
	−8	−14,6	...	...	−8	−14,6
Total	−66,5	−50,2	+1,179,1	+2,765.3	+1,112,6	+2,715,1

183. These are all *net* sums representing the excess of deposits with Government on account of capital raised by Companies over withdrawals, or *vice versâ*. The Indian figures represent the difference between the advances taken by the Companies and the credits received chiefly on account of stores used on Revenue account. The English figures represent the difference between the capital deposited by Companies with the Secretary of State and the withdrawals for expenditure on stores, establishment charges, etc. These figures are necessarily liable to large fluctuations, but the following general explanations are furnished.

184. In England under Assisted Companies the actual capital receipts from and payments on capital account to Railway Companies amounted to £4,838,4 and £2,073,1, respectively, against the Budget provision of £4,417,0 and £3,237,9. The increase of £421,4 under receipts was due chiefly to the inclusion in the accounts for 1913-14 of £1,390,0 in respect of £2,000,0 Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company Debenture stock issued in January 1914, instead of, as contemplated, in 1914-15, and £496,3 in respect of £500,0 Debentures issued by the same Railway Company. On the other hand, £1,135,0 Debentures

Capital of Indian Railway Companies—*concld.*

of the Assam-Bengal, Bengal-Nagpur and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Companies were renewed instead of being replaced by fresh capital, and £280,0 Debentures of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company were discharged without replacement. It was, moreover, expected at the time of the preparation of the Budget that the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company would raise £3,300,0 capital, the net proceeds of which would be £3,000,0, whereas only £,2,975,0 of capital were raised, the net proceeds of which were £2,916,5.

185. The decrease of £1,164,8 under payments was due to transfers between the Indian and English grants of the Companies, and to the fact that against the Budget provision for the discharge of £125,0 Assam-Bengal Railway, £335,0, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and £955,0 Bengal-Nagpur Railway Debentures, only £280,0 Debentures of the last mentioned Railway were discharged. The remaining Debentures were renewed.

186 The Branch Line Companies deposit capital in Government Treasuries and draw against these deposits for expenditure on construction according to requirements. During the year £164,7 were deposited and £179,3 withdrawn, as against £160,9 and £161,7 provided in the Budget, the differences being due chiefly to deposits and withdrawals in respect of the Mandra-Bhon and Sara-Serajgunj Railways, the construction of which was sanctioned during the year.

RAILWAY, IRRIGATION AND OTHER CAPITAL NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

49.—Irrigation Works.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
Imperial.					
India	...	—4,00	...	.....	......
Central Provinces	10,45	19,25	22,07	The rise (11,62) was chiefly due to better progress of work and improved supply of labour on account of scarcity.	As under Actuals.
Burma	26,53	23,80	18,87	The decrease (7,66) occurred mainly in connection with the Twante canal (10,73) and was due to smaller outlay on the dredging plant and on compensation for land taken up for the canal. The decrease was partly counterbalanced by an increase on the Mandalay canal (3,36) owing mainly to the reconstruction of the headworks of the canal.	The decrease (4,93) occurred in the Ye-u canal (3,74), due to a partial lapse of the grant owing to the difficulty of obtaining labour, in the Twante Canal (3,58) owing to the extension of the dredging period from four to six years, and in the Shwebo canal (1,01) owing to larger recoveries on account of water-course construction which are taken in reduction of expenditure. The above decreases were partly counterbalanced by an increase in the Mandalay canal (3,22) owing to the reconstruction of the headworks.
Bihar and Orissa	—2	...	—15	The minus entry in 1913-14 represents the adjustment of the cost of a house at Cuttack transferred to the Buildings and Roads Branch.	As under Actuals.
United Provinces	10,04	12,10	12,15	The increase (2,11) was mainly due to larger outlay on permanent headworks (3,77) and to fresh expenditure on the Gorai canal (86). It was partly counterbalanced by smaller outlay on the Hathras Branch (1,86), the Agra (41) and the Lower Ganges (29) canals.	......
Punjab	1,24,47	1,16,40	92,64	A number of large works on the Lower Chenab, Upper Chenab, Upper Jhelum and Lower Bari Doab canals having been completed in 1912-13, expenditure on these canals fell off in 1913-14 by 35,97. On the other hand, there were increases of 4,65 and 1,95 under the Upper Bari Doab and Lower Jhelum canals respectively.	Savings occurred (i) in the Upper Bari Doab canal (4,72) owing to less outlay on European stores, smaller expenditure on the hydro-electric installation scheme and to the ironwork of the Balloki Barrage, for which the Budget provided 1,00, having been completed in 1912-13, (ii) in the Lower Chenab Canal (5,84) due to the curtailment of the programme of water-proofing operations on the main line, (iii) in the Upper Chenab canal (3,45) due to credits afforded by the Central Workshop Division and the North-Western Railway for stock supplied and to the sale of tools and plant, and (iv) in the Lower Bari Doab canal (12,57) owing to the postponement of the construction of water-courses and masonry works on certain distributaries.

49.—Irrigation Works—*contd.*

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Actuals, 1912-13.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against Budget, 1913-14.
North-West Frontier Province.	30,27	32,64	34,08	The increase occurred mainly on the Upper Swat River Canal.	As under Actuals.
Madras . .	3,06	4,20	3,[illegible]	The principal increases were (i) 68 under the 'Kistna Delta System' due to large credits in 1912-13 on account of the re-sale of lands acquired for the Appapuram Project which was abandoned, and to the adjustment of the cost of a steamer, (ii) 25 under the 'Periyar system' due to improvements on the Peranai regulator, and (iii) 29 under the 'Toludur Project' which was sanctioned at the end of the year. The above increases were partly counterbalanced by decreases of 40 under the 'Nagavalli Project' and of 26 under 'Shatiatope' owing to the works approaching completion.	The decrease was entirely under the 'Godavari Delta System' due to the transfer of the work 'Reconstructing the Vizeswaram lock' from this head to '42.—Major Works' and to slow progress on the Yenamadurru drain works. The saving was, however, counterbalanced to a great extent by expenditure incurred under the 'Pennar River Canals,' 'Shatiatope Anicut System,' and the 'Toludur Project,' for which no provision had been made in the Budget.
Bombay . .	1,87	2,38	26	The decrease was due partly to smaller outlay on the improvement of the distributaries of the Begari, Jamrao and Dad canals and partly to the expenditure incurred in England, on account of payments to the Sukkur Barrage Committee in 1913-14, having been adjusted under '43.—Irrigation Minor Works.'	Savings occurred in the provision for the Dad, Begari and Jamrao canals. The payments to the Sukkur Barrage Committee also contributed to the decrease as explained under Actuals.
Total in Rupees .	2,06,67	2,06,77	1,88,52		
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in Sterling	1,377,8	1,378,5	1,223,5		
England . .	30,5	88,2	58,8	……	The accounts included an expenditure of 43 in connection with the special committee appointed to investigate the scheme for the Sukkur Barrage for which no provision was made in the Budget Estimate. The demands for stores for India were less than indicated in the forecasts received from India.
Total including England.	1,408,3	1,466,7	1,282,3		

49.—Irrigation Works—*concld.*

Excess over Grant.

	Excess over Grant.		Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government.		Excess sanctioned by Local Government.		Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.
Central Provinces	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Total	6	...	...		...	...	6	...

187. As compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 23,15. This included smaller outlay in the Punjab (31,83), and Burma (7,66). On the other hand, there were increases in the Central Provinces (11,62), the North-West Frontier Province (3,81) and the United Provinces (2,11).

There was a saving of 23,25 as compared with the Budget, which occurred in the Punjab (23,25), Burma (4,93). and Bombay (2,12). On the other hand, India (4,00) and the Central Provinces (2,82) showed excesses.

An excess of 6 requires the sanction of the Government of India.

51.—Initial expenditure on the New Capital at Delhi.

Province.	Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.	Local Account Officer's Review of Actuals against	
				Actuals, 1912-13.	Budget, 1913-14.
India—					
Net expenditure	16,21	1,99,25	61,61	The project being only in a preliminary stage in 1912-13 the actuals were low in that year.	The decrease was due to the fact that the project estimate could not be sanctioned in 1913-14 and work could not therefore be carried on with as much vigour as was anticipated.
	£	£	£		
Equivalent in sterling	108,1	1,328,3	410,7		
Expenditure in England.	6,8	5,0	36,4	...	The account represents expenditure in consequence of indents and telegrams received during the year. No forecast for stores was received from India.
Total including England.	114,9	1,333,3	447,1		

188. No remarks.

DEBT HEADS.

189. **Permanent Debt.**—The net result of the transactions under this head was + £118,2 as compared with an estimate of + £131,5. The difference was chiefly due to the conversion of 3 per cent. rupee loan into 3½ per cent. loan in India. **SECTION O.**

190. **Unfunded Debt.**—The net result was + £2,202,0 against an estimate of + £1,501,4, the variation being due to the growth of the Savings Banks transactions. **SECTION P.**

191. **Deposits and Advances.**—The net result of the transactions under this head was + £67,8 against an estimate of — £2,248,7. The difference occurred chiefly in the Central Provinces, Burma, the United Provinces, Madras and Bombay and represents unspent balances of Provincial Funds. The receipts under Deposits of District Funds, Departmental and Judicial Deposits, Advances, and Suspense Accounts were also under-estimated in the Budget. In England, on the other hand, the advance of £500 made to the Imperial Bank of Persia was not foreseen in the Budget and there were more investments in British and Colonial Government securities for the Gold Standard Reserve. **SECTION Q.**

Imperial Loans and Advances.

SECTION R.

	Rupees.		Sterling.	
	Budget.	Actuals.	Budget.	Actuals.
Cr.	29,85	56,65	199,0	377,7
Dr.	27,89	24,68	185,9	164,5
Net .	+1,96	+31,97	+13,1	+213,2

192. A lump provision of 20,00 in India was only partially utilized. The other variations occurred mainly in Madras and Bombay. In Madras 12,00 were advanced to the Port Trust during the year out of the sanctioned loan of 50,00. In Bombay the transfer of all Imperial Loans to Native States, etc., to the 'Provincial Loan Account' with effect from 1st April 1913, and their adjustment in the course of the year contributed to the increase in recoveries.

Provincial Loans and Advances.

SECTION R R.

	Rupees.		Sterling.	
	Budget.	Accounts.	Budget.	Accounts.
Cr.	1,40,64	1,62,31	937,6	1,082,1
Dr.	1,59,53	2,82,01	1,063,5	1,880,0
Net .	—18,89	—1,19,70	—125,9	—797,9

193. The increase in the outgoings was chiefly due to advances to cultivators in the Central Provinces, Assam and the United Provinces, owing to the unfavourable agricultural conditions. On the other hand, recoveries made from Native States in Bombay, hitherto treated as Imperial Loans and adjusted by transfer to this head, chiefly contributed to the increase under receipts.

194. **Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction.** No remarks. **SECTION S.**

195. **Remittances.**—The net figure under this head was the result of very large transactions. The actual figure was —£176,8 against an estimate of —£66,1. The difference occurred chiefly in Madras and Bombay under Remittance account between England and India. **SECTION T.**

Secretary of State's Bills

SECTION U.

	Budget. £	Actuals. £
Drawings	21,650,0	29,050,8
Payments	21,650,0	29,050,8

196. Of the increase, £4,528,1 were used for the purchase of silver, and the remainder was to be used towards meeting the net disbursements in 1914-15 without recourse to a sterling loan.

Section V.—CASH BALANCE.

	1913-14. Budget.	1913-14. Accounts.
	£	£
BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1913—		
India	19,543,9	19,293,1
England	9,377,9	9,789,7
TOTAL .	28,921,8	29,082,8
BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1914—		
India	12,546,7	15,608,3
England	5,111,0	8,157,7
TOTAL .	17,657,7	23,766,0
Increase (+) or decrease (—) of balance on 31st March 1914	—11,264,1*	—5,316,8

* The above difference is distributed between India and England in the following proportions :—

	1913-14. Budget.	1913-14. Accounts.
	£	£
India	—6,997,2	—3,684,8
England . . .	—4,266,9	—1,632,0
TOTAL .	—11,264,1	—5,316,8

Taking India and England together, the net transactions of the year were better than expected in the Budget by £5,947,3. The variations which brought about this result were as follows :—

	tter.	Worse.
	£	£
Imperial surplus	986,1	...
Provincial surplus	2,629,7	...
Increase in the Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue	2,538,1	
Decrease under Permanent Debt		13,3
Decrease in the receipts under Appropriation for Reduction, etc. . .	...	110,9
Increase in the Deposits of Savings Bank	698,0	...
Increase under Deposits of Local Funds	838,1	
Decrease under Gold Standard Reserve	...	1,007,4
Decrease under Advances	...	865,5
Decrease under Suspense	...	28,6
Increase under Departmental and Judicial Deposits	352,3	...
Net increase in repayments under Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	200,1	...
Net decrease in advance do. do. Provincial Governments		672,0
Increase in the balance of Secretary of State's Bills remaining unpaid at the end of the year		
Decrease in the receipts under Remittances		103,8
Minor variations	11,4	
	8,248,8	2,301,5
NET BETTER	5,947,3	

R. A. GAMBLE,

Comptroller and Auditor General.

The 7th April 1915.

Accounts . . . . 1912-1913.

Budget Estimate . . . . . 1913-1914.

Accounts . . . . . 1913-1914.

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General Statement of

	For details, *vide* Abstract A.	RECEIPTS.		
		ACCOUNTS, 1912-13.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1913-14.	ACCOUNTS. 1913-14.
Revenue—		£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—				
Land Revenue	A	21,282,468	21,378,200	21,391,575
Opium	"	5,124,592	1,445.000	1,624,878
Salt	"	3,334,374	3,405,300	3,445,305
Stamps	"	5,069,115	5,218,200	5,318,293
Excise	"	8,277,919	8,452,900	8,894,300
Customs	"	7,197,243	6,862,800	7,558,220
Other Heads	"	5,553,119	4,925,800	5,496,175
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS		55,838,830	51,683,200	53,728,[illegible]46
Interest	"	1,473,708	1,287,300	1,352,119
Post Office	"	2,262,436	2,360,800	2,410,210
Telegraph	"	1,174,124	1,191,800	1,188,309
Mint	"	487,359	240,600	339,841
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,354,847	1,296,300	1,408,286
Miscellaneous	"	765,207	589,200	772,579
Railways: Net Receipts	"	17,871,789	17,623,500	17,625,634
Irrigation	"	4,411,217	4,403,900	4,718,159
Other Public Works	"	355,447	286,900	298,640
Military Receipts	"	1,387,684	1,361,000	1,369,652
TOTAL REVENUE		86,862,598	82,324,500	85,207,175

Accounts and Estimates.

	For details, *vide* Abstract B.	DISBURSEMENTS.		
		ACCOUNTS, 1912-13.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1913-14.	ACCOUNTS, 1913-14.
Expenditure—		£	£	£
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	8,653,304	9,469,700	9,274,597
Interest	"	1,810,535	1,310,000	1,515,653
Post Office	"	2,026,567	2,057,200	2,092,019
Telegraph	"	1,105,946	1,231,000	1,180,965
Mint	"	142,343	103,700	132,630
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	16,688,755	19,424,100	17,934,199
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	4,926,232	5,087,000	5,403,304
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Railways: Interest and Miscellaneous Charges	"	12,568,435	13,071,200	12,836,101
Irrigation	"	3,301,923	3,564,600	3,531,867
Other Public Works	"	6,063,789	6,584,500	7,010,038
Military Services	"	20,953,100	21,007,800	21,265,765
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL		79,240,914	83,910,800	83,177,638
Add—Provincial Surpluses, that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	"	4,514,050	...	325,692
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	"	...	*2,912,600*	*608,578*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE		83,754,964	80,998,200	82,894,752
Surplus	"	3,107,634	1,326,300	2,312,423
TOTAL		86,862,598	82,324,500	85,207,175

General Statement of

	For details, *vide* Abstract C.	RECEIPTS.		
		Accounts, 1912-13.	Budget Estimate, 1913-14.	Accounts, 1913-14.
		£	£	£
Surplus	C	3,107,634	1,326,300	2,312,423
Railway, Irrigation, and other Capital not charged to Revenue—				
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways	"	13,333	...	34,667
Capital contributed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways	"	...	...	200,000
Capital raised and deposited by Railway Companies (Net)	"	564,746	3,160,900	4,717,480
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS	"	578,079	3,160,900	4,952,147
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—				
Permanent Debt (Net Incurred)	"	2,937,639	131,500	118,200
Unfunded Debt (Net Incurred)	"	1,686,180	1,501,400	2,201,970
Deposits and Advances (Net)	"	5,431,784	...	67,762
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (Net Repayments)	"	140,988	13,100	213,183
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government (Net Repayments)	"	...	...	...
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction	"	6,848	7,100	7,124
Remittances (Net)	"	...	...	...
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	25,759,706	21,650,000	(b) 29,050,827
TOTAL RECEIPTS		39,648,758	27,790,300	38,923,636
Balance on 1st April—India	"	12,279,689	19,543,889	19,293,131
" " England	"	(a) 19,463,723	(a) 9,377,923	(a) 9,789,634
GRAND TOTAL		71,392,170	56,712,112	68,006,401

(a) Includes balances of the Gold Standard Reserve.

(b) In addition to £2,150,000 on account of remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.

Accounts and Estimates concluded.

	For details, *vide* Abstract C.	DISBURSEMENTS		
		ACCOUNTS, 1912-13.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1913-14	ACCOUNTS, 1913-14.
		£	£	£
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue—				
Outlay on Irrigation Works	C	1,408,329	1,466,700	1,282,262
Outlay on State Railways	„	8,812,895	10,113,400	10,483,200
Outlay of Railway Companies (Net)	„	1,142,327	2,048,300	2,002,303
Capital involved in Redemption of Railway Liabilities	„	...	...	..
Initial Expenditure on New Capital at Delhi	„	114,894	1,333,300	447,134
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT DISBURSEMENTS		11,478,445	14,961,700	14,214,899
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—				
Temporary Debt (Net discharged)	„	4,500,000	..	
Deposits and Advances (Net)	„	..	2,248,700	.
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (Net Advances)	„	...	...	.
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (Net Payment)	„	219,419	125,900	797,937
Remittances (Net)	„	127,992	68,100	176,823
Secretary of State's Bills paid	„	25,983,549	21,650,000	(*b*) 29,050,757
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		42,309,405	39,054,400	41,240,416
Balance on 31st March—India	„	19,293,181	12,546,689	15,608,253
„ „ England	„	(*a*) 9,789,684	(*a*) 5,111,023	(*a*) 8,[illegible]57,732
GRAND TOTAL		71,392,170	56,712,112	68,006,401

(*a*) Includes balances of the Gold Standard Reserve.

(*b*) In addition to £2,150,000 on account of remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.

Abstract A.—*Details*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1912-13.					Number of Item.
	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).		Total (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.				
	R	R	£	£	£	
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue—						
I.—Land Revenue	7,40,67,488	24,51,69,527	21,282,468	...	21,282,468	1
II.—Opium	7,68,68,878	...	5,124,592	...	5,124,592	2
III.—Salt	5,00,15,605	...	3,334,374	...	3,334,374	3
IV.—Stamps	3,86,40,447	3,73,96,279	5,069,115	...	5,069,115	4
V.—Excise	3,49,84,323	8,91,84,464	8,277,919	...	8,277,919	5
VI.—Provincial Rates	16,423	82,65,806	552,149	...	552,149	6
VII.—Customs	10,79,58,430	...	7,197,229	14	7,197,243	7
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,44,16,283	1,17,19,680	1,742,397	...	1,742,397	8
IX.—Forest	10,45,968	3,12,49,168	2,153,009	...	2,153,009	9
X.—Registration	80,972	71,49,365	482,022	...	482,022	10
XI.—Tributes from Native States	93,53,137	...	623,542	..	623,542	11
TOTAL	40,74,47,944	43,01,34,289	55,838,816	14	**55,838,830**	12
B.—XII.—Interest—	1,08,44,464	42,48,174	1,006,176	467,532	**1,473,708**	13
C.—XIII.—Post Office	3,39,36,539	...	2,262,436	...	**2,262,436**	14
C.—XIV.—Telegraph	1,75,18,562	...	1,167,904	6,220	**1,174,124**	15
C.—XV.—Mint	73,10,375	...	487,359	...	**487,359**	16
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—						
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2 [illegible]3,783	50,56,982	352,051	...	352,051	17
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	3 [illegible]8,031	36,62,906	270,062	...	270,062	18
XVII.—Police	66,973	19,66,319	135,553	...	135,553	19
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage	...	23,51,184	156,746	..	156,746	20
XIX.—Education	52,095	33,39,788	226,126	...	226,1[illegible]	21
XX.—Medical	7,847	12,18,136	81,732	773	82,505	22
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	3,00,868	13,64,784	111,043	761	111,804	23
TOTAL	10,39,597	1,59,60,099	1,333,313	1,534	**1,33[illegible],847**	24
E.—Miscellaneous—						
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	12,76,924	8,03,790	138,714	61,672	200,386	25
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	5,93,605	7,87,562	92,078	...	92,078	26
XXIV. Exchange	15,13,168	...	100,879		100,879	27
XXV. Miscellaneous	15,33,192	33,63,412	326,440	45,424	371,864	28
TOTAL	49,16,9[illegible]9	49,54,764	658,111	107,096	**765,207**	29
H.—Railways—						
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	55,01,68,551	1,22,589	36,686,076	288	36,686,364	30
DEDUCT.—*Working Expenses*	*28,01,46,757*	*84,546*	*18,682,087*	...	*18,682,087*	31
Surplus profit paid to Companies, etc.	*1,06,44,626*	...	*709,642*	...	*709,642*	32
NET RECEIPTS	25,93,77,168	38,043	17,294,347	288	17,294,635	33
XXVII.—Guaranteed Railways	59,707	...	3,980	...	3,980	34
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Government share of surplus profits and Repayment of Advances of interest)	2,35,088	...	15,673	57,501	73,174	35
TOTAL	25,96,71,963	38,043	17,314,000	57,789	**17,371,789**	36
J.—Irrigation—						
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,66,58,359	2,24,53,820	2,607,478	...	2,607,478	37
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	1,25,21,080	1,05,52,587	1,538,245	...	1,538,245	38
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	14,49,987	25,32,416	265,494	...	265,494	39
TOTAL	3,06,29,426	3,55,38,823	4,411,217	...	**4,411,217**	40
K.—Other Public Works—						
XXXI.—Civil Works	6,04,876	46,36,834	355,447	...	**355,447**	41
L.—Military Receipts—						
XXXII.—Army: Effective	1,20,99,693	...	806,646	300,598	1,107,244	42
Non-Effective	12,60,924	...	84,062	36,497	120,559	43
XXXIII.—Marine	13,15,039	...	87,669	...	87,669	44
XXXIV.—Military Works	10,82,428	...	72,162	...	72,162	45
TOTAL	1,57,58,084	...	1,050,539	337,095	**1,387,634**	46
TOTAL REVENUE	78,97,88,789	49,85,11,026	85,885,318	977,280	**86,862,598**	47

of Revenue.

Number of Item.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1913-14.					ACCOUNTS, 1913-14.				
	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).		Total (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).		Total India (converted into £ at R15=£1).	England.	Total.
	Imperial.	Provincial.				Imperial.	Provincial.			
	R	R	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£
1	12,53,99,000	19,51,99,000	21,373,200	...	21,373,200	11,77,28,213	20,31,50,416	21,391.575	...	21.391,575
2	2,16,75,000	...	1,445,000	...	1,445,000	2,43,73,178	...	1,624,878	...	1,624,878
3	5,10,60,000	...	3.405,300	...	3,405,300	5,16,79,577	...	3,445,305	...	3,445,305
4	3.98,25,000	3,84,48,000	5,218,200	..	5,218,200	4.06,46,830	3,91,27,557	5,318 293	...	5.318,293
5	3,61,00.000	9,06,93,000	8,452,900	...	8.452.900	3,74,83,253	9,59,31.252	8,894,300	...	8.894,300
6	18,000	4,13,000	28,700	...	28,700	5,965	26,97,189	180,210	...	180,210
7	10,29 42,000	...	6,862,800	...	6,862,800	11,33,73,302	.	7,558,220	...	7,558,220
8	1,45,72,000	1,18,00,000	1,758,200	...	1,758,200	1,60,33,051	1,32,20,694	1,950,250	...	1.950,250
9	10,11,000	2,94,36,000	2,029,800	...	2,029.800	11,12,941	3,23,35,140	2,229,872	..	2,229,872
10	90,000	72,89,000	491.900	...	491,900	96,266	76,88,160	518,962	...	518,962
11	92,58,000	...	617,200	...	617,200	92,53,213	...	616,881	...	616,881
12	40.19,70.000	37,32,78,000	51,683,200	..	**51,683,200**	41,17,80,789	39,41,50,408	53,728,746	...	**53,738,746**
13	1,09,30,000	43,27,000	1,017,100	270,200	**1,287,300**	1,12,22,263	42,69,038	1,032,754	319,365	**1,352,119**
14	3,54,12,000	...	2,360,800	...	**2,360,800**	3,61,53,147	...	2,410,210	...	**2,410,210**
15	1,78,01,000	...	1.183,800	5,000	**1,191,800**	1.77,52,867	...	1,183,524	4,785	**1,188,309**
16	36,09,000	...	240,600	...	**240,600**	50.96,654	...	339,777	64	**339,841**
17	2,62,000	48,30,000	339,500	...	339,500	2,88,306	53,18,559	373,791	...	373,791
18	3,94,000	33,71,000	251,000	...	251,000	4,68,532	38,58,194	288 448	...	288.448
19	64,000	17,96,000	124,000	...	124,000	58,641	18,96,441	130,339	...	130,339
20	...	23,98,000	159,900	...	159,900	...	23 01 133	153.609	...	153.609
21	59,000	34,02,000	230,700	...	230,700	87.794	36,30,777	247,905	.	247,905
22	10.000	10,84,000	72,900	700	73,600	8,928	11,86,757	79,712	676	80,388
23	1.80,000	15,71,000	116,800	800	117,600	2,75,583	17,17.076	132.844	962	133,806
24	9,69,000	1,84,52,000	1,294,800	1,500	**1,296,300**	11,87,779	1,99,11,940	1,406,648	1,688	**14,08,286**
25	12,03,000	8,68,000	142,100	64,600	206,700	13.36,487	8,37,639	144,941	61,869	206.810
26	6,29,000	7,85,000	94.800	...	94.300	6.23,346	7,77,897	93,416	...	93,416
27	5 00,000	.	33,300	..	33,300	17,96,110	..	119,741	...	119.741
28	13,44,000	21,53,000	233,100	21.800	254,900	17,06,891	29,71,615	311,901	40,711	352 612
29	37.36,000	38,06,000	502,800	86,400	**589,200**	54,62,834	45[illegible]7.151	669,999	102,580	**772,579**
30	55.11,90.000	1,10,000	36,753,300	200	36,753,500	56,30,64,774	1,23,805	37,545,905	230	37,546,135
31	*28,21,62,000*	*87,000*	*18,816,600*	...	*18,816,600*	*29,35,01.683*	*89,499*	*19,572,745*	...	*19.572.745*
32	*59,70,000*	...	*398,000*	...	*398,000*	*66,12.854*	...	*440,857*	...	*440,857*
33	26,30,58,000	23,000	17,538,700	200	17,538.900	26,29,50,237	34,806	17,532,303	230	17.532,533
34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...
35	2,19,000	...	14,600	70,000	84,600	2,44,967	...	16,331	76,770	93,101
36	26,32,77,000	23,000	17,553,300	70,200	**17,623,500**	26,31,95,204	34,306	17,548,634	77.000	**17,625,634**
37	1,66,32,000	2,26,61,000	2,619,500	...	2,619,500	1,74,21,844	2,40,67,641	2,765,966	...	2,765,966
38	1,24,36,000	1,05,10,000	1,529,700	...	1,529,700	1,36,57,792	1,16,07,822	1,684,374	...	1.684,374
39	14,56,000	23,62,000	254,700	...	254,700	15,24,630	24.17,659	262,819	...	262,819
40	3,05,26,000	3,55,38,000	4,403,900	...	**4,403,900**	3,26,04,266	3,80,93,122	4,713,159	...	**4,713,159**
41	5,20,000	37,84,000	286,900	...	**286,900**	6,88,803	37,90,803	298.640	...	**298,640**
42	1,09,74,000	...	731,600	330,600	1,062,200	1,14,84,062	...	765,604	315.027	1,080,631
43	12,97,000	...	86,500	38,000	124,500	13,00,736	...	86,716	36,159	122,875
44	14,74,000	...	98,300	...	98,300	13,43,125	...	89,542	..	89,542
45	11,40,000	...	76,000	...	76,000	11,49,059	...	76,604	...	76,604
46	1,48,85,000	...	992,400	368,600	**1,361,000**	1,52,76,982	...	1,018,466	351,186	**1,369,652**
47	78,36,85,000	43,92,08,000	81,522,600	801,900	**82,324,500**	80,04,21,588	46,48,36,768	84,350,557	856,618	**85,207,175**

Abstract B.—*Details*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1912-13.					Number of Item
	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).		Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.				
	R	R	£	£	£	
A.—Direct Demands on the Revenues—						
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	34,17,837	14,54,083	324,795	...	324,795	1
2.—Assignments and Compensations	81,17,756	1,01,01,584	1,214,623	...	1,214,623	2
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—						
3.—Land Revenue	40,40,200	5,39,54,354	3,866,304	1,725	3,868,029	3
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	89,91,324	...	599,422	307	599,729	4
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	56,00,032	...	373,335	673	374,008	5
6.—Stamps	*—2,52,788*	12,04,241	63,430	90,468	153,898	6
7.—Excise	20,70,153	43,58,374	428,568	3	428,571	7
8.—Provincial Rates	...	72,877	4,859	...	4,859	8
9.—Customs	38,56,892	...	257,126	162	257,288	9
10.—Assessed Taxes	2,14,388	2,11,421	28,387	...	28,387	10
11.—Forest	10,05,515	1,62,01,503	1,147,134	5,451	1,152,585	11
12.—Registration	23,694	36,74,289	246,532	...	246,532	12
TOTAL	3,70,85,003	9,12,32,726	8,554,515	98,789	**8,653,304**	13
B.—Interest—						
13.—Interest on Debt	3,68,24,141	1,29,77,546	3,320,112	6,203,996	9,524,108	14
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways (*a*)	*4,93,46,705*	...	*3,289,780*	*3,782,768*	*7,072,548*	15
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*74,26,210*	*99,40,527*	*1,157,783*	*124,730*	*1,282,513*	16
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	*—1,99,48,774*	30,37,019	*—1,127,451*	2,296,498	1,169,047	17
14.—Interest on other Obligations	96,22,316	...	641,488	..	641,488	18
TOTAL	*—1,03,26,458*	30,37,019	*—485,963*	2,296,498	**1,810,535**	19
C. 15.—Post Office	2,95,79,320	...	1,971,955	54,612	**2,026,567**	20
C. 16.—Telegraph	1,38,36,498	...	922,433	183,513	**1,105,946**	21
C. 17.—Mint	20,33,407	...	135,560	6,783	**142,343**	22
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—						
18.—General Administration	1,05,75,182	1,28,68,106	1,562,886	381,196	1,944,0‹?›2	23
19.—Law and Justice: Courts of Law	10,46,389	4,37,83,124	2,988,634	1,668	2,990,302	24
19.—Law and Justice: Jails	18,45,255	1,12,48,071	872,889	799	873,688	25
20.—Police	30,63,847	6,67,85,809	4,656,614	1,386	4,658,000	26
21.—Ports and Pilotage	...	27,14,675	180,978	104	181,082	27
22.—Education	16,35,553	3,73,58,345	2,599,593	10,539	2,610,132	28
23.—Ecclesiastical	18,86,972	...	125,798	205	126,003	29
24.—Medical	26,16,711	1,71,33,599	1,316,687	10,531	1,327,218	30
25.—Political	1,26,83,044	22,83,076	998,075	7,848	1,005,923	31
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	58,68,418	83,84,854	946,885	25,440	972,325	32
TOTAL	4,12,26,371	20,25,09,659	16,249,069	439,686	**16,688,755**	33
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—						
27. Territorial and Political Pensions	31,25,384	...	208,359	11,050	219,409	34
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	18,406	...	1,227	410,957	412,184	35
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	13,85,648	1,68,57,608	1,216,217	2,068,102	3,284,319	36
30.—Stationery and Printing	12,21,309	75,95,610	587,795	91,747	679,542	37
32.—Miscellaneous	11,59,184	33,93,635	308,521	27,257	330,778	38
						39
TOTAL	69,09,931	2,78,46,853	2,317,119	2,609,113	**4,926,232**	
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—						
33.—Famine Relief	28,33,278	...	188,885	...	188,885	40
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	4,10,978	...	27,399	14,012	41,411	41
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	62,87,484	...	419,166	7,335	426,501	42
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	13,98,058	37,50,000	343,2‹?›8	...	343,208	43
TOTAL	1,09,29,793	37,50,000	978,653	21,347	**1,000,000**	44
Carried over	13,12,73,865	32,83,76,257	30,643,341	5,710,341	**36,353,682**	45

	ACCOUNTS, 1912-13.				BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1913-14.				
	INDIA.		England.	Total.	INDIA.		England.	Total.	
	Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.			Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.			
(*a*) Included under the following heads:—	R	£	£	£	R	£	£	£	
State Railways—Interests on Debt.	4,61,38,446	3,075,896	3,607,268	6,683,164	5,00,79,000	3,338,600	3,631,300	6,969,900	46
Ditto—Interests chargeable against Companies on Advances.	32,08,259	213,884	175,500	389,384	36,27,000	241,800	175,500	417,300	47
TOTAL	4,93,46,705	3,289,780	3,782,768	**7,072,548**	5,37,06,000	3,580,400	3,806,800	**7,387,200**	48

of Expenditure.

Number of Item.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1913-14.					ACCOUNTS, 1913-14.				
	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).		Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).		Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.
	Imperial.	Provincial.				Imperial.	Provincial.			
	R	R	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£
1	32,44,000	12,78,000	301,500	...	301,500	33,96,274	16,45,855	336,142	...	336,142
2	81,59,000	1,03,55,000	1,236,300	...	1,236,300	82,28,482	1,03,88,030	1,241,101	..	1,241,101
3	47,08,000	5,56,71,000	4,024,900	1,300	4,026,200	43,82,828	5,53,87,580	3,984,693	1,729	3,986,422
4	1,70,25,000	...	1,135,000	400	1,135,400	1,51,75,440	...	1,011,696	744	1,012,440
5	56,57,000	...	377,100	1,500	378,600	54,68,702	...	364,580	793	365,373
6	*−1,42,000*	12,24,000	72,100	91,600	163,700	*−2,15,438*	12,14,417	66,598	106,545	173,143
7	21,74,000	46,10,000	452,300	...	452,300	20,99,784	44,61,708	437,433	96	437,529
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	40,08,000	...	266,900	100	267,000	39,12,274	...	260,818	434	261,252
10	2,39,000	2,32,000	31,400	...	31,400	2,36,216	2,32,585	31,254	...	31,254
11	12,86,000	1,70,14,000	1,220,000	4,600	1,224,600	10,68,495	1,64,75,126	1,169,575	4,913	1,174,488
12	27,000	37,64,000	252,700	...	252,700	27,477	38,04,316	255,458	...	255,458
13	4,64,05,000	9,41,48,000	9,370,200	99,500	**9,469,700**	4,37,80,584	9,36,09,617	9,159,343	115,254	**9,274,597**
14	3,80,85,000	1,34,15,000	3,433,300	5,912,800	9,346,100	3,80,95,438	1,32,28,890	3,421,622	5,912,796	9,334,418
15	*5,37,06,000*	...	*3,580,400*	*3,806,800*	*7,387,200*	*5,39,53,685*	...	*3,596,912*	*3,706,233*	*7,303,145*
16	*81,52,000*	*1,03,42,000*	*1,232,900*	*126,900*	*1,359,800*	*78,58,658*	*99,33,841*	*1,186,167*	*118,679*	*1,304,846*
17	*−2,37,73,000*	30,73,000	*−1,380,000*	1,979,100	599,100	*−2,37,16,905*	32,95,049	*−1,361,457*	2,087,884	726,427
18	1,06,64,000	...	710,900	..	710,900	1,18,38,385	...	789,226	...	789,226
19	*−1,31,09,000*	30,73,000	*−669,100*	1,979,100	**1,310,000**	*−1,18,78,520*	32,95,049	*−572,231*	2,087,884	**1,515,653**
20	2,09,04,000	...	1,993,600	63,600	**2,057,200**	3,05,50,976	...	2,036,732	55,287	**2,092,019**
21	1,45,96,000	...	973,100	257,900	**1,231,000**	1,45,26,365	...	968,424	212,541	**1,180,965**
22	14,33,000	...	95,600	8,100	**103,700**	18,30,989	...	122,066	10,564	**132,630**
23	1,04,[illegible],000	1,28,27,000	1,548,900	390,000	1,938,900	1,07,73,666	1,31,22,938	1,[illegible],108	390,539	1,983,647
24	11,48,000	4,43,16,000	3,030,900	500	3,031,400	11,31,319	4,51,88,691	3,088,001	159	3,088,160
25	19,44,000	1,14,83,000	895,100	...	895,100	19,76,047	1,27,65,145	982,746	157	982,903
26	37,59,000	7,03,12,000	4,938,100	1,500	4,939,600	36,47,006	6,93,03,399	4,863,360	1,630	4,864,990
27	..	29,83,000	198,900	100	199,000	...	30,66,390	204,426	200	204,626
28	20,02,000	5,90,09,000	4,067,400	10,500	4,077,900	16,52,750	4,58,43,638	3,166,426	10,388	3,176,809
29	19,32,000	...	128,800	400	129,200	19,13,457	...	127,564	148	127,712
30	22,69,000	2,78,63,000	2,008,800	12,000	2,020,800	19,53,626	1,79,90,611	1,329,616	8,319	1,337,935
31	1,32,70,000	25,73,000	1,056,200	22,800	1,079,000	1,35,37,439	36,23,227	1,144,044	15,146	1,159,190
32	63,69,000	98,95,000	1,084,300	28,900	1,113,200	58,31,136	87,70,471	973,441	34,786	1,008,227
33	4,31,00,000	24,12,61,000	18,957,400	466,700	**19,424,100**	4,24,16,466	21,96,74,510	17,472,782	461,467	**17,934,199**
34	32,39,000	...	215,900	11,100	227,000	31,42,969	...	209,531	11,189	220,720
35	12,000	...	800	404,000	404,800	19,208	..	1,280	450,326	451,606
36	15,35,000	1,72,77,000	1,254,100	2,077,000	3,331,100	16,85,564	1,84,87,080	1,344,840	2,054,647	3,399,487
37	11,96,000	77,15,000	594,100	84,600	678,700	16,32,123	77,34,591	624,448	105,308	729,756
38	21,48,000	38,06,000	396,900	48,500	445,400	44,99,619	38,38,511	555,875	46,360	602,235
39	81,30,000	2,87,98,000	2,461,800	2,625,200	**5,087,000**	1,09,79,488	3,00,60,132	2,735,974	2,667,830	**5,403,804**
40	6,99,000	...	46,600	...	46,600	23,62,671	...	157,511	...	157,511
41	1,29,000	..	8,600	...	8,600	1,17,532	...	7,835	741	8,576
42	72,63,000	...	484,200	7,200	491,400	71,26,997	...	475,267	16,157	491,424
43	30,51,000	37,50,000	453,400	...	453,400	13,87,329	37,50,000	342,489	...	342,489
44	1,11,42,000	37,50,000	992,800	7,200	**1,000,000**	1,09,96,529	37,50,000	983,102	16,898	**1,000,000**
45	14,16,01,000	37,10,30,000	34,175,400	5,507,300	**39,682,700**	14,32,02,822	35,03,89,308	32,906,142	5,627,725	**38,533,867**

	ACCOUNTS, 1913-14.			
	INDIA.		England.	TOTAL.
	Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.		
	R	£	£	£
46	5,03,56,634	3,357,109	3,530,733	6,887,842
47	35,97,051	239,803	175,500	415,303
48	5,39,53,685	3,596,912	3,706,233	**7,303,145**

Abstract B.—*Details*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1912-13.					Number of Item.
	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).		Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.				
	R	R	£	£	£	
Brought forward	13,12,73,865	32,88,76,257	30,643,341	5,710.341	36,353,682	1
H.—Railway Revenue Account—						
38.—State Railways :						
Interest on Debt	4,61,38,446	...	3,075,896	3,607,268	6,683,164	2
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	...	3,357,672	3,357,672	3
Sinking Funds	...	...	...	184,437	184,437	4
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	32,08,259	..	213,884	175,500	389 384	5
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	29.85,609	..	199,041	1,655,021	1.854,062	6
40.—Subsidised Companies: Land, etc.	4,91,071	14,031	33,674	...	33,674	7
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	9.86,632	3,999	66,042	...	66,042	8
TOTAL	5,38,10,017	18,030	3,588.537	8,979,898	12,568,435	9
J.—Irrigation—						
42.—Major Works :						
Working Expenses	79.29,362	95,97,229	1,168,439	1	1,168,440	10
Interest on Debt	74,26,210	99,40,527	1,157,783	124,730	1,282,513	11
42A.—Expenditure on Protective Irrigation Works in addition to that charged under Famine Relief and Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	12
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	39,65,035	87,71,176	849,081	1,894	850,975	13
TOTAL	1,93,20,607	2,83,08,932	3,175,303	126,625	3,301,928	14
K.—Other Public Works—						
44.—Construction of Railways charged to Provincial Revenues	...	63,984	4,266	...	4,266	15
45.—Civil Works	1,54,99,507	7,40.33,067	5,968,838	90,665	6,059,503	16
TOTAL	1,54,99,507	7,40,97,051	5,973,104	90,665	6,063,769	17
L.—Military Services						
46.—Army :						
Effective	20,62,37,829	...	13,749,189	2,589,430	16.338,619	18
Non-Effective	1,07,43,291	...	716,219	2,521,688	3,237,907	19
	21,69,81,120	...	14,465,408	5,111,118	19,576,526	20
46A.—Marine	38,36,942	...	255,796	224,132	479,928	21
47.—Military Works	1,28,09,508	...	853,967	33,412	887,379	22
47A.—Special Defences (1902)	88,287	...	5,886	3,381	9,267	23
TOTAL	23,37,15,857	...	15,581,057	5,372,043	20,953,100	24
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	45,36,19,853	43,08,00,270	58,961,342	20,279,572	79,240,914	25
M.—*Add*—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	6,77,10,756	4,514,050	...	4,514,050	26
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	...	...	...	...	...	27
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	45,36,19,853	49,85,11,026	63,475,392	20,279,572	83,754,964	28

	ACCOUNTS, 1912-13.				
	INDIA.		England.	TOTAL.	
	Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.			
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	R	£	£	£	
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION WORKS—					
48.—State Railways	9,55,88,305	6,372,553	2,440,342	8,812,895	29
49.—Irrigation Works	2,06,67,176	1,377,811	30,518	1,408,329	30
51.—Initial Expenditure on New Capital at Delhi	16,20,901	108,061	6,833	114,894	31
TOTAL	11,78,76,382	7,858,425	2,477,693	10,336,118	32

of Expenditure—concluded.

Number of Item.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1913-14.					ACCOUNTS, 1913-14.				
	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).		Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.	INDIA (RUPEE FIGURES).		Total India (converted into £ at R15 = £1).	England.	TOTAL.
	Imperial.	Provincial.				Imperial.	Provincial.			
	R	R	£	£	£	R	R	£	£	£
1	14,16,01,000	37,10,30,000	34,175,400	5,507,300	**39,682,700**	14,32,02,822	35,03,89,308	32,906,142	5,627,725	**38,533,867**
2	5,00,79,000	...	3,338,600	3,631,300	6,969,900	5,08,56,634	...	3,357,109	3,530,733	6,887,842
3	...	...	...	3,379,500	3,379,500	...	...	...	3,379,581	(a) 3,379,581
4	...	...	...	191,500	191,500	...	...	...	191,707	191,707
5	36,27,000	...	241,800	175,500	417,300	35,97,051	...	239,803	175,500	415,303
6	34,33,000	...	228,900	1,726,200	1,955,100	34,47,590	...	229,839	1,722,57[illegible]	1,952,416
7	16,00,000	10,000	107,300	...	107,300	7,8[illegible],791	38,396	55,146	...	55,146
8	7,58,000	...	50,600	...	50,600	—6,87,945	—465	—45,894	...	—45,894
9	5,94,97,000	10,000	3,967,200	9,104,000	**13,071,200**	5,75,02,121	37,931	3,836,003	9,000,098	**12,836,101**
10	78,61,000	95,78,000	1,162,600	...	1,162,600	82,72,870	99,43,560	1,214,429	4	1,214,443
11	81,52,000	1,03,42,000	1,232,900	126,900	1,359,800	78,58,658	99,33,841	1,186,167	118,679	1,304,846
12	16,29,000	...	108,600	...	108,600	12,55,344	...	83,689	...	83,689
13	45,91,000	93,05,000	926,400	7,200	933,600	44,09,150	95,06,848	927,733	1,156	928,889
14	2,22,33,000	2,92,25,000	3,430,500	134,100	**3,564,600**	2[illegible]7,96,022	2,93,84,249	3,412,018	119,849	**3,531,867**
15	...	32,000	2,100	...	2,100	...	21,213	1,414	...	1,414
16	1,48,59,000	8,25,95,000	6,497,000	85,400	6,582,400	1,43,64,230	8,92,47,360	6,907,440	101,184	7,008,624
17	1,48,59,000	8,26,27,000	6,499,100	85,400	**6,584,500**	1,43,64,230	8,92,68,573	6,908,854	101,184	**7,010,038**
18	20,36,18,000	...	13,574,500	2,723,000	16,297,500	20,85,59,916	...	13,903,995	2,638,876	16,542,871
19	1,06,40,000	...	709,400	2,549,000	3,258,400	1,09,57,429	...	730,495	2,515,873	3,246,368
20	21,42,58,000	...	14,283,900	5,272,000	19,555,900	21,9[illegible],17,845	...	14,634,490	5,154,749	19,789,239
21	34,01,000	..	226,700	251,600	478,300	38,35,541	...	255,703	257,142	512,845
22	1,39,39,000	..	929,300	19,800	949,100	1,35,84,108	...	905,607	41,690	947,297
23	2,62,000	...	17,400	7,100	24,500	1,07,225	...	7,148	9,236	16,384
24	23,18,90,000	...	15,457,300	5,550,500	**21,007,800**	23,70,44,219	...	15,802,948	5,462,817	**21,265,765**
25	47,00,50,000	48,28,92,000	68,529,500	20,381,300	83,910,800	47,39,09,414	46,90,80,061	62,865,965	20,311,673	83,177,638
26	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,85,383	325,692	...	325,692
27	...	*4,36,89,000*	*2,912,600*	...	*2,912,600*	...	*91,28,676*	*608,578*	...	*608,578*
28	47,00,50,000	43,92,03,000	60,616,900	20,381,300	**80,998,200**	47,39,09,414	46,48,36,768	62,583,079	20,311,673	**82,894,752**

Number of Item.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1913-14.				ACCOUNTS, 1913-14.			
	INDIA.		England.	Total.	INDIA.		England.	TOTAL.
	Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £ 1.			Amount in Rupees.	Equivalent in £ at R15 = £1.		
	R	£	£	£	R	£	£	£
29	11,40,53,000	7,603,500	2,509,900	10,113,400	11,22,69[illegible]	7,484,613	2,998,587	10,483,200
30	2,06,77,000	1,378,500	88,200	1,466,700	1,83,52,002	1,223,467	58,795	1,282,262
31	1,99,25,000	1,328,300	5,000	1,333,300	61,60,886	410,723	36,411	447,184
32	15,46,55,000	10,310,300	2,603,100	12,913,400	13,67,82,088	9,118,803	3,093,793	12,212,596

(*a*) According to actuarial calculation the amounts of capital redeemed in the year 1913-14 in respect of the whole amount of Annuity which have not been exchanged for India stock are as follows :—

	£
East Indian Railway Annuity	207,795
Eastern Bengal Railway Annuity	21,844
Scinde-Punjab and Delhi Railway Annuity . .	65,615
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Annuity . .	466,083
Madras Railway Annuity .	108,328
TOTAL .	869,165

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts*

	Accounts, 1912-13.			Budget Estimate, 1913-14.			Accounts, 1913-14.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue (from Statement A) .	85,885,318	977,280	86,862,598	81,522,600	801,900	82,324,500	84,350,557	856,618	85,207,175
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue .	...	...	**3,107,634**	...	...	**1,326,300**	...	...	**2,312,423**
Railway, Irrigation, and other Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Capital raised through Companies towards outlay on State Railways (Net) .	13,333	...	13,333	...	...	...	34,667	...	34,667
Capital contributed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways .	...	...		...	...		200,000	...	200,000
Outlay of Railway Companies—									
Repayments .		6,914	6,914	...	2,000	2,000	...	5,637	5,637
Net .			**0**			**0**			**0**
Raised and deposited by Railway Companies—									
On account of subscribed Capital .	69,746	495,000	564,746	160,900	4,415,000	4,575,900	164,692	4,832,788	4,997,480
Net .			**564,746**			**3,160,900**			**4,717,480**
O.—Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India Stock .		3,000,000		...	...		...	...	
Indian Midland Railway Debentures .	...	...		...	...			...	
India Bonds	...	...		..	...		..	...	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan 3½ per cent .	2,000,000			2,000,000	..		2,000,000	...	2,000,000
Total .	2,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	...	2,000,000	2,000,000	...	2,000,000
Net .			**2,937,639**			**131,500**			**118,200**
Temporary Debt incurred—									
Temporary Loans .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net .			**0**			**0**			**0**
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Deposits of Service Funds	90,527	...		90,000	...		89,541	..	
Savings Bank Deposits .	7,472,428	...		7,509,800	...		8,783,483	..	
Total .	7,562,955	...	7,562,955	7,599,800	...	7,599,800	8,873,024	...	8,873,024
Net .			**1,686,130**			**1,501,400**			**2,201,970**
Carried over .	95,531,852	4,479,194		91,283,800	5,218,900		95,622,040	5,695,043	

nd Disbursements.

	ACCOUNTS, 1912-13.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1913-14.			ACCOUNTS, 1913-14.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	58,961,842	20,279,572	79,240,914	63,529,500	20,381,300	83,910,800	62,865,965	20,811,673	83,177,638
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	4,514,050	...	4,514,050	...	...	...	325,692	...	325,692
Deduct—Provincial Deficits charged to "Deposits"	...	...	...	*2,912,600*	...	*2,912,600*	*608,578*	...	*608,578*
TOTAL	63,475,892	20,279,572	83,754,964	60,616,900	20,381,300	80,998,200	62,583,079	20,811,673	82,894,752
Railway, Irrigation and other Capital not charged to Revenue—									
Outlay on Irrigation Works	1,377,811	30,518	1,408,329	1,378,500	88,200	1,466,700	1,223,467	58,795	1,282,262
Outlay on State Railways	6,372,553	2,440,342	8,812,895	7,603,500	2,509,900	10,113,400	7,484,613	2,998,587	10,483,200
Initial Expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	108,061	6,833	114,894	1,328,300	5,000	1,333,300	410,723	36,411	447,134
Outlay of Railway Companies—(*a*)									
Payments for Capital outlay	165,735	983,506	1,149,241	227,400	1,822,900	2,050,300	214,823	1,793,117	2,007,940
NET			**1,142,327**			**2,048,300**			**2,002,303**
Raised and Deposited by Railway Companies—									
Payments for discharge of Debentures	...	...	...	...	1,415,000	1,415,000	...	280,000	280,000
NET						**0**			**0**
.—Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
Madras Railway Debentures	...	249,700		...	170,000		...	170 000	
Indian Midland Debentures	...	1,227,900		...	1,111,200		...	1,111,200	
B., B & C. I. Ry. Debentures	...	...		...	...		...	...	
India Bonds	...	500,000		...	500,000		...	500,000	
Rupee Debt—									
4½ p. c. Loan	1,333	...		...	..		1,293	...	
4 p. c. Loan	80,989	...		82,400	...		81,047	...	
3½ p. c. Loan	67	...		100	...			...	
3 p. c. Loan	(*b*) 2,307	...		4,800	...		18,253 (*b*)	...	
Provincial Debentures	47	...		...	...		7	...	
Stock Notes	18	...		...	...		...	...	
TOTAL	84,761	1,977,600	2,062,361	87,300	1,781,200	1,868,500	100,600	1,781,200	1,881,800
NET			**0**			**0**			**0**
Temporary Debt discharged—									
Temporary Loans	...	4,500,000	4,500 000	...	...		...	...	
NET			**4,500,000**						
.—Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	412	...		200	...		213	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	92,648	...		96,200	...		93,096	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	5,783,765	...		6,002,000	...		6,577,745	..	
TOTAL	5,876,825	...	5,876,825	6,098,400	...	6,098,400	6,671,054	...	6,671,054
NET			**0**			**0**			**0**
Carried over	77,461,188	30,218,371		77,340,300	28,003,500		78,688,359	27,259,783	

(*a*) This does not include advances to the East Indian, the South Indian, the Bengal and North-Western, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies, and advances to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company both on account of the main line and the Ra[illegible] Railway which are treated as remittances.

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts*

	Accounts, 1912-13.			Budget Estimate, 1913-14.			Accounts, 1913-14.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	95,531,352	4,479,194		91,283,300	5,218,900		95,622,940	5,695,043	
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balance of Provincial Allotments	4,514,050	...		...	...		325,692	...	
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of Debt	343,203	...		458,400	..		342,489	.	
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	4,070,998	...		3,914,000	...		5,260,391	...	
Other Funds	1,346,601	...		1,182,500	...		1,343,956	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	42,129	...		43,800	...		43,825	...	
Gold Standard Reserve	3,301,025	11,364,076		...	6,178,100		2,136,872	575,061	
Currency Reserve, Council Bills appropriated	...	...		...	...		..	2,150,000	
Currency Reserve: Gold received from India	...	1,600,000		...	...		...	...	
Currency Reserve, Gold transferred	...	...		...	...		2,150,000	...	
Investment accounts	..	.		...	...				
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	28,615,344	...		26,204,700	...		30,205,951	7,003,784	
Advances	7,334,736	10,043		4,606,800	24,600		5,600,429	16,536	
Suspense Accounts	97,929	...		17,600	...		87,499	..	
Exchange on Remittance Account, net	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	22,706	...		6,800	...		37,632	56	
TOTAL	49,688,721	12,974,119	62,662,840	36,429,600	6,202,700	42,632,300	47,534,727	9,745,437	57,280,164
NET			5,431,7[illegible]4	...	...	0	...	...	67,762
R.—Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	277,366	...	277,366	190,000	..	190,000	377,694	...	377,694
NET			140,988			13,100			213,183
R.R.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments.	1,113,599	...	1,113,599	937,600	...	937,600	1,082,099	...	1,082,099
NET		...	0			0	...	...	0
S.—Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction	6,848	...	6,848	7,100	...	7,100	7,124	...	7,124
NET			6,848	...	...	7,100			7,124
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	34,821,257	...		34,693,400	...		37,604,247	...	
Other Local Remittances	485,730	...		434,700	...		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts.	103	...		...	...		21,301	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from -	2,148,333								
Post Office	13,936,389	...		2,028,300	...		1,663,116	.	
Railways	...	...		13,704,100	...		14,486,418	...	
Public Works		...		...	...		...	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Telegraph	717,736	...		718,300	...		691,105	...	
Marine	257,253	...		199,300	...		247,052	...	
Military Works	709,434	...		893,100	...		736,861	...	
Military	13,172,705	...		13,017,800	...		13,323,625	...	
Remittances Account between England and India.	11,644,182	1,871,087		5,686,700	2,344,800		10,526,353	2,159,568	
TOTAL	77,893,122	1,871,087	79,764,209	71,285,700	2,344,800	73,630,500	79,320,073	2,159,568	81,479,641
NET			0			0			0
U.—Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	25,759,706	25,759,706	...	21,650,000	21,650,000	...	(d) 29,050,827	29,050,827
Total Receipts	224,511,008	45,081,106	269,595,114	200,142,300	35,416,400	235,558,700	223,944,657	46,650,875	270,595,532
V.—Opening Balance	12,279,689	(a) 19,463,723	31,743,412	19,543,889	(b) 9,377,923	28,921,812	19,293,131	(c) 9,789,634	29,082,765
GRAND TOTAL	236,790,697	64,547,829	301,338,[illegible]26	219,686,189	44,794,323	264,480,512	243,237,788	56,440,509	299,678,297

(a) Of this amount £1,073,710 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(b) " " " £1,005,000 " " " "
(c) " " " £1,005,664 " " " "
(d) In addition to £2,150,000 on account of remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.

I Disbursements—concluded.

	ACCOUNTS, 1912-13.			BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1913-14.			ACCOUNTS, 1913-14.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	77,461,138	30,218,371		77,340,300	28,003,500		78,688,359	27,259,783	
—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	...	...		2,912,600	...		608,578	...	
Deposits of Local Funds—									
District Funds	3,842,737	...		3,847,300	...		4,388,070	...	
Other Funds	1,297,991	...		1,134,300	...		1,268,258	...	
Gold Standard Reserve	3,265,698	11,432,122		...	6,164,500		2,150,000	...	
Currency Reserve: Gold deposited at the Bank of England	...	1,600,000		...	...		...	2,700,000	
Currency Reserve: Council Bills appropriated	...	...		...	...		2,150,000	..	
Currency Reserve: Gold transferred	...	...		...	...		...	...	
Sums invested	...	...		...	...		...	8,009,547	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	27,892,238	...		26,133,300	...		29,782,270	...	
Advances	7,416,076	137,440		4,594,200	25,000		5,893,406	76,878	
Suspense Accounts	310,699	...		69,800	...		163,303	...	
Exchange on Remittance Account	18,302	...		...	...		190	...	
Miscellaneous	17,803	...		...	...		21,879	23	
TOTAL	44,061,544	13,169,562	57,231,106	38,691,500	[illegible],189,500	44,881,000	46,425,954	10,786,448	57,212,402
NET			**0**			**2,246,700**			**0**
—Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	136,378	...	136,378	185,900	...	185,900	164,511	...	164,511
NET			**0**			**0**		...	**0**
R.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	1,333,018	...	1,333,018	1,063,500	...	1,063,500	1,880,036	...	1,880,036
NET			**219,419**			125,900	...	...	**757,957**
—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	34,781,512	...		34,666,700	...		37,532,110	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		568,000	...		448,415	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	12,798	...		...	...		12	...	
Net payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	2,148,971	...		2,028,300	...		1,683,169	...	
Railways	13,977,951	...		13,704,100	...		14,523,021	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Telegraph	711,894	...		718,300	...		697,755	...	
Marine	254,870	...		199,300	...		247,545		
Military Works	713,393	...		803,100	...		737,178	...	
Military	13,175,479	...		13,017,800	...		13,323,472	...	
Public Works	...	...		...	..		...	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	2,745,071	11,370,262		2,502,700	5,490,300		1,927,441	10,236,546	
TOTAL	68,521,939	11,370,262	79,892,201	68,208,300	5,490,300	73,698,600	71,419,918	10,236,516	81,656,434
NET			**127,992**			**68,100**			**176,823**
U.—Secretary of State's Bills paid	25,983,549	.	**25,983,549**	21,650,000	...	**21,650,000**	(d) 29,050,757	...	**29,050,757**
Total Disbursements	217,497,566	54,758,195	272,255,761	207,139,500	39,683,300	246,822,800	227,629,535	48,282,777	275,912,312
V.—Closing Balance	19,293,131	(a) 9,789,634	29,082,765	12,546,689	(b) 5,111,023	17,657,712	15,608,253	(c) 8,157,732	23,765,985
GRAND TOTAL	236,790,697	64,547,829	301,338,526	219,686,189	44,794,323	264,480,512	43,237,788	56,440,509	299,678,297

(a) Of this amount £1,005,684 represents the funds of the Gold Standard Reserve.
(b) " £1,018,800 " " "
(c) " £ 24,962 " " "
(d) In addition to £2,150,000 on account of remittance of the Gold Standard Reserve.

Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial Savings charged to Revenue and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Contracts.*

Provincial Balances.

	Central Provinces and Berar.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Accounts, 1912-13.											
Balance at end of 1911-12	39,86,787	41,48,025	41,96,000	1,66,25,000	1,30,62,000	88,34,725	1,03,73,033	1,85,28,604	1,08,02 238	9.06,46,412	6,043,094
Added in 1912-13	50,85,246	88,74,174	36,10 494	1,47,05,270	70,22,199	95,88,748	74.11,069	43,30,275	70,83,281	6,77,10,756	4,514,050
Spent in 1912-13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Balance at end of 1912-13	90,72,033	130,22,199	78,06,494	3,13,30,270	2,00,84,199	1,84,23,473	1.77.84,102	2,28,58,879	1,79,75,519	15,83,57,168	10,557,144
Budget Estimate, 1913-14.											
Balance at end of 1912-13 (by Revised Estimate).	84,83,787	1,16,85,025	79,51,000	2,83,23,000	1,96,31,000	1,69,62,725	1,90,09,033	2,29,04,604	1,68,05,238	15,17,55,412	10,116,994
Added in 1913-14	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	
Spent in 1913-14	8,68 000	58,54,000	19,94,000	89,53,000	46,09,000	38,48,000	43.87,000	80,21,000	51,55,000	4,36,89,000	2,912,600
Balance at end of 1913-14.	76,15,787	58,31,025	59,57,000	1,93,70,000	1,50,22,000	1,31,14 725	1 46.22,033	1,48,83,604	1,16,50,238	10,80,66,412	7,204,394
Accounts, 1913-14.											
Balance at end of 1912-13	90,72,033	1,30,22,199	78,06,494	3,13,30,270	2,00.84,199	1,84,23,473	1.77.84,102	2,28,58,879	1,79.75,519	15,83,57,168	10,557,144
Added in 1913-14	18,81,245	9,14,026	...	4,80,842	...	50,704	.	...	15,58,566	48,[illegible],883	825,692
Spent in 193-141	...	...	22,17,691	...	9,20,062	.	6,92,512	52,98,411	...	91,28,676	608,578
Balance at end of 1913-14	1,09,53,278	1,39,36,225	55,88,803	3,18,11,112	1.91,64,137	1,84,74,177	1,70,91.590	1,75,60,468	1,95,34,085	15,41,13,875	10,274,258

Abstract E.—*Details of Recurring and Special Transfers between Imperial and Provincial made through the Land Revenue Head.*

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

	R	
On account of Police reforms	1,74,000	
In connection with the Famine Relief Scheme	12,80,000	
On account of payment of stipends to the holders of literary titles	100	
For Educational objects	5,64,000	
To make good the loss to Provincial Revenues in consequence of the fees levied for the making and maintenance of the Record of Rights in Berar being credited to I.—Land Revenue	69,232	
To compensate the Local Administration for the loss of revenue caused by the sale of the Ballarpur Colliery	1,34,000	
For sanitation	3,00,000	
	25,21,332	

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of the change in classification of the charges of the Public Works Section of the Account Office	—48,000	24,7[illegible],332

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

For agriculture, veterinary and allied objects	20,000	
On account of Durbar Bonus	—68	
For Medical relief	1,50,000	
		1,69,932

BURMA.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

For Educational objects	6,07,000	
For sanitation	3,00,000	
For the improvement of Sanitary Services	30,000	
	9,37,000	

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of change in classification of the charges of the Public Works Section of the Account Office	—98,000	
On account of the change in the method of levying watching fees in Burma	—18,000	
	—1,16,000	
		8,21,000

BURMA—*contd.*

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

	R	R
For agriculture, veterinary and allied objects	1,25,000	
For Archæological expenditure	8,000	
To compensate Provincial Revenues for expenditure (including that on account of survey operations) in connection with the North-East Frontier expedition.	9,64,019	
For Medical relief and allied objects	1,50,000	
For the construction of a new cart road from Nowsong to Seniku	2,00,000	
On account of surrender of Small Cause Court Building, Rangoon, to the Post Office	4,920	
	14,51,939	

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of the change in the method of levying watching fees in Burma	—9,000	
		14,42,939

ASSAM.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

For Educational objects	3,62,500	
For loss of moiety of the Cooch Behar quit rent	33,850	
On account of payment of stipends to holders of literary titles	400	
For Sanitation	50,000	
		4,46,750

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

For Medical relief	25,000	
For agriculture, veterinary and allied objects	75,000	
For special expenditure on the North-East Frontier	15,79,064	
For construction of a road in the Lohit Valley	12,56,197	
		29,35,261

BENGAL.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

	R	
In connection with the Famine Relief Scheme	60,000	
In connection with the revised procedure introduced by the Court Fees (Amendment) Act, 1911, for recovery of the cost of transmission of records	6,440	
For Educational objects	25,81,000	
For grant to the Calcutta Improvement Trust	1,50,000	
On account of payment of stipends to holders of literary titles	2,700	
On account of the amalgamation of the Art Section of the Indian Museum with Government School of Art, Calcutta	1,190	
For the improvement of Sanitary Services	58,000	
To improve the financial position of the Port of Chittagong	75,000	
For Sanitation	5,00,000	
On account of remission of appropriation of cesses	24,93,000	
		59,27,330

BENGAL—*contd.*

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

For medical relief	1,00,000	
For Dr. Sutherland's deputation to the Medical College, Calcutta	46,352	
For agriculture, veterinary and allied objects	1,50,000	
	2,96,352	

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of repairs to the Nizamat Palace, Murshidabad	—40,000	
On account of electric installation, etc., in the Calcutta Museum buildings	—2,454	
	—42,454	
		2,53,898

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

For Educational objects	10,53,000	
On account of payment of stipends to holders of literary titles	600	
In connection with the Famine Relief Scheme	2,00,000	
On account of remission of appropriation from cesses	22,92,000	
For the improvement of the Sanitary Services	33,000	
For sanitation	3,00,000	
		38,78,600

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

For agriculture, veterinary and allied objects	50,000	
For Medical relief	50,000	
For construction of quarters for the teachers of the Middle English School at Pusa	3,000	
Towards the cost of construction of a Central European Lunatic Asylum at Ranchi	10,00,000	
		11,03,000

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

	R
For loss of revenue due to the creation of the Benares State	61,000
In consequence of the transfer of the Opium Department from the Government of Bengal	4,323
In connection with the Famine Relief Scheme	4,50,000
For Police reforms	3,77,000
In connection with the revised procedure introduced by the Court Fees Amendment Act, 1911, for the recovery of the cost of transmission of records	3,500
For relieving Municipalities and towns of Police Charges	3,58,000
For Educational objects	14,63,000
On account of payment of stipends to holders of literary titles	1,400
For the improvement of Sanitary Services	67,200
On account of remission of appropriation from cesses	32,18,000
In consequence of the reduction of excise duty on issues of rum to troops from distilleries	48,577
For sanitation	6,00,000
To meet the cost of the appointments of Inspector of Sanskrit Pathsala and Inspector of Arabic Madrasas	18,600
	66,65,600

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH—*contd.*

Recurring transfers—*contd.*

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of change in classification of the charges of the Public Works Section of the Account Office	—67,000	65,98,600

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

To compensate Provincial Revenues for the fall of the Provincial share of divisible Land Revenue below the prescribed minimum of 240 lakhs	15,32,879	
To compensate the loss in the net Irrigation Revenue falling below the guaranteed minimum of 55¼ lakhs in 1912-13	—50	
For Archæological expenditure	8,000	
For expenditure on Tank construction and restoration	1,17,807	
For agriculture, veterinary and allied objects	60,000	
On account of Durbar Bonus	43	
In connection with the grant for the Wynberg Orphanage, Mussoorie	5,000	
For medical relief	1,00,000	
In connection with the sanitary improvement of the pilgrim routes to Badrinath and Kedarnath	1,00,000	19,23,679

PUNJAB.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

In connection with the grant for the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar	40,000	
On account of Walker Hospital at Simla	4,000	
In connection with the Famine Insurance Scheme	1,40,000	
For Educational objects	7,98,000	
On account of payment of stipends to holders of literary titles	700	
To compensate provincial revenues for the loss of revenue due to the recovery in stamps of fees for the inspection of records	10,250	
On account of sale proceeds of sites for shops and residences in towns in the Punjab	6,567	
For sanitation	4,00,000	
In connection with the grant to the Lawrence Memorial School, Murree	3,000	
For relieving Municipalities of Police charges	5,22,000	
For the improvement of Sanitary Services	21,672	
On account of remission of appropriation from cess	2,08,000	
	21,54,189	

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of change in classification of the charges of the Public Works Section of the Account Office	—23,000	
In connection with the charges of two additional officers sanctioned for the Veterinary Department	—7,755	
	—30,755	21,23,434

PUNJAB—*contd.*

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

	R	R
For Agriculture and allied objects	1,20,000	
For Archæological expenditure	10,000	
For Medical Relief	50,000	
On account of Durbar Bonus	255	
In aid of the Simla Walker Hospital	1,16,000	
For the construction of an approach road from the Railway station to the archæological rest house at Taxilla	4,715	
		3,00,970

MADRAS.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

In aid of the Meyer scheme	3,34,000	
In connection with the Famine Relief scheme	2,50,000	
For Educational objects	16,80,000	
For improvement of Sanitary Services	19,234	
On account of payment of stipends to holders of literary titles	1,600	
In connection with the scheme for redistribution of districts and divisional charges	75,000	
For remission of Proprietary village service cess and consequent provincialization of the establishments paid from Local Funds	10,58,056	
In connection with the transfer of certain Taluqs from the Central Provinces	24,000	
For sanitation	6,00,000	
On account of interest charges on five Irrigation Works transferred from "43.—Minor Works and Navigation" to "49.—Irrigation Works"	50,000	
On account of Audit by the Local Audit Staff of the Accountant-General, Madras, of the accounts of certain Local Funds	3,215	
In aid of the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund	3,500	
	40,98,605	

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of the change in classification of the charges of the Public Works Section of the Account Office	—94,000	
On account of reduction of percentage charges charged to Provincial Revenues on the value of imported stationery stores	—29,000	
	—1,23,000	39,75,605

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

For Archæological expenditure	8,000	
Towards the cost of the appointment of a scientific officer to assist the planting industries in Southern India	1,000	
For Agriculture and allied objects	50,000	
For Medical relief	1,50,000	
On account of Durbar Bonus	688	
For expenditure on buildings in connection with the Meyer scheme for the redistribution of districts and sub-divisions	6,50,000	
On account of interest charges on five Irrigation Works transferred from "43.—Minor Works and Navigation" to "49.—Irrigation Works"	2,50,000	
On account of the Audit by the Local Audit Staff of the Accountant-General, Madras, of the accounts of certain Local Funds	3,050	
	11,12,738	

Provincial to Imperial.

For extension and improvement of Lawrence Asylum buildings at Ootacamund	—22,000	
		10,90,738

BOMBAY.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

	R	R
For Police reforms	3,25,000	
In connection with the Famine Relief scheme	18,70,000	
For meeting the Police charges of the Rajkot and Wadhwan Civil Stations	4,656	
On account of the extension of the system of making monthly payments to Indian Military Pensioners	9,600	
For Educational objects	13,68,000	
For the improvement of Sanitary services	20,000	
On account of payment of stipends to holders of literary titles	600	
In consequence of the transfer to Local Audit Department of the work of verifying cancelled currency notes	1,000	
For sanitation	6,00,000	
On account of the charges of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana, transferred to the control of the Bombay Government	9,400	
On account of the transfer of the duties in connection with the Native Passenger Ships Act from the Imperial Customs Department to the Port Officer, Bombay	1,828	
	37,10,084	

Provincial to Imperial.

On account of change in classification of the charges of the Public Works Section of the Account Office	—70,000	
On account of relief to Provincial in consequence of the transfer to the India Books of the payment of the annual subsidy to Reuter's Telegraph Company for their News Service in India	—21,600	
On account of reduction of percentage charges charged to Provincial Revenues on the value of imported stationery stores	—49,500	
	—1,41,100	
		35,68,984

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

For Archæological expenditure	8,000	
For Agriculture and allied objects	10,000	
For Medical relief	1,00,000	
On account of Durbar Bonus	56	
On account of the cost of the Civil proceedings against the Treasurer of the Military Treasure Chest at Deesa	5,400	
In adjustment of the Local Government's claim in respect of the acquisition on behalf of the Army Department of certain sites in the Purandhar Cantonment	32,717	
On account of the stipend paid to Mr. C. P. Shah, a State Technical Scholar, during his preliminary training of one year in India	900	
In connection with the remission of loans due to Government by certain Native States	2,72,103	
	4,29,176	

Provincial to Imperial.

In connection with the cost of operations of oyster-beds in Karachi	—1,431	
		4,27,745



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EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 411.

Simla, the 12th April 1915.

A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, by the departure on leave of the Honourable Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, section 27, to appoint the Honourable Mr. Claude Hamilton Archer Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

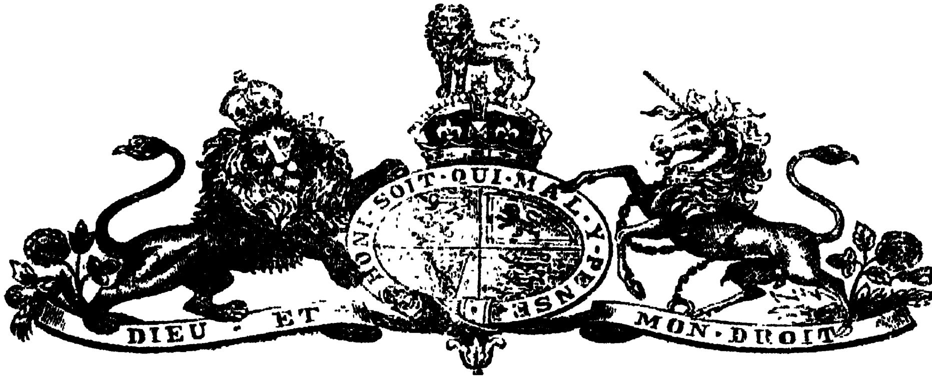
The Honourable Mr. Hill has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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No. 16.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th April, 1915.

No. 327.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to T. Paolini of the Pyapon district, J. Walsh and R. Simmons of the Hanthawaddy district and R. N. Gregory and S. H. Ripps of Rangoon.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 12th April, 1915.

No. 403.—The services of Rao Bahadur Pandit Girdhari Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st April, 1915.

No. 406.—With reference to the Home Department notifications nos. 778-C., dated the 10th December 1914, and 1085-C., dated the 26th February 1915, Mr Bijay Krishna Banarji is confirmed in the 3rd grade of Superintendents with effect from the date of return of Mr. H. C. Marsden from leave.

No. 411.—A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, by the departure on leave of the Honourable Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Vict, Cap. 67, section 27, to appoint the Honourable Mr. Claude Hamilton Archer Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

The Honourable Mr. Hill has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

JAILS.

The 15th April, 1915.

No. 34.—Under the provisions of section 32 of the Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following jails in the Madras Presidency as places to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent :—

The Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Salem, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cannanore, Bellary and Vizagapatam, and the Penitentiary at Madras.

2. The Home Department notification no. 537, dated the 13th December, 1899, is hereby cancelled.

JUDICIAL.

The 16th April, 1915.

No. 241.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914 (Punjab Act III of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments in the Chief Court, Punjab, in consequence of the grant of leave to the Hon'ble Mr. H. Scott Smith, I.C.S., First Temporary Additional Judge, with effect from the 1st April, 1915 :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Shadi Lal, Barrister-at-Law, Second Temporary Additional Judge, to act as First Temporary Additional Judge.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. A. Le Rossignol, I.C.S., Third Temporary Additional Judge, to act as Second Temporary Additional Judge.

No. 242.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914 (Punjab Act III of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent and temporary appointments in the Chief Court, Punjab, with effect from the 26th April 1915, the date of the retirement of the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Kensington, Kt., I.C.S., Chief Judge of that Court :—

The Hon'ble Sir Donald Johnstone, Kt., I.C.S, one of the Judges of the Chief Court, to be Chief Judge.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. Scott Smith, I.C.S., First Temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, on leave, to be a Judge of that Court, *vice* Sir Donald Johnstone promoted to be Chief Judge.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shadi Lal, Barrister-at-Law, Second Temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, acting as First Temporary Additional Judge, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. Scott Smith on leave, to be First Temporary Additional Judge, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. Scott Smith promoted to be a Judge of the Court, and to act as a Judge of the Court during the latter's absence on leave.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. A. Le Rossignol, I.C.S., Third Temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, acting as Second Temporary Additional Judge in the leave arrangement of the Hon'ble Mr. Scott Smith, to be Second Temporary Additional Judge of that Court, and to act as First Temporary Additional Judge of that Court, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. Shadi Lal promoted.

Mr. Leslie Jones, I.C.S., a District and Sessions Judge, to act as Second Temporary Additional Judge, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. Le Rossignol, officiating as First Temporary Additional Judge.

POLITICAL.

No. 1286-1299.

The 15th April, 1915.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Home Department.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for the first sub-paragraph of paragraph 2 of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, no. 2951-2964, dated the 18th December 1914, *viz.* :—

"Every native of India who contemplates proceeding out of India to "foreign countries is strongly urged before leaving, to furnish himself with an "authoritative certificate of identity, in the form appended to this Resolution, "signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency Town and in the town of "Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India, "and by the Political Officer in that of residents of Native States. In the case "of a student the certificate should be signed by the head of his last school or "college and countersigned by the District Officer (in a Presidency Town and "in the town of Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police) or Political Officer, as "the case may be."

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to all local Governments and Administrations for information (and guidance), in continuation of the Home Department Resolution no. 2951-2964, dated the 18th December 1914 (and with reference to the Government of Burma's letter no. 33-2C-1, dated the 1st March 1915).

( ) to Burma only.

Ordered also that a copy be sent to the Foreign and Political Department for information, in continuation of the Home Department Resolution no. 2951-2964, dated the 18th December 1914.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

No. 1282.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912 (XIII of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, no. 1008, dated the 1st October 1912, namely :—

Entry no. 8 of the Schedule relating to the Indian Press Act, 1910, shall be omitted.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th April, 1915.

No. 430-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 44 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the list of Courts published with the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2377-I A., dated the 13th July 1906, the decrees of which may be executed by Courts in British India, namely :—

Baria.

1. Huzur Court of the Baria State.
2. Court of the Karbhari of the Baria State.
3. Court of the Naib Karbhari of the Baria State.
4. Court of the Nayadhish of the Baria State.

Balasinor.

1. Court of the Administrator, Balasinor.
2. Court of the Nayadhish, Balasinor.

Sunth.

1. Huzur Court of the Sunth State.
2. Court of the Karbhari of the Sunth State.
3. Court of the Nayadhish of the Sunth State.

The 14th April, 1915.

No. 690-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Showers, C.S.I., C.I.E., of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for one month combined with furlough for six months and fifteen days, with effect from the 21st March 1915, under Articles 233 and 308 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 15th April, 1915.

No. 704-Est A.—Major T. S. B. Williams, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is posted as Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, with effect from the 23rd March 1915.

No. 707-Est. A.—The following changes are sanctioned among Agency Surgeons under the Foreign and Political Department :—

Consequent on the replacement at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India of the services of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. B. Robinson, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 21st September 1913 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Macwatt Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 1st Class to be an Agency Surgeon of the 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Consequent on the replacement at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India of the services of Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Lumsden, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), and Agency Surgeon of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 27th October 1914 :—

Major F. A. Smith, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, to be an Agency Surgeon of the 1st Class, substantive *pro tempore*.

No. 716-Est. A.—Captain R. E. H. Griffith, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, attached to the Peshawar District, with effect from the 27th March 1915.

No. 720-Est. A.—Mr. L. G. L. Evans, Indian Civil Service, Bihar and Orissa, is appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department of the Government of India, and is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, with effect from the 29th March 1915.

No. 724-Est. A.—*Addendum.*—In Notification No. 3104-Est. A., dated the 6th October 1910, publishing revised rules regulating the admission of junior members of the Indian Civil

Service to the Political Department of the Government of India *insert* the following as rule 2 (A) :—

" 2-A. In making selections much weight will be given to linguistic attainments, especially in the languages specified in the margin."

Urdu, Hindi, Persian, Pushtu, Arabic, Russian and French.

No. 725-Est. A.—Major C. E. Luard, of the Political Department, is posted as Political Agent in Malwa, with effect from the 1st April 1915.

No. 732-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Dew, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days combined with special leave for four months and eighteen days, with effect from the 25th March 1915, under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 733-Est. A.—Captain T. H. St. G. Tucker, of the Political Department, is posted temporarily as Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass, with effect from the 25th March 1915.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 12th April, 1915.

No. 434-F E.—Mr. A. V. V. Aiyar, Superintendent, Class I, has been granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 31st March 1915.

No. 435-F.E.—Mr. N. V. Raghavan has been granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 29th March 1915.

No. 436-F.E.—Mr. K. V. Ayyar has been posted to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with effect from the 27th March 1915.

The 15th April, 1915.

No. 325-Accts.—The undermentioned officer has been granted a further extension of leave by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. M. Bruce, I.A., Junior Controller of Military Supply Accounts, Military Accounts Department, up to 2nd October 1915, on medical certificate.

The 16th April, 1915.

No. 461-F. E.—Mr. T. R. Panchapagesan has been appointed a probationer to the General List of the Indian Finance Department with effect from the 8th April 1915, and has been attached to the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the same date.

No. 462-F. E.—Mr. N. Sethurama Ayyar, a temporary Chief Superintendent, Class II, in the office of the Accountant General, Madras, has been appointed to officiate as a Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 1st April 1915 and until further orders.

No. 463-F. E.—Mr. J.J. Latta has been posted as Assistant Controller of Paper Currency, Calcutta, with effect from the 1st April 1915.

No. 464-F. E.—Mr. A. B. Cockburn, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 6th April 1915.

Mr. A. G. N. Clark, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as a Chief Superintendent, Class II, in that office, with effect from the 6th April 1915 and until further orders.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 15th April, 1915.

No. 326-Accts.—The following promotions of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made with effect from the dates specified against their names :—

Name.	From	To	Date of promotion.
Major W. V. Richards ...	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st Class.	Military Accountant, 4th Class.	14th April 1915.
Captain L. F. G. S. Wylde ...	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st Class.	Military Accountant, 4th Class.	5th April 1915.
Captain C. J. G. Bird ...	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st Class.	Military Accountant, 4th Class.	10th March 1915.
Captain S. G. V. Ellis ...	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st Class.	Military Accountant, 4th Class.	1st February 1915.
Captain C. W. Butler ...	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st Class.	Military Accountant, 4th Class.	28th March 1915.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Judicial.

The 16th April, 1915.

No. 676-F.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on applications presented to officers of Land Revenue for the suspension or remission of loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883) or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884).

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th April, 1915.

No. 16.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in and to the rank of Chief Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. F. E. Gwyther, C.I.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Chief Engineer, 1st class, permanent.	6th April 1915.
Mr. F. Clayton ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	6th April 1915.

The 16th April, 1915.

No. 17.—The services of Mr. H. Watkins, Executive Engineer, Assam, who belongs to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

R. P. RUSSELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 15th April, 1915.

No. 510-F.—294-38.—Consequent on the grant of combined leave for 7 months to Mr. A. W. Blunt, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Mr. B. O. Coventry, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, is appointed until further orders, to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, with effect from the afternoon of 2nd April 1915, in charge of the Berar Circle, Central Provinces.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 17th April, 1915.

No. 3957-W.—The following Order in Council is republished for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 18th day of March, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited :

And whereas by an Order of Council, dated the 2nd day of March, 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, as amended and added to by the said Order of Council, dated the 2nd day of March, 1915, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

(1) That the heading "Thorium nitrate" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there should be substituted therefor the heading "Thorium oxide, thorium nitrate, and other salts of thorium."

(2) That the heading "Salicylic acid and Salicylate of soda" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Salicylic acid, Salicylate of soda and Methyl salicylate."

(3) That the following article should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations :—

SHEEPGUT.

(4) That the heading "All vegetable oils (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Oils, all vegetable, and fats (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil and not including essential oils)".

(5) That the heading "Oleo oil, Premier jus. and animal tallow" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "All animal oils and fats."

(6) That the heading "Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres."

(7) That the heading "Sheepskins, woolled, *i.e.*, with the wool left on" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Sheepskins, whether woolled or not."

(8) That the heading "Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds (including floating docks) and their distinctive component parts" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and that there be substituted therefor the words "Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds; floating docks and their distinctive component parts."

(9) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations :

Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound, other than ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations).

Ammonia liquor.

The compounds of aniline, except aniline salt (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations).

Chloride of Tin.

Copper Iodide.

Tanning substances of all kinds (including **extracts** for use in tanning) except chestnut extract, oak-wood extract, and valonia (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations).

Urea and its compounds.

Deer skins, dressed and undressed.

Goat skins, dressed and undressed.

Metals and ores, namely :—

Tin and tin ore.

Neat's foot oil.

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely :—

"Peas, except tinned and bottled peas and peas packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles."

(10) That the heading "Goat skins, undressed" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted.

(11) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal :—

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely :—

Compressed and desiccated soups.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

CASH.

The 14th April, 1915.

No. 3832-6.—Mr. C. H. Baldrey, Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, who was granted combined leave for 1 year and 3 months in this Department's Notification No. 4937-23, dated the 20th June 1914, and was recalled to duty, rejoined with effect from the 6th April 1915

Mr. A. E. S Billings, who was appointed to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, in this Department's Notification No. 1446, dated the 20th February 1915, reverts to the appointment of Secretariat Assistant, 1st grade, from that date and Mr. Fateh Din, who was appointed to officiate as Secretariat Superintendent, 3rd grade, in this Department's Notification No. 4937-23, dated the 20th June 1914, will continue to so officiate in Mr. Billings' place.

INSURANCE.

The 17th April, 1915.

No. 3886-8.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 32 of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912 (VI of 1912), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Royal London Auxiliary Insurance Company, Limited, carries on life assurance business in the United Kingdom in accordance with the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, (9 Ed. VII, Cap. 49).

INDUSTRIES.

The 17th April, 1915.

No. 3903-20.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to appoint Mr. W. J. K. Hegarty, the Agent of the National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. H. Harris.

No. 3908-20.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. W. A. Duncan of Messrs. Duncan Brothers and Company, Calcutta, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. J. A. C. Munro.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

SANITARY.

Simla, the 15th April, 1915.

No. 478.—Doctor D. A. Turkhud, M.B., C.M., is appointed substantively to the Bacteriological Department, with effect from the 11th March 1915.

L. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th April, 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 354.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer to be Second Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 5th April 1915 :—

King's Liverpool Regiment.

Serjeant (Company Serjeant-Major, Indian Unattached List) James McConville, from The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians).

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 355.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

Name	Date
Harry Rivett Cecil Guise.	Dated 16th April 1915.
Kenneth Butterworth Roger.	
Colin Robert Baillie Murray.	
George Hale Puckle.	
Thomas Joseph Kelly.	

Infantry Branch.

Name	Date
Edward William Lambert.	Dated 25th March 1915.
Harold Maitland Haslehust.	Dated 16th April 1915.
Frederick Wernham Gerrard.	
James Walter Rowland.	
Eric Mossop Ashton.	
Frederick Sewell Culder James.	

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 356.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 5th March 1915, page 2258.

* * * * * * * *

India Office,
March 5, 1915.

The KING has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned gentlemen :—

Dated 26th November 1914.

Arthur Williams.
Phiron Framji Laskari.

* * * * * * * *

Supplement, dated the 10th March 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 9th March 1915, pages 2463 and 2464.

* * * * * * * *

His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to approve of the under-mentioned Rewards to Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Indian Army, for gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Indian Army Corps, British Expeditionary Force :—

Awarded the 2nd Class of the Indian Order of Merit :—

20th Deccan Horse.

No 295 Dafadar Sardar Singh.

No. 255 Dafadar Shankar Rao.

20th Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

No. 2479 Havildar Muhamed Khan.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

No. 1821 Havildar Jai Lal.

34th Sikh Pioneers.

No. 4563 Sepoy Mastan Singh.

47th Sikhs.

Subadar Bakhshi Singh.

Subadar Harnam Singh.

No. 231 Havildar (now Jemadar) Narain Singh.

No. 337 Havildar Lachman Singh.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Harchand Singh.

No. 1848 Havildar Roshan Khan.

No. 3572 Havildar Saidak.

No. 3032 Lance-Naik Lal Badshah.

No. 2834 Lance-Naik Sher Khan.

No. 2742 Sepoy Isar Singh.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 3063 Havildar Abdul Wahab.

No. 3191 Havildar Dost Mohamed.

No. 3638 Havildar Mahamed Jan.

No. 3663 Havildar Muzafar Khan.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Jemadar Mir Badshah.

No. 453 Sepoy Sahib Jan.

1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Sasidhar Thapa.

No. 2205 Rifleman Balbir Thapa.

No. 2719 Rifleman Jitman Thapa.

2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Arjun Rana.

No. 1959 Rifleman Bhagat Bahadur Gurung.

No. 2265 Rifleman Tula Gurung.

2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 2252 Bugler Kharak Bahadur Ale.

1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 4252 Naik Diwan Sing Gurung.

No. 4509 Rifleman Parbir Gurung.

107th Pioneers.

Subadar Khan Zaman.

Medical Services.

No. 1116 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nagindar Singh, I.S.M.D.

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal :—

20th Deccan Horse.

No. 830 Sowar Gokal Singh.

34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

Ressaidar Badan Singh.

Sappers and Miners.

Subadar Sundar Singh, No. 4 Company.
No. 322 Havildar Sucha Singh, No. 4 Company.
No. 708 Sapper Basant Singh, No. 2 Field Squadron.
No. 91 Sapper Bawani Singh, Lahore Signal Company.

41st Dogras.

No. 306 Sepoy Sidhu.

57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar Fateh Jang.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Mir Mast.
Subadar Rat Talab.
No. 2763 Havildar Ajun.
No. 3136 Havildar Sarfaraz.
No. 2758 Naik Dewa Singh.
No. 2634 Naik Sergun Shah.
No. 3097 Sepoy Azam Khan.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 4731 Sepoy Lal Khan.

62nd Punjabis.

No. 13 Naik Bari Sher, Meerut Signal Company.

1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.

No. 2814 Rifleman Baliram Thapa.
No. 2515 Rifleman Kansi Gurung.

2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1628 Havildar Bag Singh Thapa.
No. 1517 Naik Bhimbahadur Thapa.
No. 2392 Lance-Naik Amar Sing Pun.

1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Chandrabir Thapa.
Jemadar Damodhar Khattri.
No. 1515 Havildar Lalit Bahadur Mal.
No. 2017 Naik Kharak Bahadur Basnet.
No. 2096 Lance-Naik Jowar Sing Khattri.
No. 2314 Lance-Naik Sirikisan Khattri.
No. 2722 Rifleman Manbahadur Sahi.
No. 2799 Rifleman Kharak Bahadur Bhandari.
No. 2588 Rifleman Dhan Bahadur.

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AMENDMENTS.

The following amendments are made in the *London Gazette* :—

* * * * * * * *

Page 1707, 18th February 1915.

1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Delete. No. 2016 Lance-Naik Jaman Singh Khattri.

Page 10, 1st January 1915.

Second Class Order of British India.

The rank of Abdul Ali, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force), is Subadar.

The correct description of the Non-commissioned Officer belonging to 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, awarded the Second Class of the Indian Order of Merit, is No. 1757 Lance-Naik Jaman Sing Thapa.

No. 2016 Lance-Naik Jaman Sing Khattri, awarded the Second Class of the Indian Order of Merit, belongs to the 1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

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PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 357.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

Harold Smallwood. Dated 16th April 1915.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 358.—The promotion to the present rank of Majors Henry Ross, M.B., F.R.C.S.I., and Leonard Hirsch, F.R.C.S.E., published in Army Department Notification No. 682, dated the 31st July 1914, is antedated from the 26th July 1914 to the 26th January 1914.

No. 359.—The promotion to the present rank of Majors John O'Leary, M.B., F.R.C.S.I., Cuthbert Lindsay Dunn and Raghber Dayal Saigol, F.R.C.S.E., published in Army Department Notification No. 910, dated the 9th October 1914, is antedated from the 1st September 1914 to the 1st March 1914.

No. 360.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

28th February 1915.

Robert Kelsall, M.D.

Charles Hildred Bredribb, M.B.

John McCallum Anderson Macmillan, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Clifford Allchin Gill.

Richard Francis Steel, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.

Arthur Charles Ingram, M.D.

Ernest William Charles Bradfield, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.

John Brown Dalzell Hunter, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

General List.

No. 361.—Staff-Serjeant Alexander Mackenzie, *seconded*, to be Sub-Conductor, *seconded*, and Staff-Serjeant James Thomas Chambers to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor Richard James Sanderson, appointed Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, and permanently *seconded* ; with effect from 19th March 1915.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

No. 362.—Serjeant John William Coady to be Sub-Conductor ; with effect from the 26th January 1915.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 363.—The following appointment is made :—

Arjan Singh to be temporary Jemadar for the period of the war ; with effect from the 11th February 1915.

No. 364.—The following promotions are made :—

15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

Ressaidars Muhammad Zaman Khan, Ata Muhammad Khan and Nihal Khan to be Risaldars and Jemadars Ghulam Rasul Khan and Karim Nawaz Khan to be Ressaidars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 31st January 1915.

20th Deccan Horse.

Risaldar Nigahai Ram to be Risaldar-Major, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 21st December 1914.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

Jemadar Tulsa to be Subadar ; with effect from the 3rd December 1914.

Jemadar Ratna to be Subadar ; with effect from the 9th December 1914.

Jemadar Lakhi Ram to be Subadar ; with effect from the 17th December 1914.

Jemadar Chandgi to be Subadar ; with effect from the 23rd December 1914.

Havildars Badlu Singh and Mula to be Jemadars ; with effect from the 3rd December 1914, and 3rd January 1915, respectively.

All the above to complete the establishment.

63rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

Muhammad Waizullah to be Subadar ; with effect from the 7th December 1914.

Havildar-Major Ellappah to be Jemadar ; with effect from the 21st June 1914, and Colour-Havildars Abdul Rahim, Saiyed Mohi-ud-din and Shaikh Daud to be Jemadars ; with effect from the 8th January 1915.

All the above to complete the establishment.

97th Deccan Infantry.

Havildar Shaikh Fayazuddin to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 18th July 1914.

28th Light Cavalry.

In Army Department Notification No. 280, dated the 19th March 1915, *for* "Yumus-Ap-Khan" *read* "Yunus-Ap-Khan."

76th Punjabis.

The promotion of Subadar Maluka and Jemadar Sohan has effect from the 20th October 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 1061, dated the 27th November 1914.

121st Pioneers.

In Army Department Notification No. 253, dated the 12th March 1915, *for* "Sita Ram" *read* "Sitaram Kenjle."

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 365.—Second Lieutenant William George Readman is permitted to resign his commission, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 13th April 1915.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 366—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Elliot, M.D., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service, Madras, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 19th April 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bihar Light Horse.

No. 367.—Captain and Paymaster George Elliot Llewhellin to be Major, *vice* Major H. W. Apperly, V.D., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 15th February 1915.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 368—Ralph Hamilton-Smythe to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 15th August 1914.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 369.—Vere Arthur Stowell to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th February 1915.

Malcolm Alexander Angus to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th February 1915.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 370.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hargrave Deane, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 31st March 1915.

(Army Department Notification No. 215, dated the 26th February 1915, is cancelled.)

Captain William Edgar Shipp is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated the 11th November 1914.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.

No. 371—Lieutenant Joseph Albert William Cooper to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st February 1915.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No 372.—Captain Henry William McCaully-Hayes (Combatant Officer), to be Medical Officer with the rank of Surgeon-Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 5th March 1915.

2nd Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 373.—Surgeon-Lieutenant John Newport Kilner to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated the 1st April 1909.

Eastern Bengal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 374.—Second Lieutenant Richard Bury Ramsbotham to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 11th March 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th April 1915.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates

specified, were received in the Army Department between the [illegible] and 14th April 1915.

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Remarks.
46th Punjabis. Attached to 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).	Major William Archibald Smail Walker.	12th April 1915	East Africa ...	Killed in action.
129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.	Captain Robert Foster Dill, D.S.O.	11th April 1915	France ...	Killed in action.

Erratum.—In Army Department notification dated the 20th November 1914, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 21st November 1914, under column "Date of decease" against Captain Gilbert Howe Maxwell Marsh, *for* "Ditto" *read* "1st November 1914."

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th April, 1915.

No. 86.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being carried out by the Eastern Bengal Railway for a line of railway on the 5′ 6″ gauge from Krishnagar to Jellinghee, a distance of about 56 miles.

2. The survey will be known as the Krishnagar-Jellinghee Railway Survey.

No. 87.—Sir H. P. Burt, K.C.I.E., V.D., President of the Railway Board, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 18th April 1915.

No. 88.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 87, dated the 12th April 1915, the Hon'ble Mr. R. W. Gillan, C.S.I., I.C.S., is appointed, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, President of the Railway Board.

No. 89.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 88, dated the 12th April 1915, Mr Francis Dundas Couchman, M. Inst. C.E., Agent, Burma Railways Company, is appointed, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, a Member of the Railway Board.

The 15th April, 1915.

No. 90.—Mr. J. H. Cardew, Electrical Engineer, North Western Railway, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Government with effect from the 19th March 1915.

No. 91.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 90, dated 15th April 1915, Mr. D. A. Petruse, Foreman Electrician, North Western Railway, is placed in charge of the office of the Electrical Engineer of that Railway until further orders.

The 16th April, 1915.

No. 92.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Administration for a line of railway on the 2′ 6″ gauge from Mumbra, a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway or some other suitable point to Panvel, with a branch from Taloja to Shahaba, a distance of about 22½ miles.

This survey will be known as the Mumbra-Belapur-Panvel Railway Survey.

No. 93.—Mr. C. A. Irwin, Assistant Metallurgical Inspector, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Metallurgical Inspector, during the absence of Dr. A. McWilliam on privilege leave and until further orders.

No. 94.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 93, dated the 16th April 1915, Mr. N. Brodie, Assistant Chemist, Government Test House, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Metallurgical Inspector.

T. RYAN,
Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 15th April, 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 10th April 1915 is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	30	22
		Kaira District	2	2
		Panch Mahals District	11	4
		Ahmedabad "	5	4
		Broach "	27	16
		Broach Port	2	1
		Bulsar Por	7	4
		Surat Town and Port	13	13
		Surat District	26	43
		Bhiwndi Port	11	9
		Bandra "	1	1
		Bassein "	...	...
		Thana "	...	...
		Kalyan "	1	2
		Kurla "	...	...
		Agashi "	3	3
		Thana District	11	14
	Central	Nasik District	36	29
		Ahmednagar District	10*	8*
		East Khandesh "	35	19
		Poona Town	10	9
		Poona District	16	9
		Satara "	58	46
		Sholapur Town	22	9
		Sholapur District	15	17

* For two weeks.

In the return for the week ending 3rd April 1915 against Delhi City *read* 1 case, 1 death *for nil.*

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Southern	Panvel Port	6	8
		Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri "	...	...
		Belgaum "	40	25
		Dharwar "	81	63
		Hubli Town	...	...
		Bijapur District	11	4
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	59	40
		Karachi District	...	...
		Sukkur "	...	...
		Larkana "	51	4
		Nawabshah "	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	67	38
		Cutch "	5	4
		Mandvi Port	...	...
		Porbandar "	...	...
		Bhavnagar "	7	...
		Rewa Kantha Agency	6	1
		Kathiawar Agency	26	17
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	83	67
		Akalkot State	1	2
		Khairpur "	...	...
		Satara Agency	2	1
		TOTAL	796	564
Madras Presidency	...	Anantapur District	5 (b)	4 (b)
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	9	8 (a)
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	5	1
		Mangalore Town and Port	2	2
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	3	2
		Madura "	1 (a)	1 (a)
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	...	...

(a) One imported. (b) Four imported.

The following corrections should be noted in the return for the week ending 3rd April 1915.
Belgaum district *read* 77 cases, 46 deaths *for nil.*
Nawabshah " " 3 cases *for nil.*

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Trichinopoly District	...	...
		Chingleput "	...	...
		Kistna "	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	25	18
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	31	30
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur "	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna "	...	...
		TOTAL	1	30
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	6	6
		Patna District	454	462
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	172	144
		Shahabad "	203	166
	Tirhut	Saran District	671	624
		Champaran District	1	1
		Muzaffarpur "	55	52
		Palamau "	9	4
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	43	41

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	103	83
		Purnea „	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	16	14
		Sonthal Parganas District	8	8
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh District	...	...
		TOTAL	1,741	1,605
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	2	...
		Saharanpur City	16	9
		Saharanpur District	143	102
		Muzaffarnagar „	107	86
		Meerut City	1	1
		Meerut District	103	83
		Bulandshahr „	275	269
	Agra	Aligarh City	28	17
		Aligarh District	64	64
		Muttra City	...	...
		Muttra District	114	93
		Agra City	...	6
		Agra District	27	11
		Mainpuri „	...	...
		Etah „	76	53
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	...	...
		Bareilly District	...	...
		Bijnor „	290	293
		Moradabad District	59	55
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	...
		Pilibhit „	1	1
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	34	33
		Farrukhabad District	22	22
		Cawnpore City	8	7
		Cawnpore District	20	18
		Fatehpur „	59	50
		Allahabad City	33	33
		Allahabad District	284	249

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun "	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	3	2
		Benares District	54	50
		Mirzapur "	2	2
		Jaunpur "	223	221
		Ghazipur "	706	656
		Ballia "	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	234	165
		Basti "	136	120
		Azamgarh "	886	881
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	27	27
		Lucknow District	137	137
		Unao "	231	208
		Rae Bareli "	123	111
		Sitapur "	274	223
		Hardoi "	32	30
		Kheri "	16	12
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	72	65
		Fyzabad District	56	50
		Gonda "	20	18
		Bahraich "	56	56
		Sultanpur "	30	37
		Partabgarh "	26	10
		Bara Banki "	161	161
		TOTAL .	5,280	4,803
Punjab	Ambala	Hissar District	360	240
		Gurgaon "	130	120
		Rohtak "	...	...
		Karnal "	451	138
		Ambala "	277	190
	Jullundur	Kangra District	3	8
		Hoshiarpur District	902	817
		Jullundur City	79	52
		Jullundur District	3,075	2,343
		Ludhiana "	1,265	751
		Ferozepore "	114	72
	Lahore	Lahore City	30	17
		Lahore District	1,165	679
		Amritsar City	21	21
		Amritsar District	1,540	1,540
		Gurdaspur "	896	745
		Sialkot "	2,415	2,395
		Gujranwala "	1,950	1,813

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	259	191
		Gujrat "	1,876	1,820
		Jhelum "	1,504	1,017
		Rawalpindi "	1,063	1,062
		Attock "	663	578
	Multan	Montgomery District	40	29
		Lyallpur "	287	240
		Jhang "	203	183
		Multan "	11	5
		Muzaffargarh "	18	14
	Native States	Nabha State	256	224
		Patiala City	7	7
		Patiala State	915	790
		Kapurthala State	241	167
		Malerkotla "	155	95
		Jhind "	188	102
		Kalsia "	34	10
		TOTAL	22,423	18,809
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	11	11
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	3	2
		Tharrawaddy "	1	1
		Pegu District	2	2
		Prome "	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	9	11
		Bassein District	2	2
		Henzada "	1	1
		Myaungmya "	3	3
		Maubin "	13	11
		Pyapon "	...	...
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	...	...
		Toungoo "	...	...
		Thaton "	2	2
		Moulmein Town	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...
		Magwe "	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	...
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Katha "	...	...
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	1	1
		Meiktila "	2	...
		Yamethin "	1	1
		Myingyan "	11	11
	Shan States	Northern Shan State	2	2
		TOTAL	64	61
ASSAM	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	28	25
		Nagpur District	241	182
		Kamptee Cantonment	51	36
		Bhandara Town	9	8
		Bhandara District	4	3
		Wardha Town	3	2
		Wardha District	47	33
		Balaghat Town	3	2
		Balaghat District	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	...	...
		Saugor Town	6	6
		Saugor District	32	29
		Saugor Cantonment	15	15
		Damoh Town	24	39
		Damoh District	16	10
		Seoni Town	12	8
		Seoni District	51	32
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	18	14
		Nimar "	...	...
		Narsinghpur "	15	13
		Chhindwara Town	2	1
		Chhindwara District	4	4
	Berar	Amraoti Town	4	5
		Amraoti District	...	...
		Akola Town	1	...
		Akola District	...	...
		Buldana "	4	1
		TOTAL	584	458
COORG	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Mysore State	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	20	14
		Bangalore City	...	...
		Bangalore District	22	21
		Mysore City	...	...
		Mysore District	11	8
		Hassan "	...	...
		Kadur "	2	...
		Kolar "	13	9
		Kolar Gold Fields	7	6
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga "	...	...
		Chitaldroog "	...	...
		TOTAL	75	58
Hyderabad State	...	Raichur District	...	...
		Bidar "	8	5
		Medak "	8	8
		Parbhani "	...	...
		Gulbarga "	3	2
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	...	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Usmanabad "	...	...
		Aurangabad "	...	...
		TOTAL	19 (a)	15 (a)
Central India	...	Bhopal City	...	...
		Bhopal State	55	36
		Gwalior "	...	...
		Indore City	17	17
		Sehore Cantonment	1	1
		TOTAL	73 (b)	54 (b)
Rajputana	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	28	28
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Bharatpur "	19	17
		Sorohi "	...	...
		TOTAL	47	45
N.-W. F. Province	...	Peshawar District	...	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		Hazara District	...	...
		Bannu City	...	...
		Kohat City	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	217	125
		TOTAL	217	125
		GRAND TOTAL	31,375	26,645

(a) From the 29th March to the 4th April 1915.
(b) For the week ending 3rd April 1915.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hours on Thursday, the 15th April 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. An unusually deep depression of the winter type was shown over the entrance to the Persian Gulf on the 9th. It moved in a northeasterly direction and disappeared in the western Himalayas, after giving nearly general and moderate to heavy precipitation in Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir, as well as nearly general light rain in Sind. The rainfall at Parachinar amounted to over 7 inches in forty eight hours.

Conditions favouring thunderstorms developed on the 13th over the northwest of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, and numerous thundershowers were reported from the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces and Central India.

With the exception of a few falls of rain in Burma, Assam and the south of the Peninsula, weather was dry over the rest of the country.

2. *Burma.*—Rain fell at only Victoria Point and Moulmein.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Local falls of rain occurred in Assam, but in the rest of the division Hazaribagh was the only station that reported any rain.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There was general rain in Central India West on the 13th, and local rain in Central India and the west of the Central Provinces on the 14th.

Northwest India.—Rainfall was nearly general in Baluchistan and Sind on the 9th, in Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province on the 10th, and in the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir on the 11th. Some precipitation also occurred in the north Punjab and at Dwarka.

The Peninsula.—Fairly widespread but light rain fell on the 14th in the north of the Bombay Deccan and northeast Hyderabad. A few scattered falls were reported during the week from other parts of the Peninsula.

3. The chief amounts of rain were as follows :—

April 8th. Silchar 5·40″ and Dibrugarh 1·75″.

„ 9th. Panjgur 1·86″ and Karachi 0·71″.

„ 10th. Harnai 1·40″, Dalbandin 1·12″, Pasni 1·03″, Peshawar 0·94″, Parachinar 3·20″, Sonamarg 1·04″ and Karachi 0·63″.

„ 11th. Moulmein 1·75″, Srinagar 1·34″, Sonamarg 1·98″, Murree 1·11″, Parachinar 4·00″, Drosh 1·35″ and Harnai 1·10″.

„ 12th. Drosh 1·12″.

„ 13th. Sialkot 1·21″, Srinagar 1·89″ and Sonamarg 1·38″.

„ 14th. Tinnevelly 1·96″.

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent or more in excess in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Sind, Gujarat, Central India West, Berar, the Konkan and Hyderabad North. It was normal in the Punjab East and North, Central India East, the Central Provinces West, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore, and was 20 per cent or more in defect elsewhere.

The rainfall from the 4th December to date is 20 per cent or more in excess in all divisions, except Assam, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Sind and Madras Southeast where it is within 20 per cent of the normal, and in Orissa where it is 31 per cent in defect.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 15th April 1915.			Rainfall data from 4th December 1914 to 15th April 1915.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·3	—0·3	16·6	8·7	+7·9	+ 91	+ 98
Lower Burma	0·2	0·4	—0·2	3·8	2·5	+1·3	+ 52	+ 71
Upper Burma	0	0·3	—0·3	2·5	1·6	+0·9	+ 56	+ 92
Assam	1·6	2·3	—0·7	11·6	10·6	+1·0	+ 9	+ 20
Bengal	0	0·5	—0·5	6·2	4·0	+2·2	+ 55	+ 77
Orissa	0	0·3	—0·3	2·5	3·6	—1·1	— 31	— 24
Chota Nagpur	0·1	0·3	—0·2	4·8	3·8	+1·0	+ 26	+ 34
Bihar	0	0·1	—0·1	2·9	2·1	+0·8	+ 38	+ 45
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	3·9	2·1	+1·8	+ 86	+ 95
United Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	7·5	3·3	+4·2	+127	+134
Punjab, East and North	0·3	0·3	0	6·9	5·0	+1·9	+ 38	+ 40
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	—0·1	3·0	2·5	+0·5	+ 20	+ 25
Kashmir	1·9	0·9	+1·0	11·9	13·4	—1·5	— 11	— 20
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·9	0·4	+0·5	7·6	4·7	+2·9	+ 62	+ 56
Baluchistan	1·4	0·2	+1·2	5·3	5·6	—0·3	— 5	— 28
Sind	0·5	0·1	+0·4	1·1	1·1	0	0	— 40
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	—0·1	1·7	0·8	+0·9	+113	+143
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	—0·1	3·8	1·3	+2·5	+192	+217
Gujarat	0·1	0	+0·1	0·9	0·2	+0·7	+350	+300
Central India, West	0·3	0	+0·3	2·9	0·4	+2·5	+625	+550
Central India, East	0·1	0·1	0	3·7	2·4	+1·3	+ 54	+ 57
Berar	0·5	0	+0·5	5·1	1·6	+3·5	+219	+188
Central Provinces, West	0·1	0·1	0	4·4	2·1	+2·3	+110	+115
Central Provinces, East	0·1	0·2	—0·1	5·1	3·1	+2·0	+ 65	+ 72
Konkan	0·1	0	+0·1	1·5	0·2	+1·3	+650	+600
Bombay Deccan	0·2	0·2	0	2·9	1·0	+1·9	+190	+238
Hyderabad, North	0·2	0·1	+0·1	4·3	1·4	+2·9	+207	+215
Hyderabad, South	0	0·2	—0·2	3·5	1·4	+2·1	+150	+192
Mysore	0·3	0·3	0	2·2	1·6	+0·6	+ 37	+ 46
Malabar	0·2	0·9	—0·7	8·1	4·6	+3·5	+ 76	+114
Madras, South-East	0·3	0·4	—0·1	7·9	6·7	+1·2	+ 18	+ 21
Madras Deccan	0	0·1	—0·1	4·4	1·1	+3·3	+300	+340
Madras Coast, North	0	0·1	—0·1	5·2	2·9	+2·3	+ 79	+ 86

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 15th April 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 10th April 1915.

Burma.—Light showers fell in eight districts and in the north of the Province. The clearing of hillside and harvesting of miscellaneous crops are progressing. Standing crops are satisfactory. Cattle are healthy and pasturage is ample. The price of unhusked rice in Rangoon has risen further but continues to be much below normal.

Assam.—Heavy rain fell in most districts. Plucking of tea and ploughing of land for rice and jute are in progress. Pressing of sugarcane has been practically finished. The average price of common rice is practically stationary with a slight tendency to rise. Cattle disease is reported from five districts.

Bengal.—Light to moderate rain fell in most districts of eastern Bengal and in a few parts of western Bengal. More rain is wanted for the cultivation and sowing of the autumn crops. Standing crops are suffering in places on account of insufficient rainfall. A severe hailstorm has been reported from Jalpaiguri and Dacca and standing crops at both places have been damaged to some extent. Cattle disease is reported from fifteen districts. The average price of common rice has a slight tendency to rise as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain fell in parts of Orissa, Chota-Nagpur and in the Tirhut division. Harvesting of spring crops and preparation of lands for the next season's crops are going on. Standing crops and vegetables are doing well The average price of common rice has risen slightly as compared with that of last week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from fourteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—Light rain accompanied by hail fell throughout the Provinces, slightly damaging crops in eleven districts. Standing crops are doing well. Reaping and threshing of spring crops. irrigation of sugarcane and extra crops, hoeing of cane, sowing of early rice and preparation of land for autumn crops continue. Opium weighments have commenced in places. The condition of agricultural stock is good but cattle disease is still reported from thirteen districts. Fodder and water are ample. The supplies of grain have run short in parts of Almora. There has been a widespread fall in prices during the week.

Punjab.—Light to moderate rain has fallen in all the reporting districts except in a few districts in the south-east and west. Hail and rain have slightly damaged the standing crops in parts of the south-east. Fine weather is required everywhere. The condition of standing wheat and other spring crops is good. Reaping and harvesting of wheat, gram and barley in the south-east and of gram and barley elsewhere is in progress. The yield is normal to good. Sowing of the extra spring crops, except in the south east, and ploughing for and sowing of sugarcane and cotton continue and are generally normal. Cattle are healthy and fodder and water for drinking and irrigation are sufficient. Prices are generally stationary but are falling in the south-east. They range between warning and scarcity rates or are above scarcity rates. Prices of wheat in Ambala, Lahore and Lyallpur are 7½, in Ferozepore 7¾ and in Rawalpindi 9 seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—During the week the rainfall was general throughout the Province. Standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated areas are fairly good. Hailstorms occurred in Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan causing some damage in parts of the last named district. Harvesting of gram in Bannu and of *sarshaf* and barley in Peshawar continues. Sowing of the extra spring crops is in progress. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are procurable Prices are high and are rising in the case of gram in Peshawar and Bannu but are falling in the case of wheat and barley in Peshawar.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 6¼ to 12¼ and maize from 9½ to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle disease prevails in the Bhimber tahsil. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Heavy rain fell during the week. Spring crops are in good condition. Agricultural operations for autumn crops are in progress. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices are high in Baramula and normal elsewhere. Water and fodder are sufficient except that fodder is scarce in Baramula.

Rajputana.—Slight showers were received in parts of eastern Rajputana and Ajmer. The weather is clear and is becoming generally hot. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress. Prospects are fair to good. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are generally showing a downward tendency.

Central India.—The rainfall was partial in Gwalior and Bhopal, slight in Bundelkhand and *nil* elsewhere. The weather is cloudy. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress. Reaping of gram and wheat has been completed in Indore. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in the Nimar district of Indore and in the Southern States. The probable outturn is generally good. Crops have been damaged in portions of Orchha, Datia and Panna. Agricultural stock is generally good except in the Indore district and the Sundarsi pargana of Indore, and in parts of Dhar, Jobat and Alirajpur of the Southern States. The fodder supply is sufficient throughout. Prices are high in Bhopal and Baghelkhand, are falling in Gwalior and Malwa but are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been hot and occasionally cloudy. Light showers were received in fourteen districts accompanied by hail in parts of Jubbulpore and Wardha. Reaping of spring crops has been almost completed and threshing and winnowing continue. Land is being prepared for the sowing of autumn crops. Fodder and water are sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The price of wheat continues to fall generally. Fluctuations in the prices of other food grains are unimportant.

Feudatory States :—Kawardha received light rain. Harvesting of spring crops has been practically finished. Threshing and winnowing are in progress The price of wheat fell in four States and that of gram in five.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in Sind, East Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, the Karnatak and Kolhapur. Spring crops have been damaged slightly by blight in three talukas of Thar and Parkar and by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha. Cotton picking is progressing in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Satara, the Karnatak, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Cutch. Harvesting of spring crops generally continues. Preparation for the cultivation of autumn crops is progressing. The fodder supply is sufficient except in two mahals of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar, one taluka of Nawabshah and one taluka of Hyderabad. Cattle are good. Agricultural stock is sufficient everywhere except Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices are generally steady.

Hyderabad.—Slight rain fell in parts, the average fall being 18 cents. Harvesting of spring crops has been hindered by rain but is in progress in a few places. Late rice crops are generally fair to good and are being weeded in places. Water scarcity prevails in parts of the Gulbarga taluka. Cattle disease prevails in six talukas. The highest price in districts is *juar* 10 seers in Warangal and the lowest 22 seers in Bir, Gulbarga and Adilabad.

Mysore.—No rain fell during the week in Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur but light rain was received elsewhere. The price of *ragi* has fallen in Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Kolar and has risen in Hassan, and that of rice has fallen in Kolar. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested sugarcane, *ragi*, paddy, gram, wheat and cotton is fair. Ploughing operations are in progress. Paddy and sugarcane have been sown in parts. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Coffee is in blossom in parts. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was good in Cochin and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good but have withered or require rain in parts of two districts. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in Guntur and Madura and in parts of Ganjam, Godavari, South Canara, the Deccan, Carnatic except Chingleput, the Central parts except Coimbatore, and the Southern parts except Tinnevelly. Pasture is sufficient except in Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Malabar and South Canara and in parts of six other districts. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are falling.

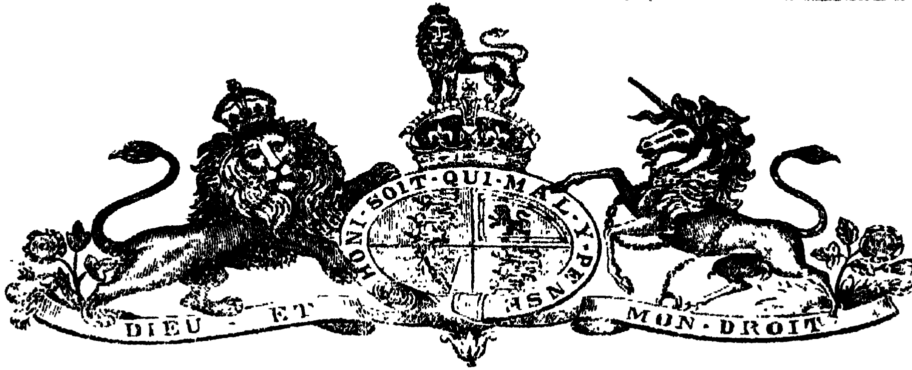
L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 19th March 1915.

On and after 3rd April and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

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J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 17th April 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

April 6.

2082. A. T. Harvey. *Improvements in or connected with railway sleepers.*

2083. A. Goddard. *Mica and clay composition.*

2084. P. Shamrao. *The combined cooker and tiffin carrier.*

2085. Count A. M. Zannini. *Elastic tyre without air tube.*

2086. F. Spencer. *Improvements in buffer, draw and other springs constructed of india-rubber.*

2087. H. O. Gowlland. *Multi-focal eyeglass lens.*

April 7.

2088. The Mills Equipment Co. Ltd., and A. L. Lethern. *Improvements in or relating to cartridge carriers.*

2089. F. A. C. Devereux. *Perfection plough attachment.*

April 10.

2090. B. Greer Spencer. *Auto-locking and registering device for tippling machines.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1809. Belanger Spinning Process Co. *Improvements in cap-spinning.*

2022. A. W. Davis. *Combined vertical revolving map stand and sling.*

2027. G. B. Bakle. *Improvement in the Marathi, Hindee and Gujarathi types used to compose in the printing presses and the types in the type-writing, linotype and the like machines.*

2047. N. Fraser, P. Fraser and G. S. Fraser. *Improvements in machinery for forming plaited soles for boots and shoes.*

2049. W. G. Rhodes. *Improvements in electric lamps and switches therefor.*

2058. J. A. Hill. *Improved ash ejector for locomotive and other furnaces and the like.*

2059. C. F. Vaughan. *Improvements relating to shock absorbers for vehicles.*

2060. Manganese Steel Rail Co. *Heat treatment of manganese steel.*

2063. A. Roberts. *An improved method of and apparatus for heating coke ovens or the like.*

2067. W. Hey. *Improvements in neckties.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1885. International Cigar Machinery Co. *Improvements in and connected with wrapper delivering mechanism for cigar machines.*

1887. International Cigar Machinery Co. *Improvements in cigar machines.*

1888. International Cigar Machinery Co. *Improvements in cigar machines.*

2012. W. T. Jones. *A fuel economizer for small hot-air engines, fan-motors and the like.*

2013. W. Jones and Jones and Attwood Ld. *Improvements in and connected with the purification of sewage and analogous liquids.*

2024. G. J. Coles. *An improved automatic coupling for colliery tubs or corves and similar vehicles.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1654. Vibrocel Co., Ld.
1763. Abraham.
1776. Luard.
1805. Devereux.
1826. Bham.
1838. Mechanical Process Manufg. Co.
1839. Mechanical Process Manufg. Co.
1934. Aranha.

PATENTS SEALED.

1615. Lalkaka.
1748. Rosario.
1760. Karani.
1929. Gresham & Kiernan.
1935. Murray.
1936. Murray.
1939. Elliott.

RENEWAL FEES PAID

269 of 1904. Smith. (To 3 November 1916.)
385 of 1904. Timmis. (To 11 April 1916.)
355 of 1905. National Wire Bound Box Co. (To 12 March 1916.)
140 of 1906. Ore Concentration Coy. (1905) Ltd. (To 25 April 1916.)
584 of 1906. McDonald. (To 8 April 1916.)
131 of 1907. Chloride Electrical Storage Co. Ltd. (To 19 April 1916.)
491 of 1907. Eufon Co. Ld. (To 30 May 1916.)
370 of 1908. McMuller. (To 3 June 1916.)
68 of 1909. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik. (To 21 April 1916.)
538 of 1909, Rock Drill Appliances Syndicate. (To 24 May 1916.)
554 of 1909. Nandkishore. (To 7 February 1916.)
555 of 1909. Nandkishore. (To 7 February 1916.)
576 of 1909. Sheffield and another. (To 4 June 1916.)
668 of 1909. Sheffield and another. (To 25 June 1916.)
6 of 1910. Reid. (To 25 June 1916.)
18 of 1910. Woods and another. (To 16 April 1916.)
102 of 1910. Firman. (To 20 September 1916.)
312 of 1910. Yusaf. (To 8 March 1916.)
464 of 1910. Nandkishore. (To 21 February 1916.)
126 of 1911. Consolidated Brake & Engineering Co. and another. (To 25 April 1916.)
343 of 1911. Thomas. (To 27 July 1916.)

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE OR REVOCATION.

Notice is hereby given that an application for the grant of a license under the patents Nos. 249 and 250 of 1912, or, in the alternative, for the revocation of these patents, has been left at the Patent Office on behalf of The Calder and Mersey Extract Co. Ld.

These patents have been granted to the Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik of Ludwigshafen on Rhine, Germany, for "The manufacture and production of new materials suitable for use in tanning" and "Improvements in tanning."

The patentees, or other interested persons, may file notice of objection, accompanied by full statements in duplicate of the reasons therefor, with the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. The application and objections, if any, will be taken into consideration at a date to be announced subsequently.

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1902.

212, (Lobnitz).

1903.

326, (Bharucha).

1909.

338, (Gayley). 610, (Brown & Maloney).

1910.

270, (Keelan). 300, (Palmer). 590, (Farmer). 608, (Societe des Raccords et Fermetures Rapides "Davol" and another).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

April 5—10.

Class 13. Nos. 2779-2787. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings Oxford Street, Manchester, England. April 6, 1915.

Class 15. Nos. 2788-2792. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. April 6, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India applications should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs*, etc., for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W. C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, and in the Record Offices, Madras and Bombay.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price. R	Price. a.
(*a*) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(*b*) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(*c*) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(*d*) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual Subscription with postage		3	0
(*e*) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(*f*) Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(*g*) Patent Office Journals, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914	each	1	0
(*h*) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection	for	1902-03,	price	R3	a copy.
(2)	"	"	1903-04	"	" 3	"
(3)	"	"	1904-05	"	" 3	"
(4)	"	"	1908-09	"	" 3	"
(5)	"	"	1909-10	"	" 3-8	"
(6)	"	"	1910-11	"	" 3-8	"
(7)	"	"	1912-13	"	" 2-8	"
(8)	"	"	1913-14	"	" 2-8	"

N. B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

"Rajniti" (new annotated edition), prescribed as an alternative text-book for the Proficiency examination in Hindi ; price R3 per copy.

"Selections for the Lower Standard examination in Persian"; price R2 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . . . 5th Hampshire Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . Regimental Munshi, Dorset Battery, Sadar Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . 17/1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . 155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . 88/1 Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . 36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . 1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 106, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
12. M. Mohd. Muslim . . . . . 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan Haidari . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . Regimental Munshi, Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.
2. M. Saiyed Amir Ali . . C/o 2nd Devon Battery, Dinapore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1. M. Abdul Karim . . . Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion. The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1. M. S. Karim Bukhsh . . . Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal	R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava	Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim	Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil)	Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin	Near Police Out Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan	C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux	C/o Wheeler's Book Stall, Railway Station, Meerut Cantonment.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi)	Late Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Taily Muhalla, Sadar Bazar, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq	R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera)	C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi	Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla	St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal	Regimental Munshi, 2nd The Queen's Own West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din	Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani	R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi	Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj	Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sadar Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din	Opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim	Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan	Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed	C/o Barkat Ali, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz	Islamabad, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin	R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul	Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed	Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed	C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan	C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq	Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1. M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2. Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5. M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Government Baker, Madrasah Hostel, or 8, Smith Lane, Dharamtola, P. O. Calcutta.
7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also

H. ST. J. B. PHILBY,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 „

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 „

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ..

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID*.

	R
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below :—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

HOWRAH CEMETERY, BENGAL.

The following list is of the persons known to be buried in the Howrah Old Cemetery. The Executive Engineer, 3rd Calcutta Division, has declared these graves to be in a ruinous condition. Representatives of the deceased persons are hereby notified to put monuments into repair within six months of the issue of this notification. All graves not put into repair by the close of that time will be dealt with under 280, Rule X, Part IV, Public Works Department Regulations for the Care of Cemeteries.

All communications about graves should be sent to the Chaplain of Howrah.

The 23rd March 1915. H. F. FULFORD WILLIAMS,
Chaplain of Howrah.

List of Graves in the Old Cemetery closed at Howrah.

No.	Name	Date	Remarks
1.	Achitt, Sarah	29th July 1860.	
2.	Allan, M. P. W.	11th April 1841.	
3.	Bagley, P.	No date.	
4.	Balcher, Ellen Clarissa	27th June 1872.	
5.	Barlow, George Dicken	9th March 1858	Son of G M. Barlow, I.C.S.
6.	Bart, James	29th July 1843.	
7.	Bart, Jane	22nd August 1843.	
8.	Barton, Thomas	6th October 1866.	
9.	Bastard, James	5th March 1843.	
10.	Bastard, M. Mary	1st December 1833.	
11.	Bean, Charlotte Frances	28th May 1830.	
12.	Bean, Louisa	6th August 1830.	
13.	Bean, Charles H.	10th February 1833	Assistant Salt Agent.
14.	Benett, Sarah Anne	February 1857.	
15.	Benett, Kenneth Douglas	27th July 1900	Buried at sea.
16.	Blanchard, G. W.	1852.	
17.	Blaney, E. R.	7th November 1851.	I. C. S.
18.	Blaney, F. N.	8th October 1865	Captain.
19.	Blaney, George	18th February 1844.	
20.	Blaney, Penelope Mary	18th August 1848.	
21.	Bonnar, Allexander	2nd June 1847.	
22.	Bremner, Annie Flack	25th October 1845.	
23.	Bremner, Frances Ellen	8th May 1852.	
24.	Brogle, Marian Elija	29th May 1832	Wife of Lieut. A. Brogle, 2nd N. I.
25.	Browne, John	24th May 1869.	
26.	Brown, James	10th July 1865.	
27.	Browne, Marian	1847.	
28.	Bruce, George	9th November 1840.	
29.	Brunoe, Frances	27th April 1832.	
30.	Bush, Thomas	17th May 1845.	
31.	Burges, L. A.	27th February 1853.	
32.	Caffarel, Jeanne Francoy Josephine	15th February 1861.	
33.	Carbisley, Joseph Ralph	12th January 1861.	
34.	Channon, F. G.	21st October 1861.	
35.	Church, Mary Penelope	13th April 1863.	
36.	Cheine, George	12th November 1833	Master, "Marine Lodge," Bengal.

37.	Clark, Alfred	22nd March 1842.
38.	Coates, George	1842.
39.	Coates, Frances Charlotte Mary	21st September 1841.
40.	Collard, James	23rd September 1838.
41.	Collard, Elizabeth Frances	5th January 1833.
42.	Collins, Hariet	18th March 1863.
43.	Cooke, William White	18th June 1857.
44.	Cooper, George F.	2nd January 1865.
45.	Craig, John	28th February 1849.
46.	Craig, Allexander	12th September 1851.
47.	Crave, George	13th May 1846.
48.	Deane, Robert	4th December 1858.
49.	Deane, Charlotte	August 1858.
50.	Denham, Annie Louisa	6th September 1864.
51.	Dickinson, James	27th May 1860.
52.	Diver, William	15th April 1843.
53.	Dicy, George	13th December 1863.
54.	Doeg, Mary Anne	10th February 1859.
55.	Doeg, Julia Mary	14th January 1848.
56.	Ellison, Isabella	6th August 1860.
57.	Edwards, Louis	10th July 1859.
58.	Elgar, Frederick	19th June 1833.
59.	Evans, Stewart	4th June 1863.
60.	Ewing, Jane	31st March 1835.
61.	Fagan, Hugh	17th December 1864.
62.	Fisher, Charles	29th July 1851.
63.	Fox, Charles James	16th July 1839
64.	Fox, Henry	23rd May 1837.
65.	Gavins, S.	1867.
66.	Gavins, Margaret	18th August 1837.
67.	Gibson, Robert	13th June 1870.
68.	Gillan, James	7th May 1857.
69.	Gorringe, Carr	11th November 1850
70.	Gowar, Thomas	15th August 1861.
71.	Gower, Benjamin	9th June 1863.
72.	Green, Mary Ann	7th November 1865.
73.	Green, John F.	27th April 1845.
74.	Gruer, William A.	16th October 1865.
75.	Grose, Francis	19th October 1850.
76.	Hamilton, L.	26th November 1844
77.	Hannah, John	1855
78.	Hanson, James Hans	28th December 1864
79.	Harrington, T.	17th June 1864.
80.	Harcoat, Maria Henrietta	1st January 1830.
81.	Harris, John	9th April 1821.
82.	Harrison, Mary	28th December 1806
83.	Hayward, C. M.	6th October 1869.
84.	Henson, James H.	No date.
85.	Heritage, James	8th November 1834.
86.	Heritage, C. M. A.	7th April 1840.
87.	Hill, Rowland	5th July 1855.
88.	Hiliberbranch, Henry	July 1851.
89.	Hoare, Henry	1st May 1840.
90.	Hodgson, J.	29th September 186-
91.	Homfray, Jeremiah	5th October 1850.

No.	Name	Date	
92.	Hope, William	18th June 1841.	
93.	Hutchingson, Maria	22nd July 1860.	
94.	Hudson, Claud	17th April 1843.	
95.	Hudson, Charles	28th July 1838.	
96.	Hughes, Henry	10th May 1862.	
97.	Hughes, Edward	1826.	
98.	Hume, Allice	July 1847.	
99.	Humphrys, Henry Rogers	January 1861.	
100.	Hoilar, Hur	December 1861.	
101.	Ilberry, Henrietta Eolina	23rd May 1855.	
102.	Innes, Louisa Top	17th August 1854.	
103.	Jones, Allice	13th May 1854.	
104.	King, Mary Anne	3rd February 1856.	
105.	Knebone, Isabella	20th December 1847.	
106.	Lawford, Ellen Allexandrina	22nd March 1861.	
107.	Landner, Harry	April 1852.	
	Landner, Frederick	1852.	
	Landner, Mary Isabella		
	Baker, Thomas		
	Baker, Allice Jackson		
	Turnbull, Eva Elizabeth		
108.	Lee, C. H.	6th March 1850.	
109.	Ledley, George Sidney	6th March 1862.	
110.	Leeming, Hilda Mary	25th July 1862.	
111.	Lefatril, Rachal Mitchel	30th April 1861.	
112.	Little, John	1855.	
113.	Lloyd, Anne Helen	28th July 1866.	
114.	Love or Dove? William	1844.	
115.	Lovejoy, Margaret	28th June 1861.	
116.	Lushington, Nance (illigible)	October 1847.	
117.	Mavin, George Henry	17th September 1840.	
118.	Mackenzie, James	27th March 1861.	
119.	Malony, Patrick	21st October 1862.	
120.	Martin, J. W.	14th April 1837.	
121.	Martin, Elizabeth	5th June 1856.	
122.	Manning, Norman William	1st June 1858.	
123.	May, John	7th May 1858.	
124.	May, Mary	August 1858.	
125.	Milchan, Thomas	23rd June 1823.	
126.	Millar, Duncan	29th June 1850	Lieutenant, R. N.
127.	Millar, Elizabeth Penelope	6th February 1859.	
128.	Mitchel, George	1st September 1860.	
129.	Mclardy, Margaret	21st August 1849.	
130.	Montgomery, Elizabeth Elinour	11th May 1861.	
131.	Monro, William	...	
132.	Monro, D. G.	28th March 1853.	
133.	Moore, Charles	25th October 1853.	
134.	Moody, George	24th September 1849.	
135.	Motley, Charles	1842.	
136.	Muchlen, James	1858.	
137.	Mylne, James	1858.	
138.	Mylne, Henrietta	13th November 1851.	
139.	Mylne, Henrietta	1850.	
140.	Nasmith, Joseph	1841.	
141.	Nasmith, Joseph	10th February 1846.	

142.	Nelson, Ann	1853.	
143.	Nighel, Infant son of Dale and Mary Nighel	6th December 1836.	
144.	Newton, Robert	29th July 1862.	
145.	Newton, Henry James	3rd March 1858.	
146.	Newton, Infant of James and Eliza Newton	4th January 1857.	
147.	Newton, Jane	27th December 1857.	
148.	O'dowdah, David	13th November 1875.	
149.	O'dowdah, Ethel	3rd December 1858.	
150.	O'dowdah, Jane Maria	17th December 1858.	
151.	O'dowdah, Sydney Mary Letitia	29th December 1858.	
152.	O'Brien, Patrick	...	
153.	Parker, Ann	14th July 1838.	
154.	Pell, Alletta Plantagenet	18th June 1844.	
155.	Perie, Anne Teraza	10th July 1860.	
156.	Perisvale, James	2nd February 1839.	
157.	Pellengoll, John O. Adams	18th August 1843.	
158.	Potter, Owen	August 1847.	
159.	Prince, James	22nd September 1826.	Capt., 5th Extra Regiment, Bengal, N. I.
160.	Price, William	August 1837.	
161.	Packer, Mary	16th October 1863.	
162.	Pyett, Samuel	6th September 1861.	
163	Rabbeth, Josiah Charles	28th March 1850.	
164.	Rabbeth, Elizabeth	18th March 1855.	
165.	Read, Sophia Smith	...	
166.	Reeves, George Augustus	21st September 1833.	
167.	Reeves, Thomas George	15th January 1843.	
168.	Reeves, Elizabeth	28th February 1847.	
169.	Robertson, Peter	11th October 1869.	
170.	Rogers, William	1858.	
171.	Ross, Elizabeth	18th April 1862.	
172.	Sanstrow, Peter	December 1861.	
173.	Scott, William	3rd April 1858.	
174.	Scott, William	11th August 1857.	
175.	Sethink, John	5th May 1869.	
176.	Seers, Francis	4th July 1862.	
177.	Shelston, Mary Anne	10th July 1850.	
178.	Shelston, Louisa	24th October 1850.	
179.	Shelston, Mary	1845.	
180.	Sier, William	...	
181.	Simpson, Anna	25th August 1845.	
182.	Simpson, Joseph	17th June 1834.	
183.	Smith, Sarah	13th August 1835.	
184.	Smith, James	1855.	
185.	Smith, Henry	9th August 1863.	
186.	Smellie, Robert Ewing	Easter day 1841.	
187.	Smellie, Julia Elizabeth	...	
188.	Spear, Henry	9th December 1854.	
189.	Stanford	6th September 1847.	
190.	Stevens, Julias	17th September 1853.	
191.	Stevens, Margaret Catherine	20th February 1855.	
192.	Stewart, Thomas	20th February 1854.	
193.	Shocker, John Edward	4th September 1856.	

194. Stover, Charles Loudley	23rd October 1839.	Captain, Bombay Artillery.
195. Strong, Samuel Jospeh	20th June 1837.	
196. Sydney, Mrs.	14th December 1847.	
197. Thomas, Sarah	28th December 1861.	
198. Thomas, William	30th March 1832.	
199. Thomas, John	20th March 1838.	
200. Tymbs, Jane	8th January 1844.	
201. Thomas, Nicholas P.	7th July 1854.	
202. Thompson, Joseph	4th April 1853.	
203. Tymbo, Harry	November 1833.	
204. Tyrell, William Munro . . .	27th August 1863.	
205. W. A. T.	24th February 1869.	
206. Valentine, Charles I.	11th August 1856.	
207. Victor, B.	22nd November 1848.	
208. Victor, Joseph	8th December 1847.	
209. Vials, William	4th August 1859.	
210. Von Bevar, Matilda	24th July 1837.	
211. Wade, John W. S. G. . . .	23rd March 1875.	
212. Wade, M. T.	15th May 1856.	
213. Wade, L. G. M. Virginia	7th April 1840.	
214. Wade, W. A. P. M. Edward . .	2nd October 1840.	
215. Wade, B. M. Stuart	15th November 1849.	
216. Walke, L. M.	No date legible.	
217. Walker, Infant of R. L. Walker . .	6th August 1829.	
218. Ward, Mary Anne	23rd June 1861.	
219. Ward, Anne	23rd June 1861.	
220. Ward, William	22nd October 1864.	
221. Ward, Mary	26th October 1861.	
222. Ward, *Catherine Henrietta Ellen* . .	4th April 1863.	
223. Whillaker, Henry Ch. Gibbs . .	2nd January 1860.	
224. Willis, Israel	9th March 1843.	
225. Williams, James	No date.	
226. Wimberley Charles Ewing . . .	20th July 1828.	
227. Wilstead, John Hendom . . .	1st April 1861.	
228. Wilstead, John Bishop	11th September 1865.	
229. Wright, Elenour	28th October 1830.	
230. Young, Allice Harriet	11th March 1853.	
231. Young, Anne Agnes	3rd September 1853.	
232. Young, Alice	14th September 1860.	
233. Young, Mathew	17th June 1869.	
234. Young, Samuel	9th January 1875.	
235. "Charlotte" None	None.	

15 graves with no slabs, in bad repair.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son).* Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Artificer, Carnatic Ordnance Department	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia, *alias* Emma Danford (daughter)
Furlong, I., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son) Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	Ferquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	Jeremiah Mitchell Hawkins (Foster-son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Koleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Reith McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Colour-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

G. R. O'DOWD,
for Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
9TH (SECUNDERABAD) DIVISION, BOLARUM ;
1ST APRIL 1915.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH APRIL 1915.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.														Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.												
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.			Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	..	9	4	13			...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	9	1	10			.	..	...	..	...	...

A. McCORMICK, Major, R.E.
Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 10th April 1915.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st December 1914.

Serial No	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era, when other than the Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies	Registration number	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	ART, URDU				
1	**Rahbar-i-Pārcha Bafi Jild Alif, by M Mula Mall,** pages 228, size 20 x 26, 1st Edition, 1914 Published by the Author **Price 3-0-0.** A description of weaving machines and their parts with maps and illustrations	Sitāra-i-Hind Press	500	115 16th Oct '14	
2	**Rahbar-i-Pārcha Bafi Jild Be, by M Mula Mall,** pages 240, size 20 x 26, 1st Edition, 1914 Published by the Author **Price 3-0-0.** A description of methods of weaving and making cotton cloth and directions for the use of different kinds of cotton thread	Hilāli Press	500	116 16th Oct '14	
	BIOGRAPHY, URDU.				
3	**Alfārūq, by M. Shibli Numani S W.,** pages 208, size 20 x 26 x 8, 1st Edition, 1914. Published by Saiyed Mohd. Miyan of the Nizami Press, Delhi. Ancient history of Arabia and life of Hazrat Umr	Delhi Printing Works	1,000	94 1st Oct '14	
4	**Jaunatunnaim-fi-Zikr-i-Nabi ul-Karim, by Saiyed Mohd. Najamuddin of Hapur,** pages 104, size 20 x 26 x 8, 1st Edition. Published by the Author. A brief history of the Prophets.	Do	1,000	95 1st Oct. '14.	
5	**Akhlaq-i-Husaini by Khowaja Ghulamul Hasnain,** size 18 x 22, pages 92, 1st Edition, 1912 Published by the Author at Panipat. A life of Imam Husain Sahib with moral lessons drawn from his life **Price 0-8-0.**	Tuhfai Hind Press	500	127 27th Oct '14	

Catalogue of books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st December 1914—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era, when other than the Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	BIOGRAPHY, URDU *—contd.*				
6	**Aurangzeb Alamgir per ek Nazar, by M. Shibli Numani S. W.,** pages 104, size 18 × 22, 1st Edition, 1914. Published by Saiyed Hasan Shah at Lucknow. **Price 0-8-0.** A short survey of the life of Aurangzeb Alamgir.	Hilali Press	500	133 3rd Nov. '14.	
7	**Mukhaddarat, Part I, by M. Abdul Halim,** Sharar of Lucknow, pages 232, size 18 × 22, 1st Edition, 1913. Published by Saiyed Zahur-ul- Hasan of Katra Nizam-ul-Mulk, Delhi. **Price 1-8-0.** A brief description of the lives of some of the most beautiful, intelligent and religious women that lived before the 11th Century.	Do.	500	135 3rd Nov. '14.	
8	**Mukhaddarat, Part II, by S. Zahurul Hasan,** pages 200, size 18 × 22, 1st Edition, 1914. Published by Saiyed Abdul Hasan, Delhi. **Price 1-8-0.** A brief description of the lives of some women (of the family of Timur and other noted families before the 19th Century) remarkable for their courage and chastity.	Do.	500	136 3rd Nov. '14.	
9	**Khuni Manzar, by M. Muqarrab Hussain of Delhi,** pages 32, size 18 × 22, 1st Edition, 1914. Published by the Author. An account of the holy war at Karbala.	Do.	Not known	155 12th Dec. '14.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st December 1914—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era, when other than the Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	DRAMA, URDU.				
10	**Sabz Pari Gulfam, by L. Gobind Ram of Hathras,** pages 44, size 20 × 26 × 8, 3rd Edition August 1914. Published by Gokal Chand, Book-seller, Aligarh. **Price 0-3-0.** A drama taking its plot from the legend of the Green Fairy and Gulfam.	Delhi Printing Works.	1,000	97 / 1st Oct. '14.	
11	**Siah Posh, by L. Chiranji Lall and Nathu Ram of Hatras,** pages 56, size 20 × 26 × 8 7th Edition, August 1914. Published by Gokal Chand, Book-seller, of Aligarh. **Price 5-4-0** A drama based on the legend of Blackgarh	Do	1,000	98 / 1st Oct. '14.	
12	**Shahzade German ki Lash, by Khowaja Hasan Nizami.** pages 16, size 18 × 22 × 16, 1st Edition, 1911. Published by Saiyed Mohd. Sadiq, of Delhi. **Price 0-0-6** A tragedy describing some events of the German War.	Darwesh Press.	2,000	106 / 3rd Oct. '14.	
	FICTION, URDU.				
13	**Havai Magistrate, by K. B. Mirza Sultan Ahmad,** Finance Minister, Bhawalpur, pages 8, size 18 × 22 × 8, 1st Edition, August 1914. Published by Mohd. Yunus, Moradabad. A story of a Magistrate.	Delhi Printing Press.	4,000	93 / 1st Oct. '14.	
14	**Chandr kala, Part V. by Pundit Shimbhu Nath Bhargawa,** pages 114, size 18 × 22, 1st Edition, October 1914. Published by the Author, Chaori Bazar, Delhi. **Price 0-4-0.** A Novel.	Lakshmi Press.	1,000	137 / 3rd Nov. '14	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st December 1914—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era, when other than the Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	FICTION URDU—*contd.*				
15	**Chander Kala Part VI, by Pundit Shimbhu Nath Bhargawa,** pages 168, size 18 x 22, 1st Edition, October 1914. Published by the Author, Chaori Bazar, Delhi. **Price 0-4-0** A Novel.	Lakshmi Press, Delhi.	1,000	138 / 3rd Nov. '14.	
16	**Chander Kala Part VII, by Pundit Shimbhu Nath Bhargawa,** pages 96, 1st Edition, size 18 x 22, October 1914. Published by the Author, Chaori Bazar; Delhi. **Price 0-4-0** A Novel.	Do.	1,000	139 / 3rd Nov. '14.	
17	**Chandar Kala Part VIII, by Pundit Shimbhu Nath Bhargawa of Delhi,** pagas 120, size 18 x 22, 1st Edition, October 1914. Published by the Author. **Price 0-4-0.** A Novel.	Do	1,000	140 / 3rd Nov. '14.	
	HISTORY HINDI.				
18	**Maharishi Patanjli and the History of that time, by Brahmchari Chandramani Vidyalankar Grukul Kangri Hardwar,** pages 80, size 18 x 22, 1st Edition, 1914. Published by the Author. **Price 0-6-0.** A brief description of the life of Patanjli and a short History of his time.	Sat Dharm Parcharak Press.	1,000	145 / 23rd Nov. '14.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st December 1914—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era, when other than the Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	GEOGRAPHY, URDU.				
19	**Jadid Jughrafiya. Zila Amballa, by Munshi Abdur Rehman,** pages 16, size 20 × 30, 1st Edition, September 1914. Published by Mohd. Ibrahim, Amballa **Price 0-0-9.** An abstract of the Geography of Amballa District.	Tufai-Hind Press.	1,000	121 27th Oct. '14.	
20	**Atlas Zila Moradabad by a trained teacher,** pages 34, size 20 × 26 × 4, 1st Edition, 1914. Published by Rupkishore and Sons, Book sellers, Amroha. **Price 0-4-0.** An Atlas and a brief Geography of the District of Moradabad	Delhi Printing Works.	1,000	142 5th Nov. '14.	
	LANGUAGE, ENGLISH FRENCH.				
21	**French Compositon, Translation, Grammar and Idiom by Dr. Fitzgerald Lee, M.A.,** pages 154, size 18 × 22, 1st Edition, 1914. Published by the Author. **Price 5-0-0.** A guide for learning the French language.	Do.	500	101 1st Oct. '14.	
	LANGUAGE, HINDI				
22	**Varan Dipika, by Pundit Ishwar Datt Sharma,** pages 14, size 22 × 36 × 16, 1st Edition, December 1914. Published by L. Girdhari Lall. **Price 0-0-6.** A Hindi Primer.	Sat Dharam Parcharak Press.	1,000	153 17th Dec. '14.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st December 1914—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era, when other than the Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration Number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	LANGUAGE, PERSIAN.				
23	**Debaicha Diwan Ghuratulkamal, by Kazi Hamidud Din,** Nagauri, pages 96, size 18 x 22, 1st Edition, September 1914. Published by Saiyed Yasin Ali Nizami of Delhi. **Price 0-8-0.** A moral reader in Persian.	Hasiriya Press	1,500	88 1st Oct. '14.	
	LANGUAGE, SANSKRIT.				
24	**Astha Dhai Sutrapath, by Pundit Vishnu Mittra, Manager branch Grukul Kurkshetar,** pages 8, size 20 x 13 x 16, 2nd Edition, September 1914. Published by the Author. **Price Free.** A small Santkrit Grammar.	Sat Dharam Parcharak Press.	500	117 27th Oct. '14.	
	MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH.				
25	**The Economic Piece Goods and General Code, 1914. By James Currie, Esqr.,** Delhi, pages 128, size 19 x 11, 1st Edition, 1914. Published by the Author. **Price *Nil*.** A code for men of business.	Imperial Medical Hall Press.	500	158 23rd Dec. '14.	
	MISCELLANEOUS HINDI.				
26	**Istriyala ka Mul Mantra, by Indra Vadalankar, Professor. Grukul Kangri, Hardwar,** pages 43, size 20 x 30 x 16, 1st Edition, September 1914. Published by Pundit Harish Chander Vidyalankar. **Price 0-3-0.** Describing how female education is the cause of the progress of a country.	Sat Dharam Parcharak Press.	1,000	118 27th Oct. '14.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st December 1914—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era, when other than the Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies.	Registration Number	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence) Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	MISCELLANEOUS SANSKRIT.				
27	**Shri Mohan Maharishi Gun Mala, by Muni Manikji,** pages 12, size 18 x 22 x 16, 1st Edition, November 1914. Published by Jeweller Ram-Ji-Das, Delhi. **Price Free.** Eulogy of Mohan Mahrishi	Sat Dharam Pareharak Press.	500	146 / 2nd Dec '14.	
	MISCELLANEOUS URDU ARABI.				
28	**Dua-i-Jamila Ma, Dua-i-Akasha,** pages 16, size 22 x 26, 1st Edition, 1914. Published by Sh. Ahmad Husain, Book-seller, Dariba Kalan, Delhi. **Price 0-1-0.** Describes the effects and meanings of certain prayers read by Mohammadans	Kaiseriya Press	.000	114 / 16th Oct. '14.	
	MISCELLANEOUS URDU.				
29	**Zinat-i-Rish, by M. Abdul Ghani, late teacher, Fatehpuri,** pages 16, size 20 x 26 x 8, 1st Edition, August 1914 Published by the Author. Religious injunctions for Mohammadans to wear beards.	Delhi Printing Works	500	92 / st. Oct. '14.	
30	**Kh. Hasan Nizami Ka Bomb, by Kh. Hasan Nizami,** pages 16, size 18 x 22 x 16, 1st Edition, September 1914. Published by Mohd. Sadiq, Delhi. **Price 0-0-6.** A method of cleansing the heart of impurities.	Darwesh Press	2,000	103 / 3rd Oct. '14.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st December 1914—*contd.*

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	MISCELLANEOUS URDU—*contd.*				
31	**Kh. Hasan Nizami Ka Topkhana, by Kh. Hasan Nizami,** pages 16, size 18 x 22 x 16, 1st edition. August 1914. Published by Mohd.-ul-Wahidi, Delhi. **Price 0-1-0.** A method for the conquest of the passions and of worldly lust.	Darwesh Press	2,000	104 / 3rd Oct. '14.	
32	**Machchar Ka Ilan-i-Jang, by Kh. Hasan Nizami,** pages 32, size 18 x 22 x 16, 1st edition, September 1914. Published by Mohd. Sadiq of Delhi. **Price 0-1-0.** Describes how mosquitoes give warning of their approach.	Do.	2,000	105 / 3rd Oct. '14.	
33	**Kh. Hasan Nizami Ka Havai Jahaz, by Kh. Hasan Nizami,** pages 16, size 18 x 22 x 16, 1st edition, August 1914. Published by Mohd.-ul-Wahidi, Delhi. **Price 0-0-6.** A method of conquering worldy desire.	Do.	2,000	108 / 3rd Oct. '14.	
34	**Kh. Hasan Nizami Ki Bundoq, by Kh. Hasan Nizami,** pages 16, size 18 x 22 x 16, 1st edition, September 1914. Published by Mohd.-ul-Wahidi, Delhi. **Price 0-0-6.** The evil effect of worldly passion.	Do.	2,000	109 / 3rd Oct. '14.	
35	**Sihhat-i-Jismani. Translated by M. Hafiz Saiyed Yasin Ali, Delhi,** pages 16, size 18 x 22, 1st edition, 1914. Published by the translator **Price 0-1-0.** A treatise on the health of the body.	Kaisariya Press	1,500	112 / 16th Oct. '14.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st December 1914—*contd.*

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	MISCELLANEOUS URDU —*concld.*				
36	**Lutf-i-Zindgi** *alias* **Rafiq-i-Hamdam, by B. Durga Pershad of Rewari,** pages 264, size 18 x 22, 1st edition 1914. Published by Ragbur Dial, Imperial Native Press, Delhi. **Price 2-4-0.** A guide to the body and health containing useful directions and prescriptions.	Imperial Native Press.	1,000	132 / 28th Oct. '14.	
37	**Jang-i-Europe Ka Anjam, by Maqbul Ahmad Nizami,** pages 32, size 18 x 22 x 8, 1st edition, November 1914. Published by the Author, Seohara District, Bijnor. **Price 0-4-0.** Thoughts and prophecies on the War in Europe.	Alhaq Press	1,000	149 / 2nd Dec. '14.	
	POETRY, PERSIAN.				
38	**Diwan Nihayat-ul-Kamal, by Amir-Khusro,** pages 240, size 18 x 22, 1st edition 1914 Published by Saiyed Yasin Ali of Delhi. **Price 1-0-0.** A collection of religious and moral poems.	Kaiseriaya Press	1,500	87 / 1st Oct. '14.	
	POETRY, PERSIAN AND ARABIC.				
39	**Zamima Urdu Kulliyat Urdu and Nazam-i-Hâli Mushtmalhar Nazm-o-Nasar Farsi and Arbi, by S.W. Kh Altaf Husain Kali of Panipat,** pages 156, size 20 x 28, 1st edition. Published by Hafiz Mohd. Yaqub of Panipat. **Price 0-12-0.** Verses supplementary to the poetical works of Hâli.	Tuhfai Hind Press.	1,000	119 / 27th Oct. '14.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st December 1914—*contd.*

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	POETRY, URDU.				
40	**Shahadat Nama, by Sh. Ahmad Husain, Bookseller, Delhi,** pages 8, size 20 x 26, 1st edition. Published by the Author. **Price 0-0-6.** A religious book on the Moharram, describing the martyrdom of Hazrat Imam at Karbala.	Kaisariya Press.	1,000	113 / 16th Oct. '14.	
41	**Daulat Kibát, by Mastan Shah,** *alias* **Shahji, Delhi,** pages 8, size 18 x 22, 1st edition. Published by the Author. **Price 0-0-6.** Description of a fashionable gentleman.	Tuhfai Hind Press.	2,000	122 / 27th Oct. '14.	
42	**Qandil-i-Khayal, by B. Fateh Chand Nasim of Loralai,** pages 24, size 18 x 22 x 8, 1st edition, November 1914. Published by the Author. **Price 0-[illegible]-6.** A collection of poems by different poets of Balochistan.	Delhi Printing Works.	300	144 / 23rd Nov. '14.	
43	**Mirasi Nigar, Part I, by Saiyed Mohd. Mahdi, Jaunpur,** pages 320, size 20 x 26, 1st edition, 1914. Published by Saiyed Saghir Husain of Delhi. **Price 1-0-0.** A History of the battle at Karbala.	Usufi Press .	500	147 / 2nd Dec. '14.	
44	**Ramain Mehr by M. Suraj Narain Mehr of Delhi,** pages 354, size 22 x 29 x 16, 1st edition, 1914. Published by the Author. **Price 1-4-0.** A story taken from the Ramayana.	Sadho Press .	2,000	157 / 23rd Dec. '14.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890) during the quarter ending 31st December 1914—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era, when other than the Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of Registration of copyright.
	PHILOSOPHY, MORAL SCIENCE., ENG, PERSIAN.				
45	**Sad Pand-i-Lukman or the Hundred Advices of Lukman, by R. B. Nanak Chand, C.S.I., C.I.E.,** pages 12, size 18 x 22 x 8, 1st Edition, 1914. Published by the translator at Indore. A translation (in English) of Sad Pand-i-Lukman (in Persian).	Delhi Printing Works.	1,000	130 / 28th Oct. '14.	
	PHILOSOPHY, MORAL SCIENCE, HINDI.				
46	**Akal Sikhne-ki-pustak, by Duli Chandra,** pages 32, size Demi Octavo, 1st Edition, 1914. Published by the Imperial Medical Hall Press, Delhi. **Price 0-2-6.** Counsels of Perfection.	Imperial Medical Hall Press.	525	151 / 8th Dec. '14.	
47	**Brahm Viddiya Ka Mul Granth, translated by R. B. Shiam Sunder Lall, B.A., C.I.E.,** pages 314, size 22 x 22 x 16, 1st Edition, 1914. Published by the translator. **Price 1-0-0.** A Hindi translation of C. W. Leadbeater's Text Book of Theosophy.	Lal Dharam Parcharak Press.	1,000	152 / 17th Dec. '14.	
	PHILOSOPHY, MORAL SCIENCE, PERSIAN.				
48	**Majmua Ishqiya, by Razi Hamidud Din Naganri,** Pages 72, size 18 x 22, 1st Edition, 1914. Published by Saiyed Yasin Ali Nizami of Delhi. **Price 0-8-0.** Essays on Love, Piety and Godliness.	Kaiserya Press.	1,500	89 / 1st Oct. '14.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st December 1914—*contd.*

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	PHILOSOPHY, MORAL SCIENCE, URDU.				
49	**Dun pun, by L. Batalya Ram Bhandari,** Clerk, Chief Court, Punjab, pages 16, size 20 x 26 x 16, August 1914. Published by Lala Bhagirat Lall, Secretary, Grukul Branch, Thanesar. A book on charity, describing the true meaning of charity.	Delhi Printing Works.	500	99 / 1st Oct. '14.	
50	**Upnashid Mái, Sharah Jild Awal, by M. Suraj Narain Mehr,** pages 336, size 22 x 29 x 16, 1st Edition, 1914. Published by the Author. Price 1-4-0. A book on Hindu spirituality.	Sadhu Press.	2,000	129 / 27th Oct. '14.	
	RELIGION, ARABIC.				
51	**Núrulainain fi Sunyatul Khutbatain, fil'idain, by Sh. Ali Mohd. Husain,** pages 16, size 20 x 26, 1st Edition, 1914. Published by the Author at Rander, Bombay. Price 0-2-0. A book recommending the reading of certain passages from the Quran on Id day.	Tufai Hind Press.	500	126 / 27th Oct. '14.	
	RELIGION, HINDI.				
52	**Prembilas, Bhagdusra, by B. Anand Sarup Radha Swami,** pages 40, size 20 x 26 x 8, 1st Edition, September 1914. Published by B. Brijbashi Lal, Pleader, Amballa. Price 0-8-0. A book of religious Poems.	Rajkishan Press.	1,000	110 / 3rd Oct. '14.	
53	**Discussion between Sanatan Dharam and Arya Samaj and its result, by Swami Sat-Chit-Anand Saraswati,** Pages 15, Size 20 x 30 x 16, 2nd Edition, December 1914, Published by Swami Sat-Chit-Anand. Price free. A religious book.	Sat Dharam Parcharak Press.	2,000	154 / 17th Dec. '14.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st December 1914—*contd.*

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	RELIGION—URDU.				
54	**Paigham-i-Mohammadi, by M. Saiyed Mohammad Ali,** pages 340 size 20 x 26 x 8 2nd edition, September 1914. Published at Khangah Rahmani Monghyr. **Price not known.** A treatise with the object of showing the superiority of Mohammadanism over Christianity and Heathenism.	Delhi Printing Works.	2,000	90 1st Oct. '14.	
55	**Wasiyat Nama Manzum, by Saiyid Abu Mohamed Ataul Haq,** teacher, Anglo-Arabic School, pages 8, size 18 x 22 x 8, 1st edition, 1914. Published by the Author. **Price not known.** Advice to Mohammadans.	Do.	500	91 1st Oct. 14	
56	**Sadagat Ved Dharam Manzum Hissa Dayam, by Daya Pershad of Saharanpur,** pages 16, size 20 x 26 x 8, 1st edition, August 1914. Published by the Author. **Price not known.** A collection of poems showing the truth of Vedas and the work of Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati.	Do.	1,000	96 1st Oct. '14	
57	**Dini Yád dáshten, by Khan Hasan Nizami of Delhi,** pages 16, size 18 x 22 x 16, 1st edition, September 1914. Published by Mohamed-ul-Wahidi, Delhi. **Price 0-0-6.** Religious instructions to Mohammadans.	Derwesh Press	2,000	102 3rd Oct. '14	

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	RELIGION—URDU—*contd.*				
58	**Hamare Rasul ki Ádaten, by Khan Hasan Nizami of Delhi,** pages 16, size 18 × 22 × 16, 1st edition, September 1914. Published by Mohammed-ul-Wahidi of Delhi. **Price 0-1-6.** A book describing the character of the Prophet (Mohammed).	Derwesh Press.	2,000	107 / 3rd Oct. '14	
59	**Aqaid-i-Sufia, translated by Hafiz Saiyed Yasin Ali Nizami,** pages 56, size 18 × 22, 1st edition, 1914. Published by the Author. **Price 0-8-0.** A book on principles of Mohammadanism with objections and answers.	Kaisariya Press	1,500	111 / 16th Oct. '14	
60	**Kuhlul'Aisiain fi-tark-i-Rafulyadain, by Syed Mohamed Rahmat Ullah of Rander,** pages 32, size 20 × 26, 1st edition, 1914. Published by the Author. **Free.** Directions as to times for reading prayers.	Tuhfai Hind Press.	500	120 / 27th Oct. '14	
61	**Allama Shibli Ka fatwa Khud Apne Ilhad aur Zindqa par, by M. Mohamed Kifayat Ulla of Delhi,** pages 16, size 18 × 22, 1st edition, 1914. Published by the Author. **Free.** A confession by Allama Shibli regarding certain writings of his own.	Do.	1,000	123 / 27th Oct. '14	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st December 1914—*contd.*

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	RELIGION—URDU—*contd.*				
62	**Allamá-i-Akhiruzzaman ki Khayálát aur Mutaqidat, by M. Mohamed Imam Uddin,** 1st teacher, Madarsa Khazinul Ulum, Khurja, pages 16, size 18 x 22, 1st edition, 1914. Published by the Author. **Free.** A religious book containing lessons for the good of Mohammadans.	Tuhfai Hind Press.	2,000	124 / 27th Oct. '14	
63	**Annur by M. Ashraf Ali of Thana Bhawan**, pages 32, size 22 x 26 1st edition, 1914. Published by Haji Abdur Rahim. **Price 0-6-0.** A book of praise of Mohammadans.	Ditto	1,000	125 / 27th Oct. '14	
64	**Tartibul Masáil, Alá Aqweyul-daláel, by Kazi Saiyed Rahmat Ullah of Rander**, pages 64, size 20 x 26, 1st edition, 1914. Published by the Author. A book on the principles of Mohammadanism. **Price 0-6-0.**	Ditto.	1,000	128 / 27th Oct. '14	
65	**Inqlab-i-Ummat, by M. Asraf Ali,** pages 56, size 20 x 30 x 16, 1st edition, October 1914. Published by Sheikh Mohammad Mohsin and Mohammad Solleh, book-sellers, Moradabad. Directions for observance by Mohammadans on cases when doubt exists as to the principle to be followed. **Price 0-2-6.**	Delhi Printing Works.	1,000	131 / 28th Oct. '14.	
66	**Raquimatul Widad by Mohammad Ali Khan of Delhi,** pages 60, size 18 x 22, 1st edition, October 1914. Published by the Author. Answers to certain objections (against Islam) raised by the Samajists. **Price 1-8-0.**	Hilali Press.	500	131 / 3rd Nov. '14.	

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	RELIGION URDU—*contd.*				
67	**Tazkira-i-Azam or Shawahid-i-Azam, by Mufti Abdul Latif Rahmani of Makhsuspur, District Monghyr,** pages 156, size 18 x 22 x 8 1st edition, October 1914, published by the Author. Essays to prove the superiority of Imam-i-Azam. **Price not known.**	Delhi Printing Works.	1,000	143 / 10-11-14.	
68	**Annajamussaqib, by Mohammad Abdul Muiz of Husainpur, District Monghyr,** pages 124, size 20 x 26 x 8, 1st edition, 1914, published by the Author. Answers to certain objections (against Islam) raised by Mirza Qadyani. **Price not known.**	Ditto.	1,000	141 / 5-11-14.	
69	**Asár-i-Shahádat, by M. Saiyed Mohammad Harun,** pages 48, size 18 x 22, 1st edition, 1914, published by Saiyed Saghir Husain at the Usufi Press, Delhi. A brief history of the Moharram and assassination of Hussain. **Price free.**	Usufi Press.	8,000	148 / 2-12-14.	
70	**Kilafat-i-Mahmud wa Muslih-i-Máuúd, by Mir Qasim Ali of Delhi,** pages 164, size 20 x 26 x 8, 1st edition, 1914, published by the Author. A book about Mirza Bashiruddin Mohammad Ahmad as the promised reformer. **Price 0-8-0.**	Alhaq Press.	500	150 / 2-12-14.	
71	**Khulasa-i-Dinul Haq by Mohammad Ziya Ullah of Salhat District,** pages 32, 1st edition, 1914, published by the Author. **Price not known.** A collection of the principles of Mohammadanism.	Hilali Press.	...	156 / 17-12-14.	

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	MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE, URDU.				
72	**Madadgar-i-Tulaha No. 1, by M. Babu Ram Gupta**, teacher, Town School, Moradabad, pages 48, size 20 x 30 x 16, 1st edition, September 1914, published by the Author. Price 0-3-0. A Treatise on Elementary Arithmetic.	Delhi Printing Works.	1,000	100 / 1-10-14.	

(ILLEGIBLE),
for Deputy Commissioner.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
The 30th March 1915.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th April 1915.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	5,07,98,110	0	0
Reserve Fund	2,00,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	1,00,43,130	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 78,01,888 7 10; Public Deposits at Branches Rs. 1,47,34,563 2 10	2,25,36,451	10	8	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	4,22,04,468	0	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	20,84,44,316	0	9	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	4,66,48,908	9	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.	11,64,340	3	3	Bills discounted and purchased	2,40,44,860	1	3
Sundries	13,71,747	13	11	Balances with other Banks	19,29,208	8	11
				Bullion			
				Dead Stock	27,08,218	7	11
				Stamps	14,068	4	11
				Sundries	3,65,455	11	1
					17,87,56,422	6	11
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office* Rs. 78,01,888 7 10; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches† Rs. 1,47,34,563 2 10	9,47,60,433	5	8
RUPEES	27,35,16,855	12	7	RUPEES	27,35,16,855	12	7

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,17,700 0 0
† Do. do. do. „ 7,85,175 0 0

Rs. 11,02,875 0 0

By order of the Directors,
L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

S. A. H. SITWELL,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 15th April 1915.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 40·57

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Register No.	Number of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
W. D. 4 of 14-15	PB/28 00253		The Hon'ble Rana Sir Sheoraj Singh, K.C.I.E., Khajurgaon, District Rai Bareilly.
	,, 09522		
	,, 15956		
	,, 17285		
	,, 20819		
	,, 21093		
	,, 21095		
	,, 22323		
	,, 22324		
	,, 22325	for Rs. 1000 each.	
	,, 22326		
	,, 22865		
	,, 22866		
	,, 22867		
	,, 25461		
	OB/24 21593		
	,, 69099		
	,, 95953		
	YA/91 84889		
	,, 93726		
	,, 94078		
	YA/17 83561	for Rs. 500 each.	
	OB/22 02209		
	,, 02726		
	,, 05770		

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT;
The 10th April 1915.

N. B. DEANE,
Deputy Controller,
In charge, Paper Currency Office, Calcutta.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of February 1915 and of the form in which they were held :—

	£
Cash at the Bank of England	1,481,712
British Treasury Bills	69,840
Short loans to approved borrowers on security . . .	6,250,000
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts	7,801,552

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 15th April 1915.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

(*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

(*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

EXAMINATION QUALIFYING FOR ADMISSION TO THE FOURTH GRADE OF THE ACCOUNTS BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The examination will be conducted by the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on June 7th and 8th, 1915, at the following centres :—

Centres.	*Registering officer.*
(1) The Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. (There is no other centre at Calcutta.)	For candidates registered by the Accountant-General, Bengal.
	For candidates registered by the Post and Telegraphs.
	The Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.
	The Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway.
	The Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
	For candidates outside Government service over 25 years of age registered by the Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
(2) Office of the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi.	For candidates registered by the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa.
(3) The Office of the Comptroller, Shillong.	For candidates registered by him.
(4) The Office of the Accountant-General, Rangoon.	For candidates registered by him.
(5) The Office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Chittagong.	For candidates registered by him.
(6) The Office of the Accountant-General, Railways, Simla.	For candidates registered by him.
(7) The Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Lower Ganges Bridge, Paksey.	For candidates registered by him.

Candidates must apply for registration to one of the Government officials on the above list. Those over 25 years of age not in Government service must apply for registration to the Principal.

Applications *on the prescribed form* must reach the office of the registering officer not later than May 7th, 1915. They must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates in original, or true copies of them certified by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch. These certificates will not be returned :—

(*i*) Certificates of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)

(*ii*) Certificate of age, baptismal or of birth (not required, if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(*iii*) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's own handwriting.

Copies of rules may be had on application from the undersigned.

B. HEATON,
Principal.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR,
The 8th April 1915.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 8th April 1915.

No. 2273-*C. & I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the headquarters of Delhi Province are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi Province during the fortnight ending 31st March 1915.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees. Rs.	A.	P.	ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees. Rs.	A.	P.
Rice, husked	6	6	0	Flour (Wheat)	6	3	0
Wheat	6	6	0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	9	0	0
Barley	3	5	0	Turmeric (unground)	8	0	0
Oats	...			Salt, Sambhar	1	12	0
Jowar	3	8	0	Raw Hides (Cow)	45	0	0
Bajra	3	10	0	Bran	3	3	0
Maize	3	3	0	Grass (dry)	1	0	0
Gram	3	10	0	Bhusa, white	1	5	0
Arhar Dál	5	4	0	Bengal coal	0	10	0
Linseed	6	0	0	Jowar stalks	1	5	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	4	0	0	Kerosine Oil (per tin, stating the brand) (Victoria).	2	3	0
Til (Jinjili seed)	6	0	0	Plough Bullocks, per pair	150	0	0
Sugar (raw), Gur	5	4	0	Sheep, per score	80	0	0
Cotton (cleaned)	11	8	0	Cotton seed	2	0	0
Ghi	42	8	0	Bejhar	3	8	0

Retail Prices Current of Food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 31st March 1915.

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.	ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee. Srs.	Chts.
Wheat, white	6	0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dal)	7	0
Barley	11	8	Firewood	70	0
Rice { Best sort	6	0	Bengal coal	53	0
Rice { Common sort	3	4	Salt Sambhar { Wholesale	23	0
Jowar (Andropogon sorghum)	12	0	Salt Sambhar { Retail	22	0
Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	10	8	Bejhar	11	0
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	10	8	Gur	7	0
Maize	12	0	Cotton (unginned)	7	12

The 8th April 1915.

No. 2276-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 3rd April 1915, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	70	81	151	85	57	142	4	...	1	75	4	40	2	16	2	26	17	43	34·2	32·1
	Notified Area.	3,673	2	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	55·6	13·9
	Total	...	72	83	155	85	58	143	4	...	1	76	4	40	2	16	2	26	18	44	...	...

No. 2278-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in the Delhi Province during the half-month ending the 31st of March 1915, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
			Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half-month.	Total in present half-month.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	28	27	...	...	...	25	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	3
Nangloi	29	32	...	...	...	17	...	10	...	...	5	4	5	3	8
Najafgarh	48	31		...	...	17	...	12	...	...	2	1	8	5	13
Subzimundi	3	4	...	...	...	4	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...		.		...	...	...
Mehrauli	17	14		...	...	9	..	5	...	..	...	...	2	4	6
Raisina	8	25	...	...	...	23	...	2	...	...	..	...	2	3	5
Total of the District .	133	133	...	...	...	95	..	30	...	...	8	6	17	18	35

No. 2298-*Education*.—Whereas the Municipal Committee of Delhi has applied to the Local Government under the provisions of section 58 of Act III of 1911 (the Punjab Municipal Act), and whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province, that the land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for the diversion of the Jhandewala Road, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Collector of Delhi is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the ownership of the said land.

SPECIFICATION.

District.	Tahsil.	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Delhi.	Delhi.	Delhi.	2·53	*North*—Old Jhandewala Road. *South*—Boundary of the Imperial Committee.	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
"	"	"	2·76	*East*—Basti Siqligaran and Abadi Qadam Sharif.	
"	"	"	3·39	*West*—Basti Ghasyaran and Nazul land.	
		Total .	8·68		

The 9th April 1915.

No. 2318-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 28, sub-section (1), of the Punjab Courts Act, 1914, Lala Jeshta Ram, Registrar of the Small Cause Court, Delhi, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 2nd class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Delhi Municipality and of the Delhi Notified Area, and with effect from the date he assumes charge of his duties.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Lala Jeshta Ram shall be deemed for the purposes of the said Act to be a Munsif.

No. 2321-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 12 of Act IX of 1887, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Lala Jeshta Ram, B.A., Registrar of the Small Cause Court at Delhi, and to confer upon him, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court, with effect from the date he assumes charge of his duties, the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed R20.

The 10th April 1915.

No. 2361-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 5, sub-section (2), of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, IX of 1887, and in supersession of so much of Punjab Government Notification No. 473, dated the 16th April 1889, as refers to Delhi, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to define the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes specified in column 1 of the following schedule, to be those detailed in column 2 of the schedule.

The Chief Commissioner is further pleased to direct that the jurisdiction, so far as it is hereby declared to extend to Municipal and Notified Area limits of this Court, shall vary with such changes in the limits of the Municipality and Notified Area concerned as may from time to time be notified in the Gazette of India.

Schedule.

1	2
Name of Small Cause Court.	Area of jurisdiction.
Delhi	1. The boundaries of the Delhi Municipality as defined in Punjab Government Notification No. 831, dated the 6th November 1882, No. 713, dated the 24th September 1888, No. 69, dated the 6th February 1892, and Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 421, dated the 16th January 1913. 2. The boundaries of the Notified Area, Delhi, as defined in Notification No. 422, dated the 16th January 1913. 3. The Delhi Cantonment.

The 10th April 1915.

No. 2372-*Home*.—With reference to Notification No. 1849-Home, dated the 27th of March 1915, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules :—

(*Vide* rules attached).

Notifications Nos. 1647 and 7006-Home, dated the 16th December 1912 and 25th September 1913, are hereby cancelled.

RULES UNDER SECTION 11 OF ACT VIII OF 1914, REGARDING THE GRANT OF CERTIFICATES OF REGISTRATION AND OF DRIVING LICENSES AND FOR THE REGULATION OF THE USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE PROVINCE OF DELHI.

I.—Driving Licenses for Motor Vehicles.

1. Save as provided in rules made under sections 14 and 15 of the Act no person shall drive a motor vehicle within the limits of Delhi Province unless he has first obtained—

(*a*) a license from the District Magistrate, Delhi, or

(*b*) a license from the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency Town or Rangoon or from the District Magistrate of a district in British India outside the province of Delhi.

2. Licenses to drive a motor vehicle may be obtained by drivers of over the age of 18 by application to the District Magistrate, Delhi; they will be required to give proof of their competence to drive in the manner laid down in Schedule II annexed to these rules. Such licenses will not have effect for a longer period than one year and will in all cases expire on the 31st March next, following the date on which the license is granted.

The charge for each license will be Rs. 2.

The license will be in form A I attached to these rules.

3. The application for license should be made in the first instance to the Superintendent of Police.

4. Drivers are bound by the provisions of Act VIII of 1914, and by the rules issued from time to time by the Chief Commissioner under section 11 of that Act.

5. Drivers of hired motor vehicles will be required to be in possession of a driving license from the District Magistrate, Delhi, and to obtain in addition the special certificate of competency for driving a hired motor vehicle laid down in Part IV of these rules.

II.—Certificates of Registration for Motor Vehicles.

6. No motor vehicle shall be used within the province of Delhi unless the owner shall have first obtained—

(*a*) a certificate of registration from the District Magistrate, Delhi; or

(*b*) a certificate of registration from the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency Town or Rangoon, or from the District Magistrate of a district in British India outside the province of Delhi.

7. A certificate of registration may be obtained from the District Magistrate of Delhi. Applications should be directed in the first instance to the Superintendent of Police, before whom the motor vehicles to be registered shall be produced. Evidence will be required that the car meets with the requirements enumerated in Schedule I attached.

The charge for each original certificate will be Rs. 4 in the case of a motor bicycle and Rs. 16 in the case of a motor car. Sums previously paid for registration in Delhi may be deducted from payments under this rule.

The certificate will be in form A II attached to these rules.

8. Owners in possession of the certificates referred to in rule 6 (*b*) shall register their identification number at the office of the Superintendent of Police.

9. In the case of vehicles registered in Delhi, the Superintendent of Police will assign to the owner on production of the certificate of registration an identification number which shall consist of the letter D with a serial number following. The owner shall present his certificate immediately after registration for this purpose, and registration shall not be considered as completed until a number has been assigned.

10. Numbers and letters assigned to motor vehicles shall be shown in large black figures on a white ground, and shall be of the following dimensions painted on a plate which shall be rigidly affixed in a conspicuous place on the front and back of the motor :—

(*a*) Height of each figure 3½ inches, uniform thickness ⅝ inch, each figure occupying a space of 2½ inches with 1 inch between each figure, and a margin ½ inch at the top, bottom and sides of the plate.

Provided that in the case of motor cycles the plate fixed on the front part of the cycle shall have duplicate faces and be fixed so that from whichever side the cycle is viewed the letters and figures on one or other face are easily distinguishable; and further that the size of the letters and figures may be proportionately reduced to a height of 1¾ inches.

(b) No number shall in any way be obscured, or rendered or allowed to become not easily discernable at a reasonable distance.

11. Every transfer of ownership of a motor vehicle registered under these rules must forthwith be reported to the Superintendent of Police by the registered owner and by the transferee jointly. No charge will be made for recording a transfer of ownership.

12. The Superintendent of Police may assign a manufacturer of, or a dealer in, motor vehicles, on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 20, a general provincial identification number which shall be affixed to any motor vehicle belonging to the said manufacturer or dealer when on trial after completion or by an intending purchaser. Such motor vehicles shall only ply within the limits of the Province of Delhi, and shall not ply for hire.

13. In addition to a certificate of registration a special permit is required in the case of motor vehicles which it is desired to ply for hire in Delhi Province. The rules regulating the grant of such permits will be found in Part IV of these rules.

14. The owner of a motor vehicle is bound by the provisions of Act VIII of 1914 and by the rules issued from time to time by the Chief Commissioner under section 11 of that Act.

III.—General.

15. A motor vehicle shall be driven in accordance with the rules of the road, which require a vehicle to keep on the left of the road except when passing horses and other vehicles going in the same direction, which shall be passed on the right; provided that it shall ordinarily pass a tram car on the left or near side whether it be going in the same or the contrary direction.

16. With regard to section 6 of the Act a person may receive instruction in driving a motor vehicle between the hours of 6 and 9 A.M. and 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. in a public place provided he is accompanied by a licensed driver.

17. In regard to section 5 of the Act a person shall be considered to have committed an offence under section 5 of the Act if he exceeds a speed of 15 miles within the limits of Delhi Municipality, Cantonment and Notified Area or in localities of special danger where notices are posted further restricting the speed of motor vehicles, if he exceeds the speed so fixed.

18. A motor vehicle shall not be driven in any footway nor in any road or public place where such traffic may, for the time being, be prohibited by the licensing authority.

19. The request referred to in sections 4 (a), (b) and (c) of the Act may be made by such police officer or person by putting up his hand as a signal.

20. Every person driving a motor vehicle shall have ready and available for immediate use a deep-toned horn or other instrument capable of giving audible and sufficient warning of his approach or position, and shall sound the same whenever expedient to prevent danger to any of the public.

The Superintendent of Police shall have authority to prohibit the use of instruments of a type which are likely to cause inconvenience or annoyance to the public.

21. No person shall drive a motor vehicle during the period commencing half an hour after sunset and ending half an hour before sunrise unless such vehicle is provided with light as follows :—

(1) In the case of vehicles other than motor cycles—

(a) one lamp showing a white light in front affixed on each side of the front portion of the vehicle ;

(b) one lamp showing a red light at the rear and showing a white light at the side affixed at the back of the vehicle in such manner as to illuminate with the white light and render easily distinguishable the signs and number on the plates.

(2) In the case of motor cycles—

(a) one lamp showing a white light in front affixed to the motor cycle.

(3) In all cases—

(a) the lamps shall be of suitable character and illumination ;

(b) the lamps shall be kept properly alight ;

(c) where acetylene or electric lamps or lamps of any description giving a powerful and intense light are used, the same shall be properly hooded or screened to the satisfaction of the registering authority.

N.B.—The lighting up time as advertised by the Police on notice boards shall be considered to be half an hour after sunset.

22. No motor vehicle shall be allowed to stand in any street or public place unattended by a person licensed under rule 1 above, unless all reasonable precautions have been taken to ensure that it cannot be put in motion in the absence of the driver.

23. No person shall leave a motor vehicle or keep it standing in a street at night without at least one lighted lamp of suitable character and illumination at front and back.

24. All motor vehicles shall be provided with a silencer which shall not be disconnected from the engine while the engine is running. No person shall cause or permit the omission of smoke or visible vapour from a motor car in such quantity as to cause annoyance or danger to the public.

25. A manufacturer of, or dealer in, motor vehicles shall keep a register in such forms as the registering authority may direct showing the description of the vehicle used, the name of the driver, and the hours and dates on which he was in charge of the vehicle. Such register shall be open to inspection on the demand of any police officer of or above the rank of Sub-Inspector.

26. In the event of the registered owner of a car being called upon by a Magistrate or police officer to disclose the name or whereabouts of the driver of his motor vehicle on any particular occasion, he shall be legally bound to furnish such information.

IV.—Permits to Vehicles to ply for hire.

27. Permits to ply for hire, in Delhi Province, will be granted by the Superintendent of Police, Delhi, to motor vehicles with certificates of registration in accordance with the following regulations. Permits will be in Form A III attached to these rules. Such certificates will require to be renewed every year.

28. Every driver, attendant, licensee or owner of a motor vehicle plying for hire shall be subject to the provisions of Act VIII of 1914, and to the rules made thereunder, and in addition shall observe the following additional rules and be bound by the following conditions.

29. The permit granted shall remain in force from the date thereof till the 31st March next following, unless suspended or cancelled in the meantime by the order of the Superintendent of Police.

30. The permit shall not be transferred to any other person without sanction duly endorsed thereon by the Superintendent of Police.

31. The vehicle shall not under any circumstances be driven by any person other than a driver holding a special certificate for competency for driving a motor vehicle plying for hire, in Form A IV, signed by the Superintendent of Police, Delhi.

32. The certificate of competency shall be produced whenever demanded by a police officer, and shall be liable to be suspended or cancelled at the discretion of the Superintendent of Police if he has reason to believe that the driver is incompetent or has been guilty of rash or negligent driving or has infringed any condition of the permit of which the Superintendent of Police shall be the sole judge.

33. The applicant for a certificate of competency must be produced by the owner of the car before the Superintendent of Police. He will undergo an examination and satisfy the Superintendent of Police that—

(*a*) he is a competent and careful driver;

(*b*) he possesses a general knowledge of the car which he intends driving;

(*c*) he has a knowledge of the law affecting motor vehicles as well as a knowledge of the rules of the road.

(*d*) he has acquaintance with the principal places and roads of Delhi.

34. When a driver's certificate is suspended or cancelled, or when he enters the service of an owner of a private motor vehicle his competency certificate must be surrendered to the Superintendent of Police, and it is the duty of the owner of the public motor vehicle to see that such license is surrendered.

35. The driver shall at all times when on duty with the public motor vehicle wear a metal badge which shall be supplied to him by the Superintendent of Police and shall surrender the same, if his certificate is suspended or cancelled, to the Superintendent of Police.

36. The owner of the vehicle plying for hire shall maintain regularly such register in such form as the Superintendent of Police may direct, showing the name of the driver and the hours and dates on which he was in charge of the vehicle.

37. Every motor vehicle plying under this permit shall be fitted with a taximeter.

38. Every motor vehicle intended to be licensed to ply for hire shall be brought to the office of the Superintendent of Police at such time as he may direct for the purpose of examination of the taximeter.

39. The Superintendent of Police will submit each taximeter to a practical test. If it is found by him to be correct the whole of the fittings shall then be sealed to the cabs in such a manner that they cannot be removed or tampered with without taking off the seals.

40. Every vehicle shall be brought to the Superintendent of Police for a fresh taximeter test each time the meter or transmission gearing is removed or repaired.

41. No taximeter shall be affixed to a motor vehicle plying for hire unless the seal or mark approved by the Superintendent of Police has been fixed thereto. The permit of any car not having the said seal or mark intact shall be liable to revocation by the District Magistrate. Any owner, attendant, licensee, driver or any other person, who shall break or tamper with the seal or mark attached to the taximeter or who shall, with intent to deceive, tamper with the taximeter shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this rule.

42. The driver of every motor vehicle plying for hire shall, as soon as he is hired and no sooner, set the taximeter in motion, and upon the termination of the hiring shall immediately stop the same. If he neglect or fail to do so, he shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this rule.

43. The brakes should, as far as possible, be so affixed as to be capable of easy adjustment, and at least one must be so made as to be applicable by the foot of the driver. No two brakes which operate on the same part shall be considered as independent, and at least one should act directly upon the road wheels without any connection with the propelling gears.

44. All brakes and steering connections secured with bolts must have the bolts secured with nuts, the same to be locked or pinned.

45. The machinery shall be so constructed that no undue noise or vibration is caused.

46. Carburettors must not be placed in close proximity to magnetos or to connections of wires carrying electric current, unless they are suitably encased or screened.

47. All wires carrying electric current must be properly insulated and protected from injury and so placed that they cannot be the cause of danger.

48. Tanks for petrol or liquid fuel must be sufficiently strongly constructed. The inlet for fuel should be so placed as to prevent the ready ignition of any overflow.

49. Vehicles must be capable of being readily steered and able to turn on each lock and proceed in a contrary direction within a roadway 30 feet wide from kerb to kerb. The Superintendent of Police may at his discretion in special cases increase this limit.

50. Vehicles must have a light so fixed as to illuminate the taximeter at night.

51. Where acetylene or other gas is used to light the carriage, the vessels which contain the gas in which it is generated must be fixed outside in such a position as to be removed as far as possible from the danger of accidental ignition.

52. The floors must be covered with mats of suitable material.

53. No printed matter to be carried by way of advertisement shall appear on the inside or outside of the vehicle.

54. The doors, windows, seats, roof or hood, springs, cushions, wheels, linings, panels, etc., and all furniture and appointments of the motor vehicles must be maintained in proper order and repair, and the inside of the vehicle must be kept clean.

55. The vehicle shall be liable to examination at such times as the Superintendent of Police may prescribe, and the permit may be suspended or cancelled under the orders of the Superintendent of Police if the machinery or brakes are defective or if the lights, numbers or any accessory are not in accordance with the regulations binding in virtue of this permit.

56. A fee of Rs. 5 shall be paid for the permit.

57. The following rates for the fare or hire of motor vehicles fitted with a taximeter and in possession of a permit is fixed for Delhi Province whether the vehicle is used by three or any less number of passengers.

1st Tariff.—Between 6-30 A.M., and 10 P.M., within the boundaries of Delhi Municipality and Notified Area as defined in Punjab Government Notification No. 831, dated the 6th November 1884, No. 713, dated the 24th September 1888, and No. 69, dated the 6th February 1892, and Chief Commissioner, Delhi's Notification No. 521, dated the 16th January 1913.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For first mile or part mile	0	12	0
After first mile for ½ mile or part	0	3	0
Detention for each two minutes	0	1	0

2nd Tariff.—Between 10 P.M. and 6-30 A.M., within the boundaries of the Delhi Municipality and Notified area, and *at all times* for journeys outside the boundaries of the Delhi Municipality and Notified area.

	Rs.	A.	P.	
For first ¾ mile or part	0	12	0	
After first ¾ mile, for each ½ mile or part	0	3	0	
Detention for each two minutes	0	1	0	
Return fare if discharged outside the boundary of the Delhi Municipality or Notified Area	0	6	0	per mile.

58. In the case of both tariffs a charge of Re. 0-2-0 for every package or article of baggage carried outside the vehicle may be made.

V.—Penalties.

59. Any person who contravenes the foregoing rules is liable to punishment under Part V of Act VIII of 1914.

Driving License under Act VIII of 1914.

Form A I.

Driving License.

Name

Address

Having been specially examined as regards competency and having paid a fee of Rs. 2, is hereby permitted to drive a motor vehicle in British India from till 31st March

Date

District Magistrate,
Delhi.

Certificate of Registration under Act VIII of 1914.

Form A II.

Registration Certificate.

Name and description of owner

Address

Make of car and H. P.

Identification number

Date

District Magistrate,
Delhi.

Permit to ply for hire in Delhi Province.

Form A III.

Motor vehicle No. in possession of a certificate of registration No. is hereby permitted to ply for hire within the limits of Delhi Province for the period from to 31st March

Date

Superintendent of Police.

Certificate of Competency for driving a motor vehicle plying for hire.

Form A IV.

Not transferable.

No. of 191 .

Certified that whereas vehicle No. is qualified to ply or be let for hire in Delhi Province and its owner is in possession of a permit issued under Chief Commissioner's Notification No.________of________ ____ 191

This certificate of competency is issued by me by virtue of the powers vested in me by Chief Commissioner's Notification and is subject to the following rules :—

i. That you shall at all times when on duty with the said motor vehicle wear a metalled badge numbered as above which shall be supplied to you by me and shall surrender the same if your certificate is suspended or cancelled by me.

ii. That as often as you change your residence you shall give notice thereof in writing signed by yourself within one week after such change.

iii. That the certificate or its accompanying badge be not transferred or lent to any other person without my sanction duly endorsed thereon.

iv. A fee of 4 annas shall be paid for this certificate. Any breach of the foregoing conditions will render you liable to the punishment provided for offences under the Act.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, DELHI.

Date

Superintendent of Police, Delhi.

SCHEDULE I.

Every motor car must comply with the following requirements :—

(1) The machinery must be so designed as to prevent as far as possible all danger of fire or explosion; so as not to frighten by its noise any animals whether ridden or driven; so as not to give rise to any other cause of danger to traffic or seriously to inconvenience, by the emission of smoke or vapour, persons using the road.

(2) The car must be provided with the following:—

(*a*) a strong steering apparatus which will allow the car to be turned readily and with certainty;

(*b*) two brakes each independent of the other and adequate for the purpose; one at least of these brakes must be capable of acting rapidly and directly upon the wheels or upon brake drums immoveably fixed thereto;

(*c*) a mechanism which is capable of preventing even on steep gradients any backward movement, if one of the brakes is not sufficient for the purpose.

(3) Every car whose weight unladen exceeds 770 lbs. must be so constructed that the driver can from his seat reverse the movement of the car by means of the driving power;

(4) all the driving and steering apparatus must be so arrranged that the driver can manipulate it with certainty and at the same time have a clear view for the road.

SCHEDULE II.

Persons wishing to apply to the District Magistrate for a driving license should present their application in the first instance to the Superintendent of Police. The Superintendent of Police may require any such person to undergo an examination and satisfy the examiner—

(i) that he is a competent and careful driver by driving the car under the examiner's observation;

(ii) that he possesses a general knowledge of the car he intends driving;

(iii) that he has a knowledge of the law affecting motor vehicles as well as a knowledge of the rules of the road.

After being satisfied of the results of the examination or having otherwise satisfied himself that the applicant is a competent driver, the Superintendent of Police shall endorse his application to the District Magistrate for the grant of a driving license.

The 14th April 1915.

No. 2450-*Home.*—Under the provisions of section 6 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), Shafa-ul-mulk Hakim Razi-ud-din Ahmed Khan is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of the Delhi District for a period of three years with effect from the date of this notification or the subsequent date on which he may take over charge of the duties of Sub-Registrar. Notification No. 7929-Home, dated 7th November 1914, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

G. F. deMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Camp, the 10th April 1915.

No. 281-*C.—D. P.-G. 13*.—In continuation of Notification No. 459—D. P. G.-13, dated the 17th March 1915, the services of Mr. L. B. Goad, Superintendent of Police in Ajmer-Merwara, are replaced at the disposal of the United Provinces Government with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd March 1915, the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties.

No. 285-*C.—B. III.-1*.—Mr. S. T. Hollins, a Superintendent of the United Provinces Police, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Administration, is posted to Ajmer-Merwara as Superintendent, Ajmer-Merwara Police, with effect from 26th March 1915, the date on which he assumed charge.

By order,

L. M. KAYE,

Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 7th April 1915.

No. 481.—The next half-yearly examination in the Brahui language by the prescribed tests will be held at Quetta in the Durbar Hall on Monday, the 3rd May 1915, at 10-30 A.M.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 25th March 1915.

No. 952 (*A*)-*R*.—Under the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908), as in force in the Baluchistan Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603-I. B., dated the 28th July 1911, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made to the table annexed to paragraph 6 of his Notification No. 4836, dated the 16th October 1903, namely :—

In entry No. (2), column 1, for the words "the Treasury Officer, Quetta" the words "the additional Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta" shall be substituted.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

First Assistant.

Quetta, the 30th March 1915.

No. 1.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for building a Police Outpost at Gwal Mandi, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Political Agent, Quetta, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mouza.	Area.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Quetta .	Quetta .	Shaldra .	·275 acre.	A piece of khushkaba cultivated land.	*On the North.* Other cultivated khushkaba land of Seth Hassan Ali and Abdul Husain. *On the East.* Other cultivated khushkaba land of the said Seth Hassan Ali and Abdul Husain Nebraj, Sanwaldass and Deumal. *On the South.* Road and cultivated khushkaba land of Seth Isaji. *On the West.* Sirki Road.	Office of the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Quetta Civil District, at Quetta.

J. C. RIMINGTON, Colonel,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in British Baluchistan, P. W. D.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Quetta, the 9th April 1915.

No. 1142-R.—With reference to rule 30 of the rules published in his Notification No. 4717, dated the 10th September 1908, as subsequently amended from time to time, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to direct that in his Notification No. 4370-R., dated the 15th December 1913, as subsequently amended, the following entry relating to the exemption of the Indian medicinal preparation known as "Barsh" from the operation of the opium rules shall be inserted :—

"6-A. *Barsh.*"

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 7th April 1915.

No. 551-96.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. Mangi Lal Dosi, Tahsildar of Deoli, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the limits of the Deoli Cantonment.

No. 552-96.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Ajmer Courts Regulation (I of 1877), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. Mangi Lal Dosi, Tahsildar of Deoli, to be a Subordinate Judge of the 2nd class within the limits of the Deoli Cantonment.

No. 553-96.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Ajmer Court Regulation (I of 1877), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. Mangi Lal Dosi, Tahsildar of Deoli, with the powers of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, to be exercised within the limits of the Deoli Cantonment.

ADDENDUM.

The 10th April 1915.

No. 581-589.—The drug specified below should be added to the list published with this office Notification No. 186-C., dated the 28th January 1914, at page 275 of the *Gazette of India*, Part II, dated the 7th February 1914 :—

122. Barsh.

By order,

B. J. GLANCY,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTICE.

Ajmer, the 9th April 1915.

Under section 15 (1) of the Ajmer Talukdars Loan Regulation (II of 1911) and with reference to the notice, dated the 19th November 1913, printed at pages 2215-17 in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 29th November 1914, it is hereby notified that the following liabilities of Thakur Tej Nath Singh of Harmara were discharged in full on the dates mentioned against them by a loan granted under section 13 (1) (*b*) of the said Regulation :—

Debts owed to—	
1. Chunni Lal, son of Ganesh Ram, of Harmara.	15th March 1915.
2. Badri Lal, son of Lachmi Narain, of ,,	
3. { Ghisu Lal, son of Badri Narain, of ,, / Ram Chander, son of Ram Karan, of ,,	
4. Lala Ram, son of Bagha Jat, of Tilornia.	
5. Gopi Lal and Kalian Mal, sons of Ram Kishan, of Harmara.	
6. Kesri Mal and Radha Kishan Saraf, of Ajmer.	
7. Ram Nath, son of Suraj Karan, of Harmara.	
8. Mangi Lal, son of Harnath, of Tilornia.	
9. Shiv Raj, son of Ram Chander, of Harmara.	
10. Ram Nath, son of Kunj Lal, Mahajan, of Ajmer.	8th April 1915.

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,

Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 9th April 1915.

No. 704-*D*.—The following promotions are hereby made in the Malwa Bhil Corps with effect from the 18th February 1915 :—

Jemadar Bhima to be Subedar *vice* Subedar Kalu dismissed.

Havildar Partab to be Jemadar *vice* Jemadar Bhima promoted.

By order,

S. F. BAYLEY,

for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 68 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 24th March 1915.

In the matter of Stephen Martin and Joe Martin, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Stephen Martin and Joe Martin, Lac Merchants at No. 20, Tamway Road, Rangoon, on the 24th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Stephen Martin and Joe Martin.

CASE No. 69 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 26th March 1915.

In the matter of Ram Kumar Shah, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ram Kumar Shah, money-lender of No. 21, 42nd Street, Rangoon, on the 24th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ram Kumar Shah.

CASE No. 70 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 26th March 1915.

In the matter of Ana Ahamed, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ana Ahamed, unemployed, residing at No. 57, 32nd Street, Rangoon, on the 25th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ana Ahamed.

CASE No. 71 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 26th March 1915.

In the matter of Baijnath Lall, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Baijnath Lall, unemployed, residing at No. 13, Sandwith Road, Rangoon, on the 26th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Baijnath Lall.

CASE No. 72 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 30th March 1915.

In the matter of Muna Saranga Banny, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Muna Saranga Banny, clerk, residing at No. 54, 124th Street, Kala Busty, Rangoon, on the 27th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 29th day of March 1915, against the said Muna Saranga Banny.

CASE No. 73 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 30th March 1915.

In the matter of Maung Tok, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Tok, Clerk of Messrs. Siemen Brothers, Dynamo Work Ltd., residing at No. 40, 16th Street, Rangoon, on the 29th day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Tok.

CASE No. 75 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 31st March 1915.

In the matter of Maung Ba Pe, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Pe, Record-Keeper, District Court, Hanthawaddy and Insein, residing at No. 39, Lewis Street, Rangoon, on the 31st day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Pe.

CASE No. 76 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 31st March 1915.

In the matter of F. D. Dawson, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by F. D. Dawson, Assistant, Messrs. Barnett Bros., Ltd., residing in 38th Street, Rangoon, on the 31st day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said F. D. Dawson.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 19 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 8th April 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Pandit Sada Nand, son of Pandit Kirpa Ram, Caste Brahman of Delhi, Maliwara.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Pandit Sada Nand to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 4th May 1915.

SUIT No. 20 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 10th April 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Nur Bakhsh, son of Alla Bakhsh of Delhi, Ahata Kale Sahab.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Nur Bakhsh to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 4th May 1915.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 78 OF 1914.

Dated the 6th April 1915.

In the Court of M. Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., Judge, Insolvency Court at Delhi.

In the matter of Hiru, son of Kallan of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 13th November 1914, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 84 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 1st April 1915.

In the Court of M. Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., Judge, Insolvency Court at Delhi.

In the matter of Bal Kishan Das, son of Dwarka Das, caste Khatri of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 30th November 1914, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and in the absence of the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 84 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 1st April 1915.

In the Court of M. Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., Judge, Insolvency Court at Delhi.

In the matter of Bal Kishan Das, son of Dwarka Das, caste Khatri of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Bal Kishan Das was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 1st April 1915, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted Receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, WITH INSOLVENCY POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

No. OF 1915.

Mr. T. Fenghin, Ilaka No. 34, Ticket No. 5885, Carriage and Wagon Shop, Ajmer.

versus

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Rai Bhadur Seth Mool Chand of Ajmer	379	4	0
2.	Ismail and Sons, Merchants of Ajmer	28	0	0
3.	Seth Abdulla and Sons, Merchants of Ajmer	4	1	6
4.	Sharman & Co. of Ajmer	13	2	0
5.	Khabaji Kanwarji Abkari	13	15	0
6.	Dadabhoy Shahpurji & Co.	6	3	6
7.	Mr. J. W. Smith, Loco. Shop	100	0	0
8.	Mr. J. W. Fowler of Ajmer	38	3	6
9.	Ram Chander Mohajan of Ajmer	10	0	0
10.	Sajan & Usman of Ajmer and Boj Nath & Sons	30	0	0

Whereas the applicant, Mr. T. Fenghin, has filed an application under Section 11 of Act III, of 1911, and the application will be heard by the Court on 11th May 1915 at 12 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised Agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of Court, this 6th day of April 1915.

SUIT No. 15 OF 1915.

Chatar Bhuj and Ram Gopal, sons of Ram Narain, Mahajans of Beawar.

versus

	RS.	A.	P.
1. Ram Deo, son of Lalchand, Mahajan of Beawar .	100	0	0
2. Hira Lal Jagan Nath, Mahajan of Beawar . .	100	0	0
3. Bolu Ram Kanhia Lal of Beawar . . .	360	0	0
4. Tulsi Ram Ram Nath, Agarwala of Beawar . .	350	0	0
5. Jhuta Lall Kaliam Mal, Mahajan of Beawar .	547	9	0

Whereas the applicants Chatar Bhuj and Ram Gopal of Beawar have filed an application under Section 11 of Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court on 7th May 1915, at 12 A.M., the creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised Agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 6th day of April 1915.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Sub-Judge, and Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned Insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Public Examination.
70 of 1915 .	17th March 1915 .	P. V. Subramania Pillai and P. V. Sambasiva Pillai, merchants, residing at No. 10, Popham's Broadway, Madras.	1st March 1915 .	30th April 1915.
77 of 1915 .	4th March 1915 .	A. M. Rungasawmi Naidu, a furniture broker, getting about Rs. 20 a month, and residing at No. 25, General Muthia Mudaly Street, Georgetown, Madras.	4th March 1915 .	Ditto.
84 of 1915 .	9th March 1915 .	Tumkur Ramiah Chetty, a broker in jewels, residing at No. 32, Reddy Ramen Street, Madras.	9th March 1915 .	Ditto.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, MADRAS;
The 8th April 1915.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Adjudication orders No. 3, dated 9th January 1912, and No. 14, dated 8th January 1915.

Re Mason residing and carrying on business as a boot and shoe-maker at No. 8, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, under the name and style of Mason, also Haradhone Kundu and Ram Lall Kundu, residing at No. 11, Nobin Kundu's Lane, Calcutta, and carrying on business in co-partnership as merchants at No. 5, Chowlputty Road in Belliaghatta, and at Tollygunge in Calcutta under the names and firms of Nobin Chunder Kundu Haradhone Kundu and Nobin Chunder Kundu, respectively.

Notice is hereby given that the abovementioned two adjudication orders have been annulled under two orders of the Insolvent Court, Calcutta, dated the 7th April 1914 and 9th April 1915, respectively.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 92 OF 1915.

Dated the 15th April 1915.

Re John Baltimore Rorey, residing at No. 7, Creek Lane, in the town of Calcutta, Yard Foreman on the E. B. S. Railway, Sealdah.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 31st day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 97 OF 1915.

Dated the 15th April 1915.

Re Sapan Uria, residing at No. 10, Sova Bazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, a Sardar Coolie.

Ex parte the debtor.

Hari Pada Dutta—Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 8th day of April 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

C. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th April 1915.

No. 1779-S.—Mr. W. A. Harwood, M.Sc., Assistant Director, Aerological Observatory, Agra, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 3 days under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th March 1915.

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director-General of Observatories.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th April 1915.

No. 1601-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 24th March 1915 to 14th April 1915.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Ajmer Post	Rajputana	1st April 1915	Closed.
Bharakar	Bengal	16th March "	Opened.
Bharenga	Ditto	28th February "	Closed.
Dacca Cantonment	Ditto	11th December 1914	Opened.
Dorangla	Punjab	27th March 1915	Closed.
Hathaunda	United Provinces	23rd February 1915	Opened.
Lathi	Bombay Presidency	14th March 1915	"
Lucknow Yahiaganj	United Provinces	15th " "	"
Mathura	Bengal	1st " "	"
Nowas	Central Provinces	16th " "	"
Panchgachia	Bihar and Orissa	12th " "	"
Poona Brigade	Bombay	15th " "	"
Simla Nabha Estate	Punjab	31st October 1914	Closed.
Sitapur City	United Provinces	19th March 1915	Opened.
Sitha Camp	Burma	10th " "	"
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Ajwa	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	15th November 1914	Opened.
Antoli	Ditto	" " "	"
Dantola	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway	25th October 1914	"
Durgapur Ghat	Eastern Bengal State Railway	31st "	Closed.
Ganjaria	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway	17th December 1914	Opened.
Islampur Alubari	Ditto	4th August 1914	"
Jarod	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	15th November 1914	"
Kawche	Burma Railways	18th March 1915	"
Kissengunge	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway	4th August 1914	"
Matigara	Ditto	15th July 1914	"
Panjipara	Ditto	19th September 1914	"
Ramandrug	Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.	20th March 1915	"
Tiabpur	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway	15th " "	"
Waghoria	Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.	15th November 1914	"

The following alterations in the names of Government Telegraph offices are notified :—

"Barasat" instead of "Baraset."
"Barnihat" " " "Burnihat."
"Chaparmukh" " " "Chapermukh."
"Chinsura" " " "Chinsurah."
"Dalu" " " "Daloo."
"Fakirhat" " " "Farkirahat."
"Jaffirband" " " "Jafferbund."
"Kailashahar" " " "Kailasahar."
"Kharikatia" " " "Khariakatia."
"Miyagam Karjan" " " "Miyagaon Karjan."
"Mohanganj" " " "Mohonganj."
"Phulchari" " " "Fulchhari."
"Sonpura" " " "Sanpura."

The following alteration in the name of a Railway Telegraph office is notified :—

On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

"Ajhai" instead of "Konkera."

R. MEREDITH,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Pusa, the 10th April 1915.

No. 4558.—Mr. J. F. Dastur, First Assistant to the Imperial Mycologist, is granted privilege leave for 48 days under articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from 12th April 1915 or any subsequent date from which he can avail himself of the leave.

No. 4559.—Mr. S. N. Mitra, Second Assistant to the Imperial Mycologist, is appointed to act as First Assistant during the absence of Mr. J. F. Dastur on privilege leave.

B. COVENTRY,
Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 9th April 1915.

No. 6.—Mr. C. Brisco Owen, Executive Engineer, and Assistant Agent, is granted, under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 12 months *viz.*, privilege leave for 2 months and 25 days and furlough on Medical Certificate for the remaining period with effect from the 15th April 1915 or any subsequent date.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Agent, N. W. Railway

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

No. B. R. 288.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first ten months of 1914-1915 as compared with the corresponding period of 1913-1914.

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JANUARY.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JANUARY.			
Accounts, 1913-1914.	Revised, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-195.	Increase	Decrease.		Accounts. 1913-1914.	Revised. 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£.	£.	£	£	**Revenue.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	34,61,39,000	34,13,03,000	21,00,93,000	20,47,79,000	...	53,14,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	2,43,73,000	2,34,92,000	1,90,70,000	1,84,22,000	...	6,48,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	5,16,80,000	5,65,80,000	4,17,14,000	4,79,35,000	62,21,000	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	Stamps	7,97,74,000	7,56,79,000	6,39,55,000	6,08,15,000	...	31,40,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	13,34,15,000	13,21,37,000	10,80,13,000	10,72,90,000	...	7,23,000
...	...	...	..	..	...	Customs	11,33,73,000	9,54,93,000	9,10,00,000	7,86,94,000	...	1,23,06,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,24,42,000	7,71,54,000	6,46,49,000	5,85,25,000	..	61,24,000
...	...	...	...	...	..	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	83,11,96,000	80,18,38,000	59,84,94,000	57,64,60,000	..	2,20,34,000
319,400	182,500	296,300	164,500	...	131,800	Interest	1,54,91,000	1,25,87,000	97,77,000	82,41,000	.	15,36,000
4,800	9,800	4,800	5,200	400	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	5,90,03,000	5,35,11,000	4,51,24,000	4,42,84,000	...	8,40,000
1,600	1,600	900	700	...	200	Receipts by Civil Department	2,11,00,000	2,22,28,000	1,64,31,000	1,72,78,000	8,47,000	...
102,600	62,900	83,800	56,500	...	27,300	Miscellaneous	1,00,50,000	1,04,50,000	52,48,000	67,55,000	15,07,000	...
77,000	47,700	76,900	47,600	...	29,300	Railways	56,34,33,000	53,49,15,000	45,97,67,000	44,14,98,000	...	1,82,69,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,54,32,000	4,51,41,050	3,27,33,000	3,32,95,000	5,62,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Public Works	44,80,000	39,97,000	31,85,000	30,37,000	...	1,48,000
351,200	355,100	258,600	267,200	8,600	...	Military Receipts	1,52,77,000	1,44,09,000	1,12,60,000	1,66,21,000	53,61,000	...
856,600	659,600	721,300	541,700	...	179,600	TOTAL REVENUE	1,56,54,62,000	1,49,90,76,000	1,18,20,19,000	1,14,74,69,000	...	3,45,50,000
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways.	30,00,000	10,00,000	30,00,000	10,00,000	...	20,00,000
2,765,300	24,500	1,771,900	384,700	..	1,390,200	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	80,61,000	4,02,000	16,39,000	12,37,000	...
2,765,300	24,500	1,774,900	384,700	...	1,390,200	TOTAL	30,00,000	90,61,000	34,02,000	26,39,000	...	7,63,000
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	2,84,91,000	4,84,08,000	2,85,21,000	4,84,16,000	1,98,95,000	...
...	7,000,000	...	700,000	7,000,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	11,00,00,000	...	12,30,00,000	12,30,00,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	3,30,80,000	...	2,01,07,000	.	...	2,01,07,000
...	..	...	...	...		Deposits and Advances (net)	1,45,96,000	...	1,68,42,000	...	...	1,63,42,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and advances by Imperial Government	56,65,000	29,76,000	31,26,000	26,35,000	...	4,91,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,62,32,000	2,17,22,000	1,11,92,000	1,45,34,000	33,42,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans to Local Boards	1,07,000	1,11,000	69,000	72,000	3,000	...
...	8,328,500		8,197,100	8,197,100	...	Remittances (net)	11,85,02,000	...	8,80,25,000	...	...	8,80,25,000
29,0 0,800	6,900,000	23,379,600	4,623,300	..	18,756,300	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Drafts on London (net)	...	...		18,75,000	18,75,000	.
29,050,800	22,228,500	23,379,600	19,820,400	...	3,559,200	TOTAL	21,66,23,000	18,32,17,000	16,73,83,000	19,05,32,000	2,31,50,000	...
32,672,700	22,912,600	25,875,800	20,746,800	...	5,129,000	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,78,50,85,000	1,69,13,54,000	1,35,28,03,000	1,34,06,40,000	...	1,21,63,000
9,789,600	8,157,700	9,789,600	8,157,700	...	1,631,900	Opening Balance	28,93,97,000	23,41,24,000	28,93,97,000	23,41,24,000	...	5,52,73,000
42,462,200	31,070,300	35,665,400	28,904,500	...	6,760,900	GRAND TOTAL	2,07,44,82,000	1,92,54,78,000	1,64,22,00,000	1,57,47,64,000	...	6,74,36,000

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JANUARY.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JANUARY.			
Accounts, 1913-1914.	Revised, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1913-1914.	Revised, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
115,300	70,600	96.200	51.300	.	44.900	Direct Demands on the Revenues	13.73.90.000	13.42.20 000	10.62,78,000	10,26,60.000	..	36.18,000
2,087,900	2,322.400	2,037,200	2,322,400	235.200	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	5,95,66.000	6,59,35,000	4,40,65,000	4,82,88.000	42,23.000	...
278,400	229,300	232.300	186,300	...	46.000	Post Office. Telegraph and Mint	4.69.08.000	4,80.03.000	3 57,98,000	3,63.31.000	5,43,000	...
461,400	495,000	409,500	417 900	8.400	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	26.20,91.000	27,66.58,000	20,23,22,000	21,56,02.000	1,32,80,000	...
2,667,800	2.699,600	2.360.200	2.366,000	5,800	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,10.40,000	4.05.13 000	3.23,42.000	3.33.65.000	10.23 000	...
16,900	19,000	16,200	15,300	...	900	Famine Relief and Insurance	1.47.46.000	1.47.15.000	68.18,000	1,06.74.000	38,56.000	...
9,000,100	9,124.400	8.688,500	8 790.200	101,700	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	30,73,57.000	31.01 93.000	24,56,17.000	26.30.28.000	1.74.11.000	...
119,300	120,900	119,100	120.800	1.700	...	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	3,33,88,000	3.56 32.000	2,26.45,000	2,48.99,000	22,54,000	...
101,200	86.400	79.300	80,900	1.600	..	Other Public Works	10.36.33,000	10.38.62,000	6,88,44.000	6,99.42.000	10.98,000	...
5,462,800	5,172.700	4,292 800	4,123.200	..	169.600	Military Services	23,70,44.000	24.97,46,000	19.12.85,000	27.68.31.000	8,55,46.000	...
20,311,600	20.340.300	18.381,300	18.474 300	93,000	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	1 24 31 93,000	1.27.94.77.000	95.60,04,000	1 08,16.20.000	12,56,16,000	...
...	...	...	.	.	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses, that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	+ 48,85,000	...	...	.	..	...
	...	...	...		...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from provincial balances	—91,28,000	—3.38,24,000	.	...	...	...
20,311.600	20.340,300	18,381.300	18,474.300	93.000	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	1,23.89.50.000	1,24,56,53.000	95,60.04,000	1,08,16,20,000	12.56,16.000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
3,057,400	2.494.100	2,625,900	2 048 200	...	577,700	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Work	13.01.01.000	10 27,82 000	10,00,40.000	7,08.71.000	...	2,91,69,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Charge involved in redemption of Liabilities	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	7.52 000	...	...	..	...	...
36,400	57.900	14,600	47.900	33.300	..	Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	61,61,000	45.83,000	41,77.000	30,32,000	...	11,45,000
3,093,800	2.552.000	2,640,500	2,096 100	..	544.400	TOTAL	13,70,14.000	10,73.65,000	10,42.17.000	7.39,03.000	...	3,03,14,000
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
1,781,200	500,000	1,781,200	500,000	..	1.281.200	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	.	...	..	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. do.	..	..	.		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. do.	...	7.69,64.000	.	8,35,21.000	8.35,21,000	..
1,041,000	557.900	48,300	642.500	594 200	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	54,23,000		2,06,87.000	2,06,87,000	...
...	...	...	.	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	24.68.000	30.47.000	16,76,000	22,16,000	5.40,000	...
...	...	..	..	...	..	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	2.82,00,000	2.36.97,000	1,98.33,000	2.06,79,000	8,46,000	...
8,077,000	..	6,987.100	...	...	6,987.100	Remittances (net)	...	15,65,98,000	...	3,19,63,000	3,19.63,000	..
...	...	...	...	..	..	Secretary of State's Bills paid	43.57,61,000	9.98.58,000	35,35,63.000	7,04.61.000	...	28,31,02.000
...	..	...	..	...	..	Do. do. do. exchange	—20.35,000	—57,000	—16,12.000	—34,000	...	—15.78,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	...	..	...	.
10,899,200	557,900	8,816.600	1,142,500	...	7,674,100	TOTAL	46,43.94,000	36,46,30.000	37,84,60.000	22,94,93,000	...	14,39,67,000
34,304,600	23,450,200	29.838,400	21,712.900	...	8,125,500	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,84,03,58 000	1,71,76,48,000	1,43.36.81,000	1,88,50,16,000	...	4,86,65,000
8,157,700	7,620.100	5,827.000	7,191.600	1.364.600	...	Closing Balance	23,41.24,000	20,78,90,000	20,85,19,000	18,97,48,000	...	1,87,71,000
42,462,300	31,070.300	35,665.400	28,904.500	...	6,760,900	GRAND TOTAL	2.07,44,82,000	1,92.54,78,000	1,64.22,00,000	1,57,47.64,000	...	6,74,36.000

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 16th April 1915.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th April 1915.

No. 94-*G*.—Major J. H. Hudson, I. A. Military Accountant, 2nd class, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for twenty days with effect from the 29th March 1915.

No. 95-*G*.—The following officiating appointment of a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is made with effect from the date specified :—

From the 29th March 1915 vice Major J. H. Hudson granted privilege leave.

Mr. W. E. Richards, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

No. 96-*G*.—Mr. A. E. O'Hara, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade (temporary and supernumerary), Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 3rd March 1915.

Simla, the 13th April 1915.

No. 182-*G*.—The following Superintendents of the Military Accounts Department have been temporarily appointed to be Deputy Examiners, 2nd grade, with effect from the dates specified below, for duty in field account offices with the Indian Expeditionary Forces :—

Mr. Mordecai Joseph, from the 13th August 1914.
,, W. J. Greenaway, from the 17th August 1914.
,, W. J. Allen, from the 5th November 1914.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant General

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Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenbrug, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodont genus Dissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhauli and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1915.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2. By Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XIV). Rs. 2-12.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 6TH MARCH 1915.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 1, by Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S.: New Siwalik Primates and their bearing on the question of the Evolution of Man and the Anthropoidea. S. S. Buckman, F.G.S.: The Brachiopoda of the Namyan Beds of Burma: Preliminary Notice. A. M. Heron, B.Sc., F.G.S.: Miscellaneous Note, Gypsum in Dholpur. Re. 1.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Estate G. Winmill, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late George Winmill, late of Rushmore, 53 Chancer Road, Bedford, England, who died on 22nd October 1910 at Felixstowe, Suffolk, Letters of administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Accountant at Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 4th May next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA,

The 22nd March 1915.

Registered No. C-696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 16. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1915.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH 1915 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE
GRAM
ARHAR DÁL
OATS
COTTON SEED
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)
SALT
TOBACCO LEAF
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA (WHITE)
BRAN
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED 1915	RICE, UNHUSKED 1914	RICE,* HUSKED 1915	RICE,* HUSKED 1914	WHEAT 1915	WHEAT 1914	FLOUR (WHEAT) 1915	FLOUR (WHEAT) 1914	BARLEY 1915	BARLEY 1914	JAWAR 1915	JAWAR 1914	BAJRA 1915	BAJRA 1914	RAGI 1915
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	31·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	25·8	26·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	24·71	40	55·65	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	27·95	37·65	55·17	53·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	33·68	39·02	91·43	36·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	30·19	39·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	30·19	38·79	86·49	76·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	27·47	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	34·04	34·41	51·61	45·07	...	...	...	...	22·38	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	35·75	41·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·71	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam*—															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	26·25	35	45	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	30	30	47·5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	26·25	27·5	48·75	46·25	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	26·25	26·25	42·5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	32·5	...	50	53·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	30	...	60	58·75	65	43·12	...	...	...	...	...	1·25	...	...	...
Western—															
Burdwan	27·5	...	48·75	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	21·25	...	45	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	31·87	33·75	53·44	54·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	30	30	...	60	62·5	48·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpur	...	...	52·5	48·12	57·5	45	...	...	31·25	31·87	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	66·56	...	66·56	...	...	...	31·87	26·25	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—															
Patna	...	...	45·62	43·75	57·5	43·75	...	...	30	31·87	30	...	33·28	...	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	...	44·79	60·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) AGRA—															
Eastern—															
Benares	29·32	26·25	55·16	55·16	56·41	41·77	61·67	48·28	36·[illegible]1 to 40·52	33·59	34·58	31·93	36·67	31·93	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	30	27·5	50·62	...	57·5	41·25	62·5	50·62	40	32·5	38·12	...	35	...	...
Jhánsi	...	...	50·36	54·37	61·56	37·97		...	42·08	34·06	30·78	33·12	34·58	...	...
Western—															
Meerut	28·59	...	57·19	57·03	53·28	42·03	64·06	47·19	35	30·78	40	38·28	3[illegible]·06	...	...
Agra	52·97	55·16	61·51	...	55·16	42·08	61·25	49·22	40·99	38·38	38·[illegible]2	35·52	40·99	37·19	...
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	31·87	33·12	50	...	61·41	41·25	75·94	46·25	36·25	31·25	39·06	...	42·19	...	...
(b) OUDH—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	43·28	48·44	50	38·07	57·19	43·78	33·33	31·08	36·35	[illegible]8·07	...	36·35	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	29·69	31·87	55·16	52·81	46·35	...	...	...	40	...	35	...	40	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
															Burma -
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	Mergui
...	...	...	61·54	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	50	40·76	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	40·51	41·83	64	52 89	60·95	57·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	68·82	45·71	68·82	62 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	50	58·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	48·12	39·02	55·17	55·17	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hensada
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
..	18 71	18·71	37·48	31·68	68·82	64·65	65·08	59·81	...	..	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	81·23	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
..	...	...	61·54	44·44	72·73	57·14	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
..	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Balaganj (Sylhet)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	.	...	...	50	55	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	69·37	...	...	...	..	..	110	...	45	49·27	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
..	..	...	60	...	75	55	...	...	...	...	80	90	60	57·5	Chittagong
..	...	...	...	...	76·25	75	..	...	..	..	100	...	75	67 5	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	...	30	47·5	37·5	62·5	50	...	37·5	...	...	52·5	57·5	66·25	60	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	42·5		60	...	...	...	...	...	62·5	...	60	60	Bardwan
...	..	..	62·5	...	67·5	...	...	...	...	..	40	50	65	55 to 67·5	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	80	66·25	..	...	...	...	...	42·5	67·5	52 5	Pabna
...	...	...	60	...	72·5	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa -
															Bihar, north—
...	35	37 5	39·37	36·67	63·75	63·75	39 37	39·37		...	43 75	57·5	40 and 56·25	46·25 and 51·25	Bhágalpur
...	32·66	...	53·12	...	61·56	..	36·25	38·12	...	...	.	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	32·5	35	43 12	35·63	55	52·5	40	37·5	...		42 5	60·62	50	50	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	38·07	...	60·94	50·78	55·62	43·54	.	...	...	...	75	75	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	43·12	36·67	60·86	55·16		...	...	...	49·53 to 53·02	54·27	55·16	49·53	Benares
															Central—
...	33·12	...	40	35	58·12	...	45	45	15·62	22·5	45·62	55	51·25	57·5	Cawnpore
...	...	32·03	39 53	36·09	...	...	...	...	20	28·12	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	39·06	32·66	47·03	32·66	61·56	47·19	...	44·37	...	...	61·56	55·16	50	61·56	Meerut
...	33·33	31·98	45·68	35·52	61·51	...	57·13	50	17·97	25	57·13	57·13	57·13	52·97	Agra
															Submontane, west—
...	36·41	...	48·44	35	66·56	55·62	...	...	20	27·5	45	49·37	40	55	Shahjahanpur
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
...	...	31·98	40	35·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·03	47·03	...	57·13	Lucknow
															Northern—
...	33·12	...	12·37	38·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH—*continued*.

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	640	581·82	...	...	22·86	17·16	..	...	...	...	...	..
Tavoy	...	...	640	581·82	...	...	25·7	25·7	..	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	16·89	16·89	...	...	..	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	...	...	583·33	581·82	...	..	20·32	18·29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	492·81	533·33	...		23·97	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	581·82	581·82	..		28·57	22 86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	...	...	533·33	533·33	..		25·81	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...			25·91	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	...	...	640	581·82	..		25·2	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	640	711·11	..		30·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—														
Akyab	...	...	581·82	581·82	...		29·63	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—														
Surma—														
Balaganj (Sylhet)	..	...	500	560	55	52 5	25	18·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	...	...	400	480	65	[illegible]	32 5	20 62	...	...	...	..	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	425	495	52·5	60	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	...	...	540	600	62·5	67 5	31·25	16·87	...	...	..	..	...	...
Dacca	...	...	550	600	85	72 [illegible]	30	20	...	...	...	...	...	..
Deltaic—														
Calcutta	...	65	440	480	55	55	30	16·87	...	65	...	..	...	13·75
Western—														
Bardwan	...	...	420	500	47 5	55	21·25	..	.	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	450 to 500	520 to 550	67·5	75	27·5	18·12	...	120 to 140	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Pabna	...	...	450	530	60	52 5	33·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	650	550	70	70	40	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—														
Bihar, north—														
Bhágalpur	...	70	400	480	52 5	50	23 75	19·69	80	110	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	400	426·25	40	38·28	26·56	20	266·56	266·56	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—														
Patna	50	60	370	440	40	45	31 25	21·25	120	20	...	...	...	...
Orissa—														
Cuttack	75	75	533·33	609·37	55·62	48·75	20	15 62	90	92·34	...	...	5	5
United Provinces—														
(a) Agra—														
Eastern—														
Benares	52·4	66 67	458·28	510 26	51·2	51·2	25·31	25·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Cawnpore	56·25	76 25	390	425	50	46·25	17·5	18·12	120	130	61·25	90	...	...
Jhánsi	48·12	69·38	376·41	400	50	50	20·47	20·62	...	132·08	84·06	100	5	15
Western—														
Meerut	61·56	...	387·5	457·11	44·37	40	17·5	17·34	..	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	61·51	84·17	376·46	426·67	63·96	68·06	17 08	...	135	100	87·5	90	5·68	13·83
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	10	73·75	390	410	46·25	73.28	20	20	175	180	50 and 90	70 and 100	...	...
(b) Oudh—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	...	...	425	445	...	...	21·09	20·94	...	90	80	...	7·5	7·5
Northern—														
Fyzabad	...	...	410	475	41 87	36·87	20·78	20·78	...	...	...	...	...	...

(he figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw 1915	Straw 1914	Jawar stalks 1915	Jawar stalks 1914	Bhusa (white) 1915	Bhusa (white) 1914	Bran 1915	Bran 1914	Sheep, per score 1915	Sheep, per score 1914	Plough bullocks, per pair 1915	Plough bullocks, per pair 1914	Kerosene oil per tin 1915	Kerosene oil per tin 1914	Districts
														Burma—
														Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·58	18·28	...	...	...	..	2·5	3 62	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Moulmein and Amherst
														Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·96	34·97	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·87	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	...	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·94	Bassein
														Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	2·06	Toungoo
														Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·83	30·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2	Pakôkku
														Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·37	2·25	Akyab
														Assam—
														Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	1·97	1·92	(Balaganj) Sylhet
														Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	2·69	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·37	2·03	Gauhati
														Bengal—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1·84	1·84	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·31	2·25	Dacca
														Deltaic—
...	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·17	Calcutta
														Central—
...	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Burdwan
...	4·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·16	2·11	Midnapur
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·12	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·44	2·37	Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa—
														Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31 87	32·5	...	...	...	...	1·98	1·97	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	10	10	33·28	25	...	...	...	...	2·05	2·03	Muzaffarpur
														Bihar, south—
6·87	...	...	...	7·5	10	27·5	18·75	...	...	...	...	2	2	Patna
														Orissa—
5·62	5·62	...	...	..	...	7·5	7·5	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·19	Cuttack
														United Provinces—
														(a) Agra—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·59	27·6	...	...	...	...	2·62	2·75	Benares
														Central—
...	...	2·5	...	11·25	15·99	32·5	26 12	67·5	60 and 65	...	...	2·41	2·41	Cawnpore
...	...	3·22	...	...	12·5	37·34	...	...	60	...	70	2·58	2·55	Jhánsi
														Western—
...	...	...	...	18·28	18 28	29·53	22·97	...	...	...	...	2·59	...	Meerut
12·5	12·5	...	...	5 68	10 62	40	25·78	...	...	80	80	25·6	2·5	Agra
														Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	11·25	10	40	28·12	50 and 55	60 and 65	60 and 80	60 and 80	2·53	2·56	Shahjahánpur
														(b) Oudh—
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	11·41	10	30	28·75	30	40	...	...	2·47	2·44	Lucknow
														Northern—
..	...	...	...	15	6·87	...	...	...	...	50	50	2·37	2·37	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FRIST HALF OF MARCH—continued

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Rajputana—															
Eastern— Ajmer (a)	26·67	26·67	...	...	57·97	46·87	...	...	35 57	...	31·98	...	34·79	...	...
Punjab—															
Southern— Ferozpur	...	28·75	57·5	57·5	50	37·5	56·09	40	33·28	...	32·03	...	3 ·03	32·5	...
Central— Lahore	33 28	31·56	53 28	53·12	51·56	39·06	55·16	40·94	28·59	25	34·69	30·78	36·41	33·12	...
South-eastern— Delhi	.	35	68·75	66·87	55	40·62	56·87	44 37	37·5	31·87	36·25	33·12	40	37·5	...
Submontane— Amritsar	35	33 28	57·19	57·19	49·22	33·75	50·78	38·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern— Rawalpindi	...	...	57·5	56·25	45	37 19	50	40·94	24·37	26 25	38 12	...	40	32·5	...
Western— Lyallpur	...	..	57·5	52·5	47·5	38·75	52·5	37·5	25·62	25	37·5		35	30	...
Multan	30	26·87	48·75	43·75	45·94	33·75	49·06	38·75	25	26·25	33·28	27·5	38·12	28·75	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshawar		...	61·51	61·51	47·4	39·43	50	45·36	25·1	30 05	23·59	25·62	32·29	32·29	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	50·62	..	...	...	...	...	23·96	22·81	33 96	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karachi	...	...	51·25	...	47·19	38·12	...	...	...	...	29·37	...	37·81	38·75	...
Shikarpur	...	25·62	..	...	50·62	34·53	...	...	...	26·87	...	...	...	..	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	55·47 to 57·76	38·75 to 41·25	81·87	62·5	34·32	38·12	34·32	26 25	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar	...	...	...	...	37·4	37·76	..	..	...	...	24·69	...	..	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	46·46	...	48·7	...	...	...	...	...	20	26·41	27·29	...	...
Poona	...	...	45·52	...	51·2	48 02	...	...	...	...	28·07	...	31·93	36·82	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	45·21	41·35	...	...	..	...	23·65	26·67	26·2	28·49	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	44·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·1	...	...
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	...	...	47·92	47·55	...	...	...	.	34·22	38·91	38·75	44·69	...
Ahmadabad	..	...	56·25	57·5	58·75	40	...	...	30	30	30	35	36·25	42·5	...
Central Provinces *—															
Western— Nagpur	...	...	40·37	42·81	...	37·25	66·62	50	...	...	29·87	32·62	...	...	...
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	47·06	44·44	59·35	41	72·69	50	...	...	30·75	...	...	...	...
Eastern— Raipur	35	...	39	...	52	36	60	45	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	...	...	45·5	45·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·75	26·5	...	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	44·81	45·94	50	39·25	...	...	...	...	21·25	30	...	...	...
Madras—															
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	31·7	36·5	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 1	30·4	...	...	...
Cuddapah	38·4	31·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·8
East Coast, south— Madras	28·4	32·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	23·7	32·5	44·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	...	35·8	...	...
Mysore—															
Mysore	28	24	58	58	64	58	61·25	50	...	...	27	26	...	...	[illegible]
Bangalore	22	32	56	70	63	60	67·76	67·76	...	...	26	40	...	...	[illegible]

(a) Not reported yet

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
															Rajputana—
...	36·09	32·66	43·12	...	...	...	74·53	61·56	..	...	84·06	94·06	...	...	*Eastern—* Ajmer
															Punjab—
...	32·66	36·25	35·62	28·12	64·06	52·5	...	...	23·12	28·75	66·72	70	57·5	...	*Southern—* Ferozpur
...	38·12	32·5	35 62	30	66·72	50	53·28	57·19	26 72	25	57·19	57·19	53·28	61·56	*Central—* Lahore
...	37·5	30·62	40	31·87	52·5	...	...	...	21 25	26·25	65	60	47·5	61·25	*South-eastern—* Delhi
..	...	...	35·62	30·62	...	...	...	..	24·37	27·19	...	70	55	65	*Submontane—* Amritsar
...	36·25	30	35·62	31·25	...	...	...	..	...	...	45	43·12	48·12	55	*Northern—* Ráwalpindi
...	35	25·62	31·87	31·25	...	...		...	25	23	...	...	45	56·87	*Western—* Lyallpur
...	37·5	28·75	32·5	31·87	...	...	27·5	.	22·03	24·69	37·5	...	43 75	55	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	35·16	33·18	37·19	31·51	51·2	40·99	...	...	..	...	...	...	51·2	59·27	Peshâwar
...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	40	40	Dera Ismael Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	62·5	...	..	20·62	...	...	...	...		Karáchi
...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	..	24·06	...	...	...	53·75	Shikarpur
...	42·5	32·5	...	...	75 to 85	58·75 to 70·94	...	61·25	...	...	...	.	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	*Deccan and Karnatak—* Dharwar
...	...	...	38 33	..	57·97	43 85	...	...	...	17·5	41·72	53·8	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	40·09	42·6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	...	...	40·83	...	...	...	...	...	18·75	...	57·34	...	..	*Khandesh and N. Deccan—* Ahmadnagar
...	..	...	41·67	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat
...	...	...	37·5	35	57·5	50	...	...	21·87	25	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
															Central Provinces—
...	...	...	44·19	35·75	51	44·87	...	...	16·25	21·25	47·5	62·5	...	...	*Western—* Nagpur
..	...	...	40	33·31	55·19	53·37	44·44	44 44	18 19	23·5	44	50	48·5		*Central—* Jubbulpore
..	...	...	38	32	56	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	*Eastern—* Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	40	37	50	50	...	...	14	19·5	51	54·25	...	..	Akola
...	...	...	...	37·5	43·87	46·31	...	..	13·94	17 81	53·81	67·69	..	..	Amráoti
															Madras—
...	..	...	55·8	19·4	...	...	...	...	38·4	38·5	...	...	...	...	*South, central—* Coimbatore
32·2	...	...	...	...	51·1	34·9	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	Salem
...	...	...	46·3	36·9	46·3	35·3	...	...	23·8	23·1	...	...	...	...	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	Karnul
29·8	...	...	...	..	51	34·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central* Nellore
...	...	...	50·4	46·1	...	...	60	58·4	57·6	57·7	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
26·2	...	...	...	...	...	..	61·7	58·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	37·2	34	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	*Southern—* Madura
															Mysore—
28	...	...	32	36	76	66	15·62	68·59	...	..	...	..	...	...	Mysore
32	...	...	36	26	80	64	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH—concld.

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (Til or Jinjili)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gúr)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	66·46	68·75	4[illegible]0	426·67	55·08	50	...	..	...	...	...	...	8·12	9·37
Punjab—														
Southern— Feroapur	61·56	80	420	480	55·16	50	17·5	16·25	100	88 75	80	80	...	...
Central— Lahore	65·31	86·75	426·72	512·5	51·56	45·62	15·16	14·84	160	85	88·91	100	10	...
South-eastern— Delhi	60	90	4[illegible]5	490	48·75	42·5	17·5	17·5	90	77·5	80	80	11·41	11·41
Submontane— Amritsar	62·5	80	400	460	53·28	48·28	14·37	14·37	...	90	70	70	...	...
Northern— Rawalpindi	...	...	417·5	470	50	43·75	13·75	13·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western— Lyallpur			382·5	457 5	47·5	37·5	15	15	...	80	...	...	...	10
Multan	53·75	75	360	400	41·37	41·25	16·72	16 25	125	...	85	...	8·12	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar	..	...	412·92	474·06	55·62	51·2	15·73	15·1	136·15	136·15	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karáchi	...	...	372·5	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	...	...	390	418·75	...	...	...	...	...	48·75	...	...	...	...
Quetta	..	.	380 to 440	442·86 to 522·86	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnatak—														
Dharwar	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	..
Sholapur	..	.	366·67		70·83	.	...	..	...	...	[illegible]7·71	...	.	..
Poona	...	..	400	473·7	52·29	60·1	...	...	210 52	256 15	...	...	..	
Khandesh and N.-K. Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar	.	.	391 67	..	65·33	68·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.
Dhulia	..	.	815	...	56·67	.	...	...	96·67	...	..	...	...	..
Gujarat—														
Surat	.	87·92		421·01	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	.		370	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		..	...
Central Provinces—														
Western— Nagpur	63·81	91·19	410	566·69	...	...	22·5	23·31	116·62	100	65	120	10	7·5
Central— Jubbulpore	47·06	60·69	380	470	...	...	22·19	22·19	88·87	114·25	72·69	88·87	5	6·62
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	400	450	...	..	26·5	20	160	160	57	80	...	...
Berar—														
Akola	59·5	78·5	362	514·25	...	...	19	19	107	119	...	...	...	...
Amráoti	54·56	84·5	320	440	...	...	19	19	124·44	133·31	...	...	6·37	10
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	98·2	90·5	487·8	457·2	70·4	54 4	19·5	22·4		...	64	48·1	...	...
Salem	...	...	513·7	445·2	...	...	...	...	171 3	188·4	48·5	85·7	...	...
Central—														
Bellary	58	77·2	441·4	508	79 2	47·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	427·7	526·3	...	...	...	...	..	...	49·4	38·8	...	...
Karnul	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	154·2	150	49·4	65·8	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	...	...	350	441 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	75·7	74·1	559·6	559 6	60·5	46·1	12·8	12·8	176 9	148·2	46·1	46·1	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	533·3	600	...	...	13·1	13·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	506·7	574·4	...	...	17·5	17·6	123·4	123·4	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	87	87	675·7	675·7	...	...	...	...	...	106·8	...	...	...	..
Mysore—														
Mysore	80	80	496·25	548·59	102·86	65·54	...	...	205·68*	205·68*	102·86	120	5·1	3 65
Bangalore	76	76	497·13	531 41	68·54	42·86	...	...	240*	240*	77·13	137·13	8 8	5·88

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil per tin		Districts
1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Rajputana
5·47	6·77	5·47	7·66	...	...	36·41	30·78	110	110	80	80	2·56	2·5	*Eastern—* Ajmer
														Punjab—
..	...	...	6·72	7·97	6·72	...	30	135	90	175	150	2·59	2·59	*Southern—* Ferozpur
...	...	...	...	10	10	36·41	25	150	140	170	170	2·69	2·61	*Central—* Lahore
...	...	11·41	13·28	15·63	11·41	28·75	21·25	80	80	150	150	2·19	2·17	*South-eastern—* Delhi
...	...	...	...	7·97	8·91	27·5	20	120	100	...	...	2·76	2·72	*Submontane—* Amritsar
...	...	...	.	10	14·37	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·37	2·37	*Northern—* Rawalpindi
..	...	...	...	5·62	6·25	30	23·75	80	100	140	140	2·81	2·75	*Western—* Lyallpur
...	...	...	...	7·34	..	34·37	21·56	100	..	...	...	2·67	2·67	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
.	...	...	...	6·15	7·13	23·59	18·65	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·92	Peshawar
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·22	Karachi
...	...	...	..	6·25	5	...	17·5	..	...	...	...	2·52	2·52	Shikarpur
...	..	...	.	9·06	6·56	33·12	21·25	100 to 200	100 to 200	...	..	3·5	2·47	Quetta
														Bombay—
...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	105	...	...	...	2·44	2·44	*Deccan and Karnátak—* Dharwar
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·08	2·44	Sholapur
...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2·36	2·36	Poona
...	...	..	...	...	...	42·86	34·27	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	*Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—* Ahmadnagar
...	...	..	.	...	...	..		...	...	...	..	...	2·42	Dhulia
...	...	..	..	.	..		...	...	...	...	.		...	*Gujarat—* Surat
..	..	..	...			27·5	22·5	...	...	...	...	2·56	2·5	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
...	...	10·62	16		..		..	...	50	...	100	1·87	1·87	*Western—* Nagpur
.	...	...		...		36·37	28·56	60	60	70	70	1·81	1·94	*Central—* Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	*Eastern—* Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	6	10	...	...	..	...	94	94	54	52	2·12	2	Akola
...	...	6·12	14·75	...	.	...	..	70	80	75	[illegible]	2·19	2·19	Amráoti
														Madras—
...	...	4	4·1	...	...	90·4†	90·4†	...	..	60	60	2·53	2·44	*South, Central—* Coimbatore
7·8	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100*	80*	...	..	2·22	2·22	Salem
...	...	10·3	6·8	...	...	..	...	100*	100*	140	140	2·75	...	*Central—* Bellary
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·13	Cuddapah
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·75	2·76	Karnul
5·8	4·4	.	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	...	1·79	1·79	*East Coast, central—* Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	39·7	35·3	195*	135*	...	...	1·78	1·79	*East Coast, south—* Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9	13·5	170*	110*	...	...	2·17	2·17	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	..	...	38·2	35·8	...	...	...	...	2·43	[illegible]	Trichinopoly
15	15	...	...	.	..	20·4	20·4	...	...	..	40	2·06	2	*Southern—* Madura
														Mysore—
4·37	3·65	4·37	2·97	.		15	36·72	80	80	100	100	2·81	2·62	Mysore
8·8	5·82	...	...	..	...	33·8	33·8	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2·5	2·5	Bangalore

* Sheep or goats † Superior quality

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, April 14, 1915

B

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH 1915

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 2	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 2	15 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	12 2	12 2	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	13 4	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 2	7 2	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 8	11 3	...	...	...	...
Maubin	4 —	4 —	...	...	10 7	10 7	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada	4 6	5 2	...	...	12 2	8 1	13 4	10 —	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	11 3	10 8	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	11 3	10 7	13 4	12 2	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 15	12 4	11 5	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	7 5	6 14	...	...	8 13	8 13	11 3	11 3	16 5	16 5	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 11	8 13	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 3	16 3	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	3 8	3 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 -	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 8	6 4	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Manipur	6 8	7 —	...	...	18 —	17 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8 and 10 —	7 — and 10 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	5	6 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	6 —	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 —	5 4	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...		...	7 6	7 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 10	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	7 —	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...		...	7 4	7 9	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Mergui
..	...	...	..	6 6	6 6	..	..	...	...	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
.	...	...	..	7 —	7 —	..	...	7 9	7 9	18 14	18 14	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
..	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	5 2	5 2	16 —	16 —	Pegu
.	...	...	...	8 —	6 9	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Maubin
..	...	...	...	7 8	6 6	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	..	..	...	13 2	13 2	...	..	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	Tharawadi
		...	...	8 —	8 —	..	..	7 2	7 2	14 —	14 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	10 1	6 13	...	...	6 5	6 5	14 —	14 —	Prome
..	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	...	...	4 7	4 7	11 11	11 11	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
.	..	...	...	9 13	9 8	19 12	19 12	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Mandalay
..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	5 9	5 9	11 6	11 6	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	11 10	...	...	...	...	..	11 3	11 3	Pakokku
.	..	...	...	10 11	10 11	32 1	32 1	7 12	7 12	14 —	14 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
..	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	..	4 —	4 —	9 7	9 7	Sandoway
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpyu
..	...	.	...	6 —	6 —	...	.	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	..	6 4	6 —	...	..	5 8	5 4	12 8	12 8	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
				5 13	5 13	8 14	8 14	4 11	4 13	9 14	10 10	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 8	21 —	22 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Manipur
...	..	...	..	6 8	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	.	..	4 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
..	.	...	...	11 —	6 —	8 12	11 —	5 8	5 8	12 —	10 —	Goálpara
...	...	.	.	7 —	7 —		...	5 8	5 12	11 —	12 —	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
	...	..	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 —	9 —	Darrang
...	...		.	6 —	6 —	...	.	5 —	5 —	11 —	9 —	Nowgong
..	..		..	6 8	6 8	.		5 4	5 8	11 —	11 —	Sibságar
...	...	..		6 —	6 —	..	...	5 —	5 4	10 8	10 8	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...		..		...	...	...	...	4 10	4 8	10 8	10 8	Chittagong
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	12 —	Noakhali
	.	..	...	...	..	..	...	5 5	5 8	11 —	12 —	Backerganj
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	11 —	11 —	Maimensingh
.	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	4 —	4 8	12 8	11 —	Tippera
...	..		..	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	Khulna
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 8	13 —	11 8	24-Parganas
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	6 4	5 6	13 8	12 12	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 8	12 —	Calcutta
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	Hooghly
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 2	14 8	14 8	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	Jessore
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH 1915—*continued.*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 11	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...		...	...	...	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...		7 13	7 13	...	...	...	
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	6 14	6 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	5 8	6 —	13 2	13 2	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	5 8	6 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Sáran	7 —	5 12	11 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	6 —	5 8	13 4	13 4	...	...	8 —	7 12	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	6 —	5 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr		6 8	8 4	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 2				
Gaya	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	9 8	10 —	7 —	8 [illegible]
Patna	6 12	6 8	12 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 8	13 —	11	11 8
Shahabad	6 8	6 8	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	7 —	6 —	...	...	...		8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	6 —	5 8	7 —	8 —	...	...	8 8	8 2	...		...	...
Ranchi	6 4	5 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	10 —	...	9 —	9 —
Palámau	...	7 —	9 9	9 9	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	6 8	6 —	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	5 14	5 14	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 3	...		...	
Cuttack	6 9	5 [illegible]	...	...	...		9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...
Balasore	6 —	6 —	...		...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	7 4	6 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 4		...	...	7 8
United Provinces—												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	6 4	6 8	10 8	10 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 4	11 —	10 8	10 —	10 —
Benares	6 12	6 6	9 12	9 8	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 12	10 13½	10 13½	10 —	10 —
Ghazipur	6 8	6 8	9 2	9 2	4 13	4 13	7 7	7 7	11 11	11 11	9 2	9 2
Jaunpur	7 14	6 1	11 14	9 13	4 1	4 —	7 8	7 10	...	...	...	10 —
Allahabad	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 12	4 12	4 12	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 —	10 8	10 8
Central—												
Bánda	6 8	5 12	8 8	8 4	4 —	5 —	8 —	7 11	12 —	13 10	11 8	12 2
Fatehpur	6 —	6 8	9 —	9 —	3 8	3 8	8 8	8 8	11 12	11 8	10 12	11 8
Hamirpur	5 5	5 12	8 12	8 12	5 4	5 4	7 12	7 12	10 9	11 4	10 6	10 6
Jalaun	5 8	6 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 12	12 —	12 —
Cawnpore	6 12	6 8	9 12	9 12	...	...	7 12	7 12	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 —
Jhansi	6 4	6 5	9 4	9 8	4 14	4 12	7 11	7 10	12 12	12 12	11 5	11 —
Etáwah	4 14	6 —	8 8	10 —	3 —	3 —	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 4
Farrukhabad	5 12	6 3	10 5	9 10	4 5	4 5	8 4	8 9	10 9	9 15	9 3	10 2
Mainpuri	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Etah	6 8	6 —	12 —	9 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	10 8	9 —	8 8
Western—												
Meerut	7 4	6 8	11 —	11 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	9 12	10 12	9 12	10 8
Agra	7 —	5 12	9 12	10 8	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	10 4	11 4	9 8	11 —
Muttra	6 12	6 4	10 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	11 4	11 —	10 —	10 —
Aligarh	6 —	6 —	8 8	9 —	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	10 4	10 —	9 —	9 —
Bulandshahr	7 8	6 —	10 8	10 —	3 —	3 —	5 — to 7 —	5 — to 7 —	10 2	9 12	9 12	9 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	5 8	6 11	10 6	10 1	5 8	5 8	7 13	7 13	11 11	11 11	10 6	10 6
Azamgarh	7 8	7 —	11 8	9 8	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	7 —	6 13	10 8	9 8	7 11	6 13	8 2	8 2	9 8	9 8	10 14	10 14
Basti	8 4	7 8	11 —	10 —	6 —	5 8	7 12	7 —	...	...	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) — Half-month of report	Marua or ragi — Previous half-month	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) — Half-month of report	Kangni — Previous half-month	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) — Half-month of report	Gram — Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) — Half-month of report	Maize — Previous half-month	Arhar dál — Half-month of report	Arhar dál — Previous half-month	Salt — Half-month of report	Salt — Previous half-month	Districts
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...		.	..	6 4	5 13	13 5	13 5	Bankura
...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	6 8	6	18 —	13 —	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	5 12	6 —	14 8	13 8	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 -	14 —	14 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	4 8	5 —	8 8	9 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 —	12 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	Malda
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	12 —	12 —	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	9 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	..	...	...	8 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	6 —	6 —	10 10	10 10	Purnea
...	...	...	..	10 —	9 —	11 4	11 4	6 4	6 4	13 12	12 8	Bhágalpur
12 —	12 —	...	...	7 11	6 9	11 —	12 —	5 8	5 8	13 2	12 —	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	14 —	12 —	Muzaffarpur
14 —	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 8	12 —	11 8	[illegible]	6 12	15 —	13 —	Sáran
9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	13 4	12 12	5 8	5 8	12 4	11 8	Champáran
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	9 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	7 8	7 —	16 —	13 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...		...	7 8	7 —	10 8	10 12	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Monghyr
12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	8 8	10 12	10 12	6 8	6 8	14 —	13 —	Gaya
...	...	9 —	9 —	8 12	8 4	12 —	11 12	7 —	6 8	12 —	11 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	12 —	11 —	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	7 8	6 8	..	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	6	6 —	13 —	12 —	Mánbhum
13 —	13 —	...	...	8 4	7 8	10 —	10 —	6 4	6 —	14 —	12 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	9 9	7 14	9 13	9 13	7 5	7 5	11 4	12 [illegible]	Palámau
12 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	5 8	5 4	13 —	13 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	9 3	9 13	...	...	6 3	5 14	20 —	18 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 13	...	.	6 9	5 14	20 —	20 —	Cuttack
...	..	...	...	7 — and 9 8	6 8 and 9 8	..	...	5 4	5 4	13 —	11 —	Balasore
...	...	..	...	8 —	7 8	12 —	12 —	6 4	6 8	12 8	12 8	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	..	7 8	7 8	10 8	9 —	11 —	11 8	6 8	6 —	16 —	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	11 6	11 6	8 15	8 6	...	..	6 —	5 11¼	15 12	15 12	Benares
..	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 11	11 11	6 11	6 11	17 —	17 —	Ghazipur
7 8	7 7	12 5	11 3	7 8	7 10	...	10 8	7 12	6 6	16 12	14 4	Jaunpur
...	...	..	...	8 —	8 —	...	..	5 14	5 12	18 —	18 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	.	...	...	11 —	10 14	..	..	6 —	5 10	18 —	18 4	Bánda
...	...	...	...	10 12	9 —	.	..	6 —	6 —	18 —	19 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	10 7	10 12	...	..	6 —	6 4	17 4	17 4	Hamirpur
...	...	12 —	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	5 8	...	19 —	Jalaun
...	...	13 8	14 —	9 12	9 4	11 8	11 4	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
8 8	8 6	...	...	9 14	9 2	...		5 4	5 2	19 —	19 —	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	9 4	8 10	..	..	7 —	7 8	20 —	20 —	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	9 15	8 9	9 15	10 5	5 13	5 13	20 12	20 10	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	11 —	10 8	11 —	6 12	19 —	18 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	8 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	6 8	6 4	22 8	22 8	Meerut
..	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	11 8	12 —	6 12	6 4	23 —	22 8	Agra
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 —	13 8	6 8	7 —	21 12	21 12	Muttra
...	...	7 —	7 —	9 4	8 —	10 8	10 —	6 —	6 4	21 —	21 —	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	9 4	6 8	10 —	9 8	6 4	6 —	18 —	18 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	11 11	11 1	6 8	6 13	15 10	15 10	Ballia
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	.	12 —	6 8	6 4	17 —	17 —	Azamgarh
...	...	10 14	10 14	7 11	7 11	11 12	11 12	6 13	6 13	17 8	17 8	Gorakhpur
...	..	...	...	10 4	8 8	...	11 —	7 4	7 4	18 —	18 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH 1915—*continued*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE — Best sort		RICE — Common		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(a) AGRA—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	6 4	6 12	11 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	10 4	10 8	9 —	10 —
Budaun	5 15	6 2	11 6	9 8	3 8	3 2	6 12	6 14	10 —	10 13	8 14	10 8
Pilibit	5 10	6 10	..	11 4	4 0	4 5	6 —	6 —	10 —	...	8 —	10 12
Bareli	6 4	6 7	12 8	11 12	4 8	4 1	7 3	7 3	10 12	11 —	9 3	10 —
Moradabad	6 14	6 10	11 12	..	4 12	4 12	7 12	7 12	10 2	10 2	8 14	9 10
Bijnor	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	3 8	3 8	6 8	7 4	..	...	9 —	8 7
Muzaffarnagar	7 6	6 13	9 14	9 14	7 2	7 2	7 11	7 11	10 6	10 6	9 14	10 6
Sahárанpur	6 10	6 15	12 4	12 8	3 3	3 8	7 7	7 7	10 2	10 10	9 5	10 10
Debra-Dun	6 12	6 2	11 8	11 —	3 —	3 —	7 8	7 —	9 4	9 4	9 —	9 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	6 0	6 —	10 0	9 —	2 12	* 2 12	6 0	6 —	10 —	7 —	...	7 —
Almora	7 4	7 12	9 0	9 —	3 8	3 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	9 12
Garhwál	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh*	...	6 6	...	11 —	...	5 —	...	8 —	...	10 —	...	10 —
Sultanpur	7 12	6 12	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 4	...	11 —	...	...
Rae-Bareli	8 8	7 —	12 —	10 8	8 —	4 —	8 4	8 —	11 —	11 12	11 —	11 12
Unao	6 10	6 5	11 2	9 2	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	10 6	10 —	10 8
Lucknow	7 14	6 4	11 8	11 —	4 —	4 —	7 12	7 4	11 —	10 12	10 8	10 4
Hardoi	6 4	6 12	14 —	10 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 8	10 —	9 8
Northern—												
Fyzabad	8 5	6 6	9 8	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	18 6	9 8	9 12
Barabanki	8 11	6 10	13 4	9	4 7	4 4	8 2	7 12	11 —	10 8	10 9	10 —
Gonda	7 4	6 8	11 —	11 —	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 8	11 —	11 —
Bahraich	7 4	6 8	7 —	7 —	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 4	13 8	12 8	11 12	11 12
Sitapur	8 —	7 —	12 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	10 4	10 12
Kheri	6 4	7 —	12 —	10 4	4 —	4 —	7 12	8 —	11 4	11 —	11 —	11 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 2	8 2	15 15	15 8	5 15	5 15	6 7	6 5	17 6	17 6	11 2	10 6
Ajmer	6 8	6 4	10 12	10 12	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	12 —	11 8	11 —	11 4
Kishangarh	7 8	6 12	10 12	10 12	8 —	8 —	7 —	7 —	12 4	12 4	11 4	11 —
Tonk	5 12	5 12	9 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	12 8	11 4	11 —	11 —
Jaipur	6 13	7 5	10 12	11 —	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	12 5	13 1	11 4	12 —
Karauli	6 4	6 9	11 14	12 8	6 4	6 4	6 14	7 8	11 14	12 8	10 12	11 4
Dholpur	6 4	6 3½	9 4	9 4	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	12 7	12 6	11 12½	11 10
Bharatpur	6 8	6 3½	9 12	10 —	4 3	4 5	4 14	5 1	11 1	11 6	9 2 to 10 2	10 1½ to 11 —
Alwar	7 6½	7 4½	10 6½	10 8½	5 4	5 4	6 13	6 12	11 3½	11 2½	10 0½	10 5
Nasirabad	7 —	6 8	...	..	6	6 —	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 4
Western—												
Bikaner*	...	5 12	...	11 8	...	4 8	...	6 8	...	11 —	...	10 —
Jaisalmer*	..	5 8	...	...	..	4 6	...	5 8	...	13 8	...	...
Jodhpur*	...	6 7 to 6 13	...	11 1	...	4 —	...	5 —	...	11 6	...	10 6 and 11 —
Central India—												
Indore	7 8	7 8	10 8	11 —	7 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 4	12 —	11 8
Neemuch	5 14	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	9 —	9 —
Gwalior*	...	6 4	...	...	...	2 4	...	4 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	7 8	7 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	11 —	10 8	11 —	11 —
Ferozepur	7 12	8 —	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	12 —	11 8	12 —	10 12
Central—												
Lahore	7 8	7 4	13 8	12 8	...	...	7 4	6 12	11 —	...	10 8	9 4
Gujranwala	8 8	8 12	16 8	14 8	...	...	7 4	6 12	...	...	9 12	9 12
Gujrat	8 —	8 12	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	10 —	9 —	10 —
Jhelam	8 4	8 8	14 8	14 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	10 —

* Not reported yet

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(a) AGRA—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 4	10 8	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	10 —	11 —	8 14	8 8	12 8	13 2	7 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	7 14	8 8	...	12 —	5 12	6 —	20 —	20 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 12	12 —	11 4	6 8	6 —	20 —	20 —	Bareli
...	...	16 4	16 4	9 2	9 2	10 2	9 10	6 2	5 10	21 2	21 2	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 10	...	..	6 12	6 12	19 —	19 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	7 2	8 12	10 6	9 14	5 8	5 8	20 14	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	8 4	9 5	9 9	10 10	5 14	5 14	20 12	20 12	Sahâranpur
10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	10 7	...	7 —	7 -	...	10 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tal
9 —	...	...	...	6 4	...	...	...	4 8	...	11 —	11 8	Almora
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Garhwál
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
...	...	...	.	...	8 8	...	...	...	6 —	...	20 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
...	14 —	...	18 —	10 12	8 —	11 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	19 —	18 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	..	9 4	8 12	...	...	5 14	5 12	19 -	19 —	Unao
...	...	..	...	10 —	8 8	11 —	...	6 8	6 —	18 —	18 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	5 8	7 —	19 —	18 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	11 —	11 8	8 10	8 4	11 8	11 6	6 2	6 —	18 8	18 8	Fyzabad
12 8	...	9 —	9 —	8 14	7 8	10 15	10 12	6 3	5 8	19 —	19 8	Barabanki
.	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	11 12	12 —	6 4	6 4	18 —	18 —	Gonda
[illegible]	...	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	12 12	12 —	6 4	6 4	19 —	18 —	Bahraich
...	...	12 —	12 —	9 4	8 —	11 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Sitapur
13 —	13 8	7 8	7 8	7 12	7 12	11 8	11 12	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...		10 6	10 6	10 6	9 10	18 8	18 2	5 7	5 13	18 14	18 2	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	...	6 8	6 —	9 4	9 —	10 12	10 12	9 —	9 —	23 —	23 —	Ajmer
...	...	..		10 4	8 12	11 4	11 8	...	...	23 —	22 4	Kishangarh
...	...	.	...	...	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	..	18 —	18 —	Tonk
...	...	9 7	7 13	{ 9 7 and 9 15	8 15 and 9 7	} 11 12	12 9	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 12	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	Karauli
...	..	9 -	9 —	8 12½	8 1	...	...	6 2½	6 —	22 —	21 10	Dholpur
...	..	...	...	9 1	8 10	11 10	11 10	5 12	5 12	22 —	22 —	Bharatpur
..	...	9 8	9 8	9 15½	9 15½	10 7	10 14½	11 8	11 8	24 10½	24 14	Alwar
..	.	...	...	10 8	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	24 —	24 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	..	...	...	..	8 12	...	...	...	5 8	...	{ 22 —	Bikaner
...	..	...	...	...	6 9	...	..	...	...	...	22 — and 24 — }	Jaisalmer
..	..	...	...	...	10 —	...	...	...	6 —	...	27 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
..	..	...	...	11 8	10 —	15 —	14 8	8 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	..	...	...	11 8	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	Neemuch
...	..	..	10 —	...	9 8	..	...	...	6 8	...	20 —	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...		...	...	11 —	10 4	...	...	...	...	22 —	23 —	Hissar
...		...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	10 8	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	..	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 —	8 12	5 12	5 8	26 —	26 —	Lahore
..	.	...	...	11 4	11 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
..	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	11 —	10 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	..	...	..	10 8	10 —	11 —	10 —	4 8	...	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH 1915—continued

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	7 4	6 8	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 4	9 4	9 4
Delhi	7 —	6 4	10 —	10 8	3 4	3 4	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 —	9 8	9 8
Rohtak	7 —	6 4	12 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	10 4	9 12
Karnál	6 12	7 —	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 4	10 8	9 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	7 —	6 8	11 12	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 8	9 12	9 —	9 12	9 —
Ludhiána	6 4	6 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	8 8	9 4
Jullundur	7 4	7 4	12 —	11	...		7 —	7 —	10 —	9 8	10 —	10 —
Hoshiárpur	7 8	8 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 4	9 8	9 8
Gurdáspur	9 8	7 4	11 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	...	...
Amritsar	8 —	7 4	14 —	12 —	...	...	6 14	6 10	11 4	9 8	9 —	9 —
Siálkot	8 8	6 12	13 —	12 —	...	...	6 12	7 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	9 —
Hills—												
Simla	7 8	7 —	12 8	11 10	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 6	8 4	9 6	9 —
Kángra	6 —	8 8	12 —	13 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	.	...		...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	8 8	8 8	16 —	15 8	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 4	10 4	9 12	9 12
Attock	9 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 12	9 12
Western—												
Sháhpur	9 10	8 3	14 8	11 7	...	...	7 2	6 12	...	...	11 —	8 9
Jhang	8 4	7 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 4	7 —	11 —	9 —	10 8	8 12
Lyallpur	8 4	8 —	15 —	... —	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 —	...	11 —	...
Multan	8 8	7 —	15 8	11 4	..	...	8 —	8 —	11 12	10 12	10 4	9 8
Montgomery	9 —	6 13	12 8	11 —	..	...	7 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	10 8
Muzaffargarh	8 8	6 12	.	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	11 8	8 8
Dera Ghazi Khan	8 2	7 5	12 —	12 —	...	.	8 —	7 8	11 8	10 5	10 —	9 6
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	7 12	7 8	13 10	13 10	3 9	3 9	6 8	6 8	...	...	9 8	9 8
Peshávar	8 6	7 14	15 —	15 —	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Kohát	7 15	7 7	14 2	11 13	4 2	4 2	7 12	7 12	12 12	12 12	10 8	10 8
Bannu	8 7	7 14	13 12	12 15	4 6	4 6	7 8	7 8	13 12	13 7	10 —	9 6
Dera Ismael Khan	7 13	7 8	11 14	11 8	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 8	16 4	13 2	11 9	10 10
Tochi	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	8 —	8 —	17 —	16 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	8 8	7 8	17 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Wano	6 14	6 5	9 9	8 6	3 6	3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	7 8	6 6	...		6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 8
Hyderabad	6 8	6 1	...	...	6 10	5 8	7 4	6 8	9 14	9 12	9 12	9 2
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	5 12	5 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	10 —	9 4	9 8	9 —
Shikárpur	7 —	6 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 4	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 —
Upper Sind Frontier	6 12	5 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	12 —	11 —	12 8	10 8
Quetta	6 14 to 7 3½	7 6	11 1½	10 12	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	10 14½	11 1½	9 7	9 7
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 14	4 14	.	...	6 —	6 —	8 6	7 14	10 9	11 1	...	9 12
Ratnagiri	6 1	5 6	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 11	7 11	10 6	10 6	10 9	10 9
Alibág	5 6	5 6	..	...	7 3	7 3	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 5	8 5
Bombay	5 3	5 3	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	10 7	10 7	9 4	9 4
Thanna	8 3	7 5	...	...	7 6	6 14	8 10	8 2	10 12	10 12	10 6	10 6
Deccan and Karnáták—												
Dharwar	9 9	9 9	...	...	8 13	8 3	9 5	9 5	15 10	15 10	12 15	12 15
Belgaum	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 2	9 2	15 9	14 8	15 9	14 8
Satara	7 12	7 1	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	14 2	13 12	12 2	12 2
Sholapur	7 12	7 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 6	8 6	19 13	18 14	14 7	14 7
Bijapur	8 11	8 13	...	...	5 11	5 11	7 13	7 13	18 14	21 10	16 1	15 8
Poona	6 13	6 13	..	...	6 6	6 6	8 3	8 3	13 1	13 1	12 —	12 —
Khandesh and N.-K. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	8 2	7 6	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 6	7 6	16 8	16 8	14 —	14 —
Násik	8 14	8 14	...	...	7 7	7 7	8 15	8 15	...	...	12 7	13 3
Dhulia	7 10	7 10	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 9	6 9	13 8	13 8	12 —	12 —
Jalgaon	7 8	6 13		...	5 12	5 12	6 7	6 7	12 13	12 13	12 —	12 3
Gujarat—												
Surat	6 15	6 8	...	...	5 3	5 3	7 14	7 6	11 2	11 2	11 2	10 10
Broach	6 —	6 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 8	10 —	10 —
Kaira	6 —	5 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	7 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —
Baroda	6 —	6 —	...	...	7 —	6 12	8 8	7 4	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 —
Ahmedabad	7 —	6 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	12 —	11 —	10 8	10 —
Godhra	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	9 8	9 —
Disa	8 —	6 8	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	13 —	12 8	11 8	11 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	9 —	8 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 1	7 1	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 5	7 15	12 —	12 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	7 6	7 6	...	...	3 4	3 4	7 15	7 15	12 8	12 8	...	...
Betul	7 12	7 6	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 15	6 15	12 10	12 15	...	...
Chhindwara	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 14	9 14	14 4	15 7	...	...
Nagpur	8 4	7 11	...	...	6 8	5 14	9 2	9 2	12 11	12 11	...	...
Wardha	8 12	8 12	..	...	5 2	5 2	8 4	8 5	14 15	14 15	...	...

(The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) — Half-month of report	Marua or Ragi — Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*) — Half-month of report	Kangni — Previous half-month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunagá (*Cicer arietinum*) — Half-month of report	Gram — Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) — Half-month of report	Maize — Previous half-month	Arhar Dal — Half-month of report	Arhar Dal — Previous half-month	Salt — Half-month of report	Salt — Previous half-month	Districts
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 8	10 —	9 4	6 8	6 —	21 —	20 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
13 —	15 8	10 —	9 12	9 12	8 14	8 8	8 4	6 —	5 8	25 —	25 —	Ambala
...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	10 —	9 8	10 —	6 8	6 8	23 —	23 8	Ludhiána
...	...	10 —	10 8	10 8	9 8	10 8	9 8	...	...	24 —	24 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 8	10 —	5 8	5 8	23 —	23 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	7 —	7 —	11 8	9 —	9 8	9 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	9 12	11 4	9 —	5 8	5 8	26 —	26 —	Amritsar
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 12	10 —	9 —	...	..	25 —	25 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 4	9 6	5 4	5 —	18 —	18 —	Simla
...	...	...	...	6 14	7 8	9 8	9 8	..	9 —	13 —	14 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	..	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 12	11 —	5 8	5 8	27 —	26 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	10 12	10 12	7 -	7 —	...	26 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 9	10 5	11 —	8 14	5 —	5 4	24 —	24 —	Sháhpur
14 8	15 8	14 8	15 —	11 4	10 —	10 8	9 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 4	11 -	9 12	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Lyallpur
...	...	13 —	13 —	12 —	9 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	23 —	23 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	10 12	9 6	9 —	9 —	...	...	22 —	22 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	22 8	20 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province
...	...	...	...	9 4	8 10	10 4	10 —	...	...	20 10	20 10	Hazára
..	...	13 —	13 —	10 —	9 12	11 —	11 —	7 8	7 8	24 —	24 —	Pesh//áwar
...	...	15 —	15 —	10 —	8 15	10 13	9 14	.	...	25 8	25 8	Kohát
...	...	...	...	11 4	10 11	12 3	11 4	...	...	29 6	29 6	Bannu
...	...	...	...	11 4	10 5	11 4	11 4	...	...	25 —	25 —	Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	18 —	[illegible] —	Tochi
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 8	14 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	Kurram
...	...	...	...	9 7	9 —	13 —	11 12	...	...	19 —	19 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	30 —	30 —	Karáchi
...	..	...	...	8 4	8 6	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	[illegible] —	Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...	.	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 8	22 —	22 —	Shikárpur
...	..	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	5 4	5 —	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...		...	...	8 3 to 8 6½	7 13½ to 8 4	8 14	9 —	4 8 to 5 —	4 8 to 5 —	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 8	12 8	...	...	7 10	7 2	...	...	5 11	5 11	22 8	22 8	Karwar
11 2	11 2	...	...	7 9	7 9	...	...	6 1	6 1	20 —	20 —	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	5 13	5 13	20 13	20 13	Alibág
8 7	8 7	...	...	7 13	7 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	18 14	18 14	Bombay
10 8	10 8	...	...	7 14	7 14	...		7 3	6 5	22 2	22 2	Thanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	8 9	9 —	...	...	5 14	5 14	18 10	17 13	Dharwar
15 9	15 9	...	...	9 14	9 5	...	...	5 12	5 12	21 2	21 2	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 2	6 8	19 —	19 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	6 7	6 1	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	8 11	9 2	...	...	6 6	5 2	19 10	19 10	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	..	6 3	6 3	19 2	19 2	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-K. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	9 3	8 7	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Ahmadnagar
17 4	17 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	7 4	7 4	21 13	21 13	Násik
...	...	...	...	9 7	9 14	...	...	6 13	6 13	19 3	19 3	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 7	...	...	7 8	7 1	18 3	18 3	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	8 13	8 1	...	...	6 —	6 —	25 14	25 14	Surat
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	22 13	22 13	Broach
13 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	26 8	26 8	Kaira
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	26 8	26 8	Ahmedabad
14 —	14 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	25 —	25 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	...	8 —	...	..	7 —	7 —	24 —	24 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	..	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	90 —	90 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 10	8 8	...	...	6 15	6 6	20 2	18 6	Nimar
...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	...	...	6 13	6 13	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	9 3	10 3	...	...	7 5	7 5	14 —	14 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	6 2	6 2	15 —	15 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	8 5	7 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	15 —	15 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	8 8	7 14	...	...	8 5	8 5	17 —	17 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH 1915—concluded.

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—concluded												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	6 12	6 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 13	6 13	12 —	12 —	...	...
Saugor	6 12	7 —	...	...	5 8	6 —	8 —	7 —	11 —	12 —	..	...
Damoh	6 6	6 6	...	...	7 1	7 1	9 7	9 7	13 —	13 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	6 8	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	.	...
Mandla	8 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	..	...
Seoni	8 —	7 9	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 10	9 11	12 —	12 —	..	...
Bálághát	5 15	6 9	...	...	5 7	5 7	9 10	10 5	...	...	..	...
Bhandára	8 9	7 15	...	...	6 3	5 9	10 14	11 8	14 4	13 1	...	...
Chánda	7 6	6 13	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 15	8 15	14 8	14 8	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	8 9	7 2	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	9 14	...	...	...	...
Raipur	7 8	6 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	9 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	8 12	8 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 12	7 4	16 7	17 4	...	...
Akola	7 6	6 5	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 11	7 11	15 —	15 —	...	...
Amráoti	7 6	6 13	...	...	6 8	5 15	9 11	8 11	18 —	18 —	...	...
Yeotmal	7 7	6 6	...	...	4 6	4 6	8 12	8 12	18 —	18 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	5 7	4 3	9 7	9 5	4 1	4 1	7 15	8 —	12 14	11 12	12 7	12 9
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	7 7	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 7	11 12	12 9	10 15	10 15
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	12 15	12 15	10 15	10 15
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 6	12 —	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	15 10	15 10	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	13 5	13 5	14 14	14 14
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 11	16 4	16 1	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	13 —	13 —
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	15 2	13 6	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 14	14 10	14 10	15 —	13 8
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	15 10	15 10	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 11	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	..	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 6	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	8 4	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	13 11	13 11
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	..	...	9 1	7 7	...	...	13 —	13 —
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	11 12	11 12	12 5	12 5
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 8	11 8	12 11	12 5
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	8 11	10 8	11 —	10 4	10 15
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 4	6 4	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	6 12	6 12	14 —	14 —	...	...
Bangalore	5 8	5 —	5 12	5 12	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	15 —	12 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 4	7 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	4 4	5 7	...	...	5 —	4 14	5 9	5 4	9 4	9 1	8 10	

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the District Headquarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight,

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or Nagi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —*continued*
												Central—
..	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	..	.	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	16 —	16 —	Saugor
...	...	..	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 13	5 13	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 6	6 6	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	.	8 12	9 5	...	...	6 —	7 3	15 12	15 12	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	8 1	6 15	...	...	6 1	6 11	12 11	12 11	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	18 —	18 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
..	...		...	9 2	8 —	...	...	8 —	7 2	12 13	12 13	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	10 —	6 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	11 -	9 —	...		7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Drug
												Berar—
...	..	...	...	10 9	10 9	.	...	7 —	7 11	16 —	16 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	7 4	8 5	...		7 —	6 8	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	..	8 12	8 3	19 —	19 —	Amráoti
...	..	.	...	8 —	7 —	...	..	9 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
14 9	14 3	...	...	8 14	8 15	...	...	9 6	9 7	14 —	14 —	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	[illegible] 3	Malabar
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	20 4	S. Canara
												South, central—
13 5	13 5	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	19 8	19 8	Coimbatore
..		...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	16 —	14 6	Nilgiris
14 13	13 5	...	.	.	..	..	...	...	...	15 5	15 7	Salem
												Central—
17 7	17 7	...		...	...		...		...	16 9	16 9	Bellary
14 14	14 14	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	18 4	[illegible] 15	Anantapur
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	21 13	21 13	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 7	17 7	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
13 6	13 6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	17 6	Ganjam
13 2	12 10	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam
15 8	15 8	.	..	...	.		...	...	...	19 3	19 3	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
15 11	15 1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	27 —	Kistna
13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	24 14	24 14	Guntur
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 9	27 —	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
13 —	13 —	...	...	...	.		...	.	...	28 14	28 15	Madras
12 —	12 4	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	26 6	26 6	Chingleput
13 1	13 5	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	23 11	23 11	N. Arcot
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	22 6	S. Arcot
14 1	14 1	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	24 5	24 14	Tanjore
15 3	15 3	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1	22 1	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
14 7	14 13	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	25 —	24 3	Tinnevelly
15 3	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Madura
												Mysore—
14 —	14 —	..	...	7 —	7 4	..	..	5 4	5 4	16 8	16 8	Mysore
14 8	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 8		...	4 8	4 —	16 —	16 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
15 8	15 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	5 4	5 12	18 —	18 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 9	5 14	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, April 14, 1915

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14, 1915

Special WHEAT forecast, 1914-15

This special forecast deals with the state of the wheat crop reported up to the first week of the present month. It is based on reports received from local authorities and refers to 99·8 per cent of the total reported wheat acreage of India. In the tables below comparison is made with the final estimate of last year, as there was no forecast made in April 1914, the present forecast being made as a special one this year in view of the exceptional circumstances brought about by the war. The final forecast will, as usual, be published in the last week of May.

The total area now reported is 32,148,000 acres as compared with 32,028,000 acres reported in the second forecast published on the 6th March, 1915, and 28,464,000 acres, the revised final area of last year. The present figure, therefore, shows an increase in acreage of 3,684,000 acres, or nearly 13 per cent, as against the final estimate of 1913-14. The total yield is estimated at 10,293,000 tons (or 48,034,000 quarters*) as compared with 8,354,000 tons (or 38,985,000 quarters), the revised final estimate of last year, or an increase of 23 per cent.

The detailed figures are as follows :—

(1) Area

Provinces and States	Area in thousand acres: 1914-15 crop April 1915	1913-14 crop (final estimate) May 1914	Increase + or Decrease —
Punjab (a)	11,242	(b) 9,588	+1,654
United Provinces	7,263	(b) 6,406	+857
C. P. and Berar (a)	3,421	(b) 3,384	+37
Bombay and Sind (a)	2,840	(b) 2,592	+248
Bihar and Orissa	1,218	1,342	—124
N.-W. F. Province	1,165	992	+173
Bengal	134	144	—10
Ajmer-Merwara	18	5	+13
Central India	3,090	2,684	+406
Rajputana	899	622	+277
Hyderabad	855	702	+153
Mysore	3	3	...
Total	32,148	28,464	+3,684

(2) Yield

Provinces and States	Yield in thousand tons: 1914-15 crop April, 1915	1913-14 crop (final estimate) May, 1914	Increase + or Decrease —	Yield per acre 1914-15 special forecast
				lbs.
Punjab (a)	3,914	(b) 3,189	+725	780
United Provinces	3,082	(b) 2,221	+861	951
C. P. and Berar (a)	820	(b) 688	+132	537
Bombay and Sind (a)	880	(b) 703	+177	694
Bihar and Orissa	347	583	—236	638
N.-W. F. Province	293	259	+34	563
Bengal	32	51	—19	535
Ajmer-Merwara	5	2	+3	622
Central India	656	492	+164	476
Rajputana	218	122	+96	543
Hyderabad	45	43	+2	118
Mysore	1	1	...	444
Total	10,293	8,354	+1,939	717

The condition of the crop is reported to be, on the whole, good, except in Bihar and Orissa and Bengal, where the wheat crop is not of much importance. The *total* yield now estimated is a record one, even higher than the heavy crops of 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13 and 1903-04. The outturn per acre, it may be noted, works out to 717 lbs (or approximately 12 bushels) as against the following previous outturns per acre : 657 lbs in 1913-14, 735 lbs in 1912-13, 714 lbs in 1911-12, 737 lbs. in 1910-11 768 lbs in 1909-10, 652 lbs in 1908-09, 599 lbs in 1907-08, 651 lbs in 1906-07, 728 lbs in 1905-06, 597 lbs in 1904-05, and 760 lbs in 1903-04. The highest outturns per acre are in the United Provinces (950 lbs) and in the Punjab (780 lbs), which contain nearly 57 per cent of the total area under wheat

* Quarter = 480 lbs
(a) Including Native States
(b) Revised figures

In the former favourable prospects were somewhat marred by the continuance of damp cloudy weather with heavy rain in the second week of March, while in the latter the crop is reported to be excellent, though since the beginning of this month the weather has been very unsettled and thunderstorms threaten to damage the crop. In the important wheat-growing districts of the Central Provinces the lighter undulating fields gave a little more than their seed, whilst the flat rich fields gave a normal to bumper crop. The crop in the Bombay Presidency is doing well, although cloudy weather and rust have somewhat affected the crop in some localities. An average crop is expected in the North-West Frontier Province.

It will be seen that the present estimate of yield as against the final estimate of last year shows an increase per cent of 79 in Rajputana, 39 in the United Provinces, 33 in Central India, 25 in Bombay and Sind, 23 in the Punjab, 19 in the Central Provinces and Berar, 13 in the North-West Frontier Province, and 5 in Hyderabad. The percentage decrease is 40 in Bihar and Orissa and 37 in Bengal.

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Punjab (33·1 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The combined area of British districts and Native States (11,242,000 acres) shows an increase of 17 per cent over the final area of last year. The total estimated yield is 3,914,000 tons (543,000 tons being in Native States), which is 23 per cent larger than the revised final estimate of last year. The area sown in British districts, it may be added, is now reported to be 9,871,000 acres, which is 16 per cent more than last year's final area. The area in Native States is reported to be 1,371,000 acres, which is 23 per cent larger than last year's final figure. As compared with the estimate (11,197,000 acres) made in March last, the present estimate shows an increase of 0·4 per cent. The figures of area are approximate, as nowhere was the harvest inspection complete when the figures were submitted, and in some districts it had only just begun. The weather cleared after the middle of February ; but there was moderately heavy precipitation in the second week of March, which benefited the unirrigated crop in the south-east and west. The rest of the month was fine, but since the beginning of April the weather has been very unsettled and thunderstorms threaten to damage the crop. The present estimate of yield is based on the condition of the standing crop at the end of March. The Provincial Director of Land Records remarks that it is doubtful if districts have made sufficient allowance for the excellence of the crop, and that if harvesting is concluded without further damage, the yield will probably be higher than that now reported.

United Provinces (23·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—According to advance returns furnished by village accountants the total area amounts to 7,263,000 acres as compared with 6,406,000 acres, the revised final area of last year, or an increase of 13 per cent. As compared with the estimate in December last (which was retained in the March forecast), the present estimate falls short by 2·5 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 3,082,000 tons, which is 39 per cent larger than the revised final figure of last year. The outstanding features of the season were a prolonged drought lasting to the end of January, followed by unusually wet weather for the time of the year. In the south-eastern districts, where rains terminated early, germination was somewhat indifferent, and the crop never fully recovered. Over the rest of the province, the rain at the end of January and beginning of February was of great value to wheat, particularly to the unirrigated crop, which was showing signs of withering. Favourable prospects were, however, somewhat marred by the continuance of damp cloudy weather with heavy rains in the second week of March, which brought on serious attack of rust. Its severity varied very much with local conditions, and this renders estimation of outturn peculiarly difficult. On the whole, unirrigated areas suffered less than irrigated, and the outturn of the former is relatively good. For the province as a whole, the outturn per acre is estimated at 90 per cent of the normal, but this may need subsequent modification as harvest in the western districts is unusually late.

Central Provinces and Berar (11·7 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The combined area of British districts and Native States (3,421,000 acres) shows an increase of 1 per cent over the final area of last year. As compared with the area estimated in March last, the present estimate is less by 4 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 820,000 tons (29,000 tons being in Native States), which is 19 per cent larger than the revised final figure of last year. The area sown in British districts is reported to be 3,301,000 acres, which is 1 per cent above the final area of last year. The area in the Native States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon is estimated at 120,000 acres as against 115,000 acres last year. Sowings were generally successful, and germination on the whole good. Some resowing was necessary in parts of Damoh and Narsinghpur, owing to defective germination. Cloudy weather caused some withering in parts of Damoh and in the Nerbudda Valley. Light to moderate rain was received in the subsequent months (December to March) and materially improved the condition of the young plants, especially in the northern districts where the crop was suffering somewhat from lack of moisture. Some damage was caused in places by the cloudy weather and hail which accompanied the rain. On the whole in the important wheat-growing districts in the north of the province, the lighter undulating fields gave little more than their seed, whilst the flat rich fields gave a normal to bumper crop. For the province as a whole, the outturn per acre is estimated at 90 per cent of the normal.

Bombay and Sind (7·4 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area is now reported to be 2,840,000 acres (including 750,000 acres in Native States), which is about 10 per cent above the final area of last year. As compared with the March estimate of this year, the present figure shows an increase of 16 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 880,000 tons (including 225,000 tons in Native States), which is 25 per cent larger than the final estimate of last year. Since the publication of the last report some rain fell early in March in north Gujarat, in north-east and south Deccan, and in Dharwar in the Karnatak. It also fell in Dharwar at the end of the month. It was heavy in the Panch Mahals and in Khandesh. The cloudy weather that preceded the rain damaged the crop ready for harvest in parts of Gujarat and Deccan and induced rust in places. Elsewhere and in the Karnatak the rain was beneficial. In Sind the crop has been doing well everywhere, except in Thar and Parkar whence slight damage through rust has been reported.

Bihar and Orissa (4·4 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area is now estimated at 1,218,000 acres, which is 9 per cent below the final figure of last year. As compared with the March estimate of this year, the present figure is 1 per cent more. The total estimated yield is 347,000 tons, which is 40 per cent below the final

figure of last year. The short rainfall at the sowing period and during the period of growth, as well as attacks of insects in some areas, affected the crop in the important districts of Bihar and in Palamau. Some damage by hail storm is also reported from Saran and Hazaribagh. The outturn per acre for the province as a whole is estimated at 65 per cent of the normal ; last year the yield was reported to be normal.

North-West Frontier Province (3·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area is now reported to be 1,165,000 acres, which is 17 per cent larger than the final area of last year. Compared with the March estimate of this year, the present figure is 5 per cent larger. The total yield is estimated at 293,000 tons, which shows an increase of 13 per cent over the final estimate of last year. The rainfall was favourable at sowing time. The yield is average or above average in all the districts and agencies except Dera Ismail Khan where the outturn (87 per cent of the normal) was affected by the absence of rain after sowing.

Bengal (0·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area is estimated at 134,000 acres as against 135,000 acres estimated in March last and 144,000 acres, the final area of last year. The estimated yield is 32,000 tons as against 51,000 tons last year, or a decrease of 37 per cent. Weather conditions have not been favourable throughout the season excepting in January when light but timely showers improved the situation to some extent. There was general rainfall in February also, but excepting in North Bengal it was everywhere defective. For the province as a whole, the outturn per acre is estimated at 62 per cent against 92 per cent of the normal last year.

Ajmer-Merwara (0·1 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area is 18,000 acres as against 16,000 acres estimated in March last, and 5,000 acres, the final area of last year. The yield is estimated at 5,000 tons as compared with 2,000 tons last year.

Central India (8·6 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area reported amounts to 3,090,000 acres, which is 15 per cent above the final area of last year. The present estimate is practically the same as the March estimate. The total yield is estimated at 656,000 tons, which is 33 per cent larger than the final estimate of last year. The details are as follows (the final estimates of last year being given in brackets) :—

Area :—Gwalior 1,203,000 acres (1,075,000), Indore 397,000 acres (402,000), Bhopal 783,000 acres (799,000), Bundelkhand 262,000 acres (79,000), Baghelkhand 125,000 acres (29,000), Malwa 148,000 acres (136,000), and Southern States 172,000 acres (164,000).

Yield :—Gwalior 303,000 tons (240,000), Indore 62,000 tons (47,000), Bhopal 159,000 tons (144,000), Bundelkhand 54,000 tons (15,000), Baghelkhand 23,000 tons (5,000), Malwa 20,000 tons (17,000), and Southern States 35,000 tons (24,000).

Rajputana (3·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area reported now amounts to 899,000 acres, which is 44 per cent above the final area of last year. Compared with the March estimate of this year the present figure shows a decrease of 1 per cent. The total estimated yield is 218,000 tons, which is 79 per cent larger than the final estimate of last year. Of the twenty States the more important are (the final figures of last year being given in brackets) :—

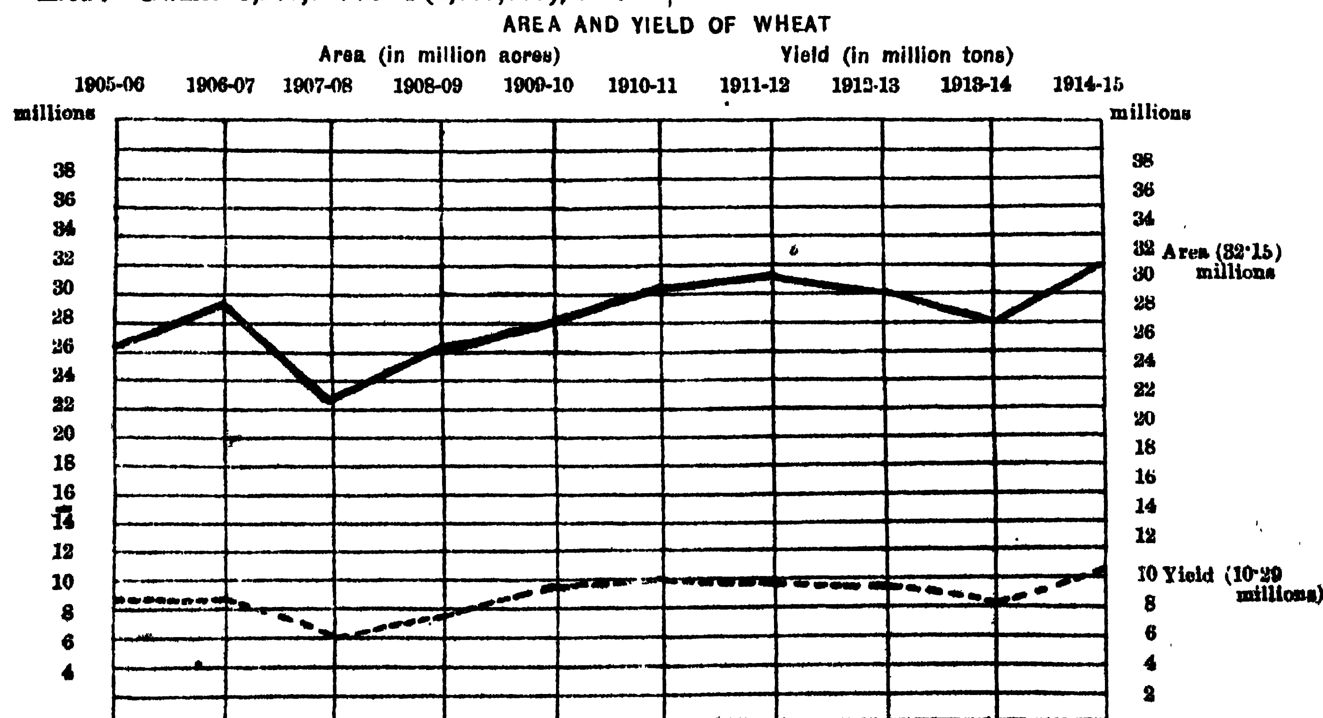
Area :—Bikaner 27,600 acres (6,700), Marwar 87,800 acres (112,200), Mewar 40,000 acres (36,000), Tonk 120,000 acres (71,800), Bundi 70,800 acres (38,100), Kotah 286,900 acres (161,300), Jaipur 77,700 acres (43,500), Alwar 33,100 acres (33,300), Bharatpur 44,200 acres (29,700), Dholpur 14,100 acres (10,800).

Yield :—Bikaner 5,400 tons (1,100), Marwar 22,600 tons (23,400), Mewar 12,100 tons (10,700), Tonk 18,900 tons (9,000), Bundi 7,500 tons (3,200), Kotah 78,400 tons (14,900), Jaipur 18,800 tons (14,300), Alwar 14,700 tons (15,300), Bharatpur 14,500 tons (8,800), Dholpur 5,700 tons (3,500). The crop has suffered in several States through the rain and hail of last month.

Hyderabad (3·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area is now returned at 855,000 acres, which is 22 per cent above the final area of last year. Compared with the March estimate of this year, the present figure falls short by 8 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 45,000 tons, which is nearly 5 per cent above the final estimate of last year. The crop has suffered through the recent unseasonable rainfall.

Mysore (0·01 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The area is estimated at 3,000 acres and the yield at 1,000 tons, being the same as last year.

Chart.—The chart below illustrates the variations in the total estimates of area and yield in the last ten years :



Wheat crops in other countries.—In the present season, 1914-15, the chief wheat-producing countries are, in order of importance, the United States of America, Russia, India, Italy, Canada, the Argentine, and Australia; and the chief exporting countries are, in order of importance, the United States (40,000,000), the Argentine (13,000,000), Canada (11,000,000), and India. The figures stated in brackets after each country are trade estimates of the exportable surplus in quarters of 480 lbs each. It should be remembered that, in regard to these figures, the focus of the world's wheat market is the United Kingdom, an examination of the statistics of imports showing that about 36 per cent of the total world's exportable surplus was imported into the United Kingdom on an average of the last three years (1911-12 to 1913-14). In the last eight years during the months of March, April, and May, the Argentine crop predominated in the United Kingdom market, just as in June Canada predominated and India in the months of July, August, and September, Russia in October and November, and the United States in December, January, and February. The Indian crop, therefore, is of great importance in the English market from the months of July to September.

The latest available information from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, regarding the wheat crop of 1914-15 is as follows:—In Canada the area sown with winter wheat * is 1,293,400 acres, which is 33 per cent over last year's area. In the United States of America the area under winter wheat is estimated at 41,246,000 acres, or an increase of 11 per cent over the area sown in 1913-14. In Italy, the area sown is reported to be 12,350,000 acres, which is 5 per cent above the area of 1913-14. In the Argentine the area under wheat is 15,474,000 acres, which is about 5 per cent over the area sown in 1913-14, and the total estimated yield is 5,176,000 tons, or an increase of 70 per cent over last year. In Chili and Australia, the estimated yields are 609,000 tons and 790,000 tons, respectively, the former showing an increase of 90 per cent, but the latter a decrease of 71 per cent, as compared with 1913-14.

From unofficial sources it appears that in the United Kingdom in March last weather had continued unfavourable for thrashing, and sowing operations have been delayed by the excessive amount of moisture in the land. The hopes of an increased area are not very promising. Returns from the United States are favourable as regards the winter wheat crop, and it is considered that the condition is now better than it was on 1st December last. The Agricultural Department at Washington has given some interesting information about the supply of wheat in the United States at the present time. Reckoning the 12,000,000 quarters over from the 1913 crop, the total supply for the year to the next harvest is put at 120,875,000 quarters and the requirements for domestic consumption and seeding, based on past average, at 76,250,000 quarters, leaving a surplus of 44,625,000 quarters, of which 26,250,000 quarters had been exported by 30th January. This leaves, it is estimated, 18,375,000 quarters, or 5,000,000 quarters more than the entire annual average export for the last five years to be drawn upon between 1st February and 1st July when the new crop will begin to be available, or about 125,000 quarters a day.

In Canada the result of the campaign in favour of the increasing grain production of the Dominion is satisfactory, and it is predicted that field grain production, provided the weather continues favourable, will be increased from 33 to 50 per cent. In Russia crop reports are generally satisfactory. It is stated * that, even if the Dardanelles are forced, some time must elapse before exports from the Black Sea can take place to any extent, because stocks at Black Sea ports are considered light, while interior transport is difficult owing to shortage of railway trucks. In the Argentine the estimated wheat surplus, owing to the bad weather in January, has been reduced, and now stands at 13 million quarters, compared with 15 million quarters as estimated last November.

Exports.—The following statement shows the **exports of wheat from British India** by sea to foreign countries during each month of the official years 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14 and 1914-15.

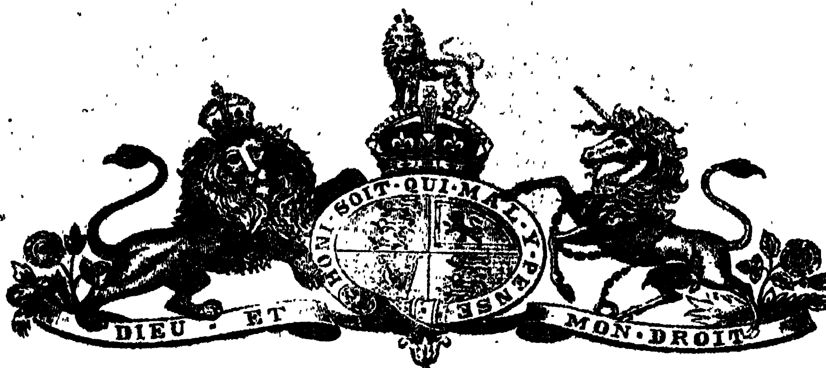
Month.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15
	tons	tons	tons	tons
April . . .	67,900	68,900	27,300	9,100
May . . .	135,700	107,000	166,300	24,500
June . . .	189,500	243,500	260,400	169,000
July . . .	266,200	328,000	318,500	169,500
August . . .	125,200	153,200	134,700	42,500
September . .	65,800	231,500	134,800	56,100
October . . .	65,700	148,500	52,700	88,300
November . . .	74,100	114,300	46,700	55,000
December . . .	97,300	79,600	21,700	37,000
January . . .	101,900	99,100	20,700	25,000
February . . .	75,200	51,500	9,700	21,600
March . . .	96,700	35,100	8,700	8,800
Total .	1,361,200	1,660,200	1,202,200	706,400

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

* Winter wheat forms only about 10 per cent of the total wheat crop of Canada, while in the United States of America it is about 66 per cent as calculated from the figures of 1913-14.

* Broomhall's *Corn Trade News*.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 17.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd April, 1915.

No. 1467-M.—In modification of Notification No. 1276-M., dated the 26th March 1915, it is notified that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will arrive in Simla, on the forenoon of Wednesday, the 28th April 1915. His Excellency's arrival will be private.

By Command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th April, 1915.

No. 17.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Ruthven Grey Monteath of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

No. 18.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India, published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November, 1912, the Governor General is pleased to call upon the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to elect, in accordance with the said Regulations, by the 15th day of June, 1915, a person to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Ruthven Grey Monteath.

No. 19.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Frederick Reid, C.I.E., of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

No. 20.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India, published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November, 1912, the Governor General is pleased to call upon the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to elect, in accordance with the said Regulations, by the 1st day of June, 1915, a person to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Marshall Frederick Reid, C.I.E.

The 23rd April, 1915.

No. 21.—The following Statutes are published for general information :—

THE ARMY (SUSPENSION OF SENTENCES) ACT, 1915.

[5 GEO. 5. CH. 23.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORISE THE SUSPENSION OF SENTENCES OF PENAL SERVITUDE AND IMPRISONMENT PASSED ON SOLDIERS ENGAGED IN ACTIVE SERVICE BEYOND THE SEAS DURING THE PRESENT WAR.

[16th March 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Power to suspend sentences of penal servitude or imprisonment.

1.—(1) Where a soldier employed on active service beyond the seas during the present war is sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment, the confirming authority to whom the sentence is submitted for confirmation may, when confirming the sentence, direct that the soldier be not committed to prison until the orders of a superior military authority have been obtained.

(2) A superior military authority may in the case of any such soldier so sentenced—

(*a*) direct that a committal to prison shall not be issued until his orders have been obtained ;

(*b*) suspend the sentence whether or not the soldier has already been committed to prison.

(3) Where a sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment is suspended under this section before the soldier has been committed to prison, the soldier if in custody shall be released, and, notwithstanding anything in the Army Act, the sentence shall not begin to run until the soldier is committed to prison under that sentence.

(4) Where a sentence of penal servitude or of imprisonment is suspended under this section after the soldier has been committed to prison he shall be discharged and the currency of the sentence shall be suspended until he is again committed to prison under the same sentence.

(5) Where a sentence has been suspended under this section the case may at any time, and shall at intervals of not less than three months, be reconsidered by a competent military authority, and if on any such reconsideration it appears to the competent military authority that the conduct of the soldier since his conviction has been such as to justify a remission of the sentence he shall remit it.

(6) A superior military authority may at any time whilst a sentence is suspended under this section order that the soldier be committed to prison, and thereupon the sentence shall cease to be suspended.

(7) Where a soldier whilst a sentence on him is so suspended is sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment for any other offence, then, if that sentence is also suspended under this section, the authority ordering the suspension may direct that the two sentences shall run either concurrently or consecutively, so, however, that the aggregate term of imprisonment served under two or more sentences of imprisonment shall not exceed two consecutive years; and where the sentence for such other offence is a sentence of penal servitude, then, whether or not that sentence is suspended any previous sentence of imprisonment which has been suspended shall be avoided.

(8) The powers conferred by this section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any powers as to the mitigation, remission, commutation, or suspension of sentences conferred by the Army Act, and a superior authority under this Act shall as respects soldiers so employed as aforesaid be an authority having power to mitigate, remit, or commute sentences of penal servitude or imprisonment under sub-section (2) of section fifty-seven of the Army Act.

(9) In this Act—

The expression "superior military authority" means the officer commanding in chief of any force employed on active service beyond the seas, or any general officer commanding an army comprised in that force;

The expression "competent military authority" means a superior military authority, or any general or other officer not below the rank of field officer duly authorised by a superior military authority.

Short title and construction.

2. This Act may be cited as the Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act, 1915, and shall be construed as one with the Army Act.

ARMY (ANNUAL) ACT, 1915.

[5 GEO. 5, CH. 25.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

Section.

1. Short title.
2. Army Act to be in force for specified times.
3. Prices in respect of billeting.

SCHEDULE.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE, DURING TWELVE MONTHS, FOR THE DISCIPLINE AND REGULATION OF THE ARMY.

[16th March 1915.]

WHEREAS the raising or keeping of a standing army within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law:

And whereas it is adjudged necessary by His Majesty and this present Parliament that a body of forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of His Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number of such forces should consist of three million including those to be employed at the depôts in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the training of recruits for service at home and abroad, but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within His Majesty's Indian possessions:

And whereas it is also judged necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of this realm, that a body of Royal Marine forces should be employed in His Majesty's fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid:

And whereas the said marine forces may frequently be quartered or be on shore, or sent to do duty or be on board transport ships or vessels, merchant ships or vessels, or other ships or vessels, or they may be under other circumstances in which they will not be subject to the laws relating to the government of His Majesty's forces by sea:

And whereas no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm, by martial law, or in any other manner than by

the judgment of his peers and according to the known and established laws of this realm; yet, nevertheless, it being requisite, for the retaining all the before-mentioned forces, and other persons subject to military law, in their duty, that an exact discipline be observed, and that persons belonging to the said forces who mutiny or stir up sedition, or desert His Majesty's service, or are guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow :

44 & 45 Vict. c. 58.

And whereas the Army Act will expire in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen on the following days :—

(a) In the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, on the thirtieth day of April ; and

(b) Elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, on the thirty-first day of July :

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Army (Annual) Act, 1915.

Army Act to be in force for specified times.

2.—(1) The Army Act shall be and remain in force during the periods hereinafter mentioned, and no longer, unless otherwise provided by Parliament (that is to say) : —

(a) Within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, from the thirtieth day of April one thousand nine hundred and fifteen to the thirtieth day of April one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, both inclusive ; and

(b) Elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, from the thirty-first day of July one thousand nine hundred and fifteen to the thirty-first day of July one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, both inclusive

(2) The Army Act, while in force, shall apply to persons subject to military law, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions.

(3) A person subject to military law shall not be exempted from the provisions of the Army Act by reason only that the number of the forces for the time being in the service of His Majesty, exclusive of the marine forces, is either greater or less than the number hereinbefore mentioned.

Prices in respect of billeting.

3. There shall be paid to the keeper of a victualling house for the accommodation provided by him in pursuance of the Army Act the prices specified in the Schedule to this Act.

Section 3.

SCHEDULE.

Accommodation to be provided.	Maximum Price.
Lodging and attendance for soldier where meals furnished	Sixpence per night.
Breakfast as specified in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Army Act ...	Fivepence each.
Dinner as so specified	One shilling and one penny each.
Supper as so specified	Threepence each.
Where no meals furnished, lodging and attendance, and candles, vinegar, salt, and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat.	Sixpence per day.
Stable room and ten pounds of oats, twelve pounds of hay, and eight pounds of straw per day for each horse.	Two shillings per day.
Stable room without forage	Sixpence per day.
Lodging and attendance for officer	Two shillings per night.

NOTE.—An officer shall pay for his food.

THE ARMY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1915.

(5 GEO. 5, CH. 26).

AN ACT TO AMEND THE ARMY ACT. [16th March 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Amendment of s. 83 (1) of Army Act.

1.—(1) The limitation on the time within which a soldier of the Regular Forces enlisted for general service is liable to be transferred from the corps to which he was originally appointed to another corps of the same arm or branch of the service shall not apply whilst a Proclamation calling out the Army Reserve on permanent service is in force, and accordingly in sub-section (1) of section eighty-three of the Army Act after the words "within three months after the date of his attestation" there shall be inserted the words "or, at any time whilst a Proclamation ordering the Army Reserve to be called out on permanent service is in force."

(2) This section shall not affect any man enlisted before the fourth day of August nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Amendment of s. 115 of the Army Act.

2.—(1) For sub-section (4) of section one hundred and fifteen of the Army Act, which relates to the impressment of carriages, animals, and other things in the case of emergency, the following sub-section shall be substituted:—

(4) The Army Council shall cause due payment to be made for carriages, animals, vessels, and aircraft furnished in pursuance of this section, and if any difference arises respecting the amount of payment for any carriage, animal, vessel, or aircraft the amount shall be such as may be fixed by a certificate of a county court judge having jurisdiction in any place in which such carriage, animal, vessel, or aircraft was furnished or through which it travelled in pursuance of the requisition; and for the purpose of fixing such amount the provisions set out in the Sixth Schedule to this Act shall have effect.

Where a sum has been paid or tendered by or on behalf of the Army Council under this sub-section, that sum shall be deemed to be the amount due, unless within three weeks from the date of payment or tender an application is made to a county court judge for his certificate.

(2) After the Fifth Schedule to the Army Act the Schedule to this Act shall be inserted as the Sixth Schedule.

(3) This section shall apply whether the article requisitioned was requisitioned before or after the passing of this Act:

Provided that in its application to articles requisitioned before the passing of this Act a reference to three weeks from the passing of this Act shall be substituted for the reference to three weeks from the date of payment or tender.

Amendment of s. 183 (2) of Army Act.

3. The power of reducing non-commissioned officers to a lower grade or to the ranks conferred on the Army Council by paragraph (2) of section one hundred and eighty-three of the Army Act, may on active service be delegated to any general officer whom the Army Council may appoint for the purpose, and accordingly in that paragraph, after the words "and any general officer he" there shall be inserted the words "or the Army Council."

Relations between military and naval forces acting together.

4. The following section shall be inserted in the Army Act after section one hundred and eighty-four:—

184A.—(1) Where an officer or petty officer in the Navy is a member of a body of His Majesty's naval forces acting with or is attached to any body of His Majesty's military forces under such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations made by the Admiralty and Army Council, then, for the purposes of command and discipline and for the purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to superior officers, he shall, in relation to such body of His Majesty's military forces as aforesaid, be treated and have all such powers (other than powers of punishment) as if he were a military officer or non-commissioned officer as the case may be.

(2) Where any officer or soldier is a member of a body of His Majesty's military forces acting with or is attached to any body of His Majesty's naval forces under such conditions as may be so prescribed as aforesaid, then, for the purposes of command and discipline and for the purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to superior officers, the officers and petty officers of such naval body shall, in relation to him, be treated and have all such powers (other than powers of punishment) as if they were military officers or non-commissioned officers.

(3) The relative rank of naval and military officers, petty officers, and non-commissioned officers shall, for the purposes of this section, be such as is provided by the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions for the time being in force.

Short title. 5. This Act may be cited as the Army (Amendment) Act, 1915.

Section 2. SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS AS TO DETERMINING AMOUNT TO BE PAID FOR ARTICLES REQUISITIONED.

1. Subject to the provisions of this schedule an application to a county court judge for a certificate shall be made in manner provided by rules of court, and shall be heard by the judge, without a jury, and his decision shall not be subject to appeal.

2. Subject to the provisions of this schedule, and to rules of court, the judge shall on such application act in accordance with the law regulating, and shall have the powers attaching to, the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction.

3. The amount fixed by the certificate shall be such amount as appears to the county court judge to be the fair market value of the article requisitioned on the day on which it was required to be furnished as between a willing buyer and a willing seller, and where the owner of a carriage or horse has been required to deliver it at a distance from his premises shall include such sum as the judge may consider reasonable to cover the cost of such delivery.

4. No court fees shall be payable on the application, but the judge may, if he thinks fit, order either party to pay such sum as he may consider proper by way of costs to the other party, which sum shall be added to or deducted from the amount fixed by the county court judge as the value of the article requisitioned, and the amount to be included in the certificate shall be adjusted accordingly.

5. If the amount already paid by the Army Council exceeds the amount specified in the certificate, the county court judge shall certify the amount of the excess and shall order the amount so certified to be paid to the Army Council, which order shall be enforceable in like manner as a judgment of a county court.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 23rd April, 1915.

No. 497.—Sir G. W. Shaw, Kt., C.S.I., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 20th December 1914.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th April, 1915.

No. 266.—In pursuance of section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1911 (1 and 2, Geo. 5, cap. 18), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. F. Napier, and Diwan Bahadur C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri to be temporary Additional Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, from the 3rd May to the 31st December 1915, both days inclusive.

The 23rd April, 1915.

No. 309.—The Hon'ble Mr. B. C. Mitter, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough without pay, with effect from the 1st May to the 31st July 1915, both days inclusive.

No. 312.—Mr. Satish R. Das, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that office.

MEDICAL.

The 19th April, 1915.

No. 289.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Mactaggart, C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S., Inspector General of Prisons, United Provinces, is appointed to be Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, with effect from the 29th March 1915.

POLITICAL.

The 23rd April, 1915.

No. 1379.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (3), of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that sections 3 to 11 of the said Act shall come into force, with effect from the date of this notification in the districts of the Presidency of Bengal specified in the schedule annexed hereto :—

SCHEDULE.

Division	Districts
Burdwan Division	Midnapore District. Howrah " Hooghly "
Presidency Division	24 Parganas District. Khulna "
Dacca Division	Dacca District. Faridpur " Mymensingh " Backerganj "
Rajshahi Division	Rajshahi District. Dinajpur " Rangpur " Jalpaiguri " Pubna "
Chittagong Division	Tippera District Noakhali " Chittagong "

PORT BLAIR.

The 21st April, 1915.

No. 115.—Mr. A. L. F. Evans, 5th (substantively *pro tempore* 4th) Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 24th April 1915.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th April, 1915.

No. 504-I.-B.—In supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 1104-D, dated the 26th February 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), shall apply to the Courts specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to declare that service by the said Courts of any summons issued by a Court in British India under the said Code shall be deemed to be valid service.

SCHEDULE.

Patiala State Courts.

(1) The Chief Court, Patiala State (Headquarters) Patiala.

(2) The Nazim, Karamgarh District (Headquarters) Bhawanigarh.

(3) The Nazim, Anahadgarh District (Headquarters) Barnala.

(4) The Nazim, Amargarh District (Headquarters) Bassi, *viâ* Sirhind, North Western Railway.

(5) The Nazim, Pinjour District (Headquarters) Rajpura.

(6) The Nazim, Mohindergarh District (Headquarters) Narnoul, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

JIND STATE.

(a) Civil Court.

Munsif Sadr, Jind State, Sangrur.

(b) Revenue Court.

Dewan, Jind State, Sangrur.

KAPURTHALA STATE.

Civil and Revenue Courts.

(1) Sadr.

(2) Chief Court.

(3) Nazamat.

(4) Judge's Court.

(5) Collector's Court (for Subordinate Courts also).

(6) Magistrate's Court (for Subordinate Courts also—except 8).

(7) Honorary Collector and Magistrate's Court.

(8) Joint Magistrate's Court.

MALERKOTLA STATE.

Civil and Revenue Courts.

(1) Chief Court.

(2) Saddar Adalat.

(3) Munsif's Courts.

FARIDKOT STATE.

(a) Civil Courts.

(1) The Superintendent of the State.

(2) The Chief Judicial Officer.

(3) The Saddar Adalat.

(4) The Tahsildar.

(5) The Naib Tahsildar, Faridkot.

(6) The Naib Tahsildar, Kotkapura.

(b) Revenue Courts.

(1) The Superintendent of the State.

(2) The Chief Revenue Officer.

(3) The Tahsildar.

(4) The Naib Tahsildar, Faridkot

(5) The Naib Tahsildar, Kotkapura.

LOHARU STATE.

(a) Civil Court.

(1) Court of Nizamat.

(b) Revenue Courts.

(1) Court of the Financial Administrator.

(2) Court of the Tahsil.

The 20th April, 1915.

No. 550-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Stanley N. Day as acting Consul for Sweden at Aden during the absence of Mr. A. E. Adams.

The 21st April, 1915.

No. 775-Est.-A.—Assistant Surgeon G. A. Richardson, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Political Resident at Aden, with effect from the 1st April 1915.

No. 782-Est.-A.—Mr. A. H. Grant, C.I.E., Officiating Foreign Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, is appointed to hold that appointment substantively *pro tempore*, with effect from the 10th March 1915.

The 22nd April, 1915.

No. 787-Est.-A.—Captain N. E. Reilly, of the Political Department, is posted as Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 20th March 1915.

The 23rd April, 1915.

No. 800-Est.-A.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir P. Z. Cox, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is appointed to be a Resident of the 1st class, with effect from the 10th February 1915.

No. 803-Est.-A.—Mr. A. A. Ritchie, Indian Educational Service, is posted as an Assistant Principal in the Aitchison College, Lahore, with effect from the 21st March 1915.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 21st April, 1915.

No. 361-E.—The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Michael, I.C.S., Financial Adviser, Military Finance, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th April 1915, and, in continuation, furlough for one year and six months. He will revert to the Indian Finance Department on the expiry of the privilege leave.

Mr. G. B. H. Fell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, is appointed Financial Adviser, Military Finance, with effect from the 15th April 1915. His status during the Hon'ble Mr. Michael's privilege leave will be that of an officiating officer.

No. 478-F.E.—The following promotions in the classes of Superintendents in the Government of India, Finance Department, Secretariat are notified :—

With effect from the 31st March 1915—

Mr. G. W. C. Bradey to officiate in Class I.

Mr. V. K. Menon to officiate in Class II.

Mr. A. K. Pandit to officiate in Class III.

No. 479-F. E.—Mr. A. J. Currie, Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days and in continuation furlough for four months and one day, with effect from the 6th April 1915.

No. 480-F. E.—Mr. R. H. D. Lacey has been posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Punjab, with effect from the 9th April 1915.

No. 481-F. E.—Mr. C. Reilly, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Madras, has been appointed to class III of the General List of the India Finance Department, with effect from the 12th April 1915 and has been posted to the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, with effect from the same date.

The 22nd April, 1915.

No. 484-F. E.—Mr. P. G. Jacob has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 15th April 1915.

No. 485-F. E.—Mr W. H. Scott, an officer in class III of the Public Works List of the Indian Finance Department, attached to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 14th April 1915.

The 23rd April, 1915.

No. 373-Accts.—The service of Mr C. A. Matley, D. Sc., F.G.S., appointed to be an Examiner of Ordnance Factories Accounts in the Office of the Senior Controller of Military Supply Accounts for a period of two years, in Finance Department (Military Finance) Gazette Notification No. 477-Accts., dated the 25th April 1913, has been extended up to the 6th March 1916, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st April, 1915.

No. 18.—The services of the undermentioned Officers, who belong to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—

Mr. C. W. T. Green, Assistant Engineer, Bengal.

Mr. C. C. A. Hobbs, Assistant Consulting Architect, Bengal.

R. P. RUSSELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 21st April, 1915.

No. 532-F.—96-9.—Mr. R. S. Troup, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, and Sylviculturist at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, is appointed to be Assistant Inspector General of Forests with effect from the 1st April 1915 (forenoon), *vice* Mr. G. E S. Cubitt.

From the same date the following changes are made on the staff of the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun :—

1. Mr. R. E. Marsden, Instructor, to be Sylviculturist.
2. Mr. J. A. G. Douglas-Hamilton, attached Officer, to be Instructor.

The 22nd April, 1915.

No 536-F.—64-8.—Consequent on the grant of combined leave for 18 months to Mr. A. St. V. Beechey, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Southern Circle, Central Provinces, the following postings are notified.—

1 Mr. C. M McCrie, Deputy Conservator of Forests, was placed in charge of the office of the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, from the 31st March 1915 to the 9th April 1915, inclusive

2. Sir H. A Farrington, Bart , Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bengal, on return from leave, is appointed to officiate until further orders as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th April 1915, on which date he relieved Mr McCrie of the charge of the Southern Circle.

No. 539-F.—160-10—Mr J W. A. Grieve, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is transferred from Bengal to the Andamans, with effect from the forenoon of 1st April 1915.

Mr J. L Baker, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Andamans, is placed on special duty in the Andamans from the 1st April 1915 to the 24th April 1915, after which he reverts to Bengal.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

No. 4315-4331—68.

Simla, the 19th April, 1915.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

With reference to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 11855-11871—3, dated the 24th October 1914, intimation has been received that the prohibition against the landing of artisans and skilled or unskilled labourers at Ports of entry in British Columbia, issued by the Government of Canada has been further extended to 30th September 1915.

The Governor General in Council accordingly requests all Local Governments and Administrations to make the above intimation as widely known as possible, particularly in places from which emigration to Canada is believed to be most common. Intending emigrants

should also be warned at the Ports of embarkation of the risk they run in proceeding to that country.

Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to all Local Governments and Administrations and to the Home and Foreign and Political Departments.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

CUSTOMS.

The 24th April, 1915.

No. 4384-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of guts and bladders to Scandinavian countries, Holland, Italy and Switzerland.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 24th April, 1915.

No. 4452-101.—Mr. G. E. Landon, Superintendent of Telegraphs, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 15th November 1914.

No. 4458-102.—Mr. J. P. Mackenzie, Superintendent of Telegraphs, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 1st March 1915.

No. 4609-107—Mr W. P. Henderson, Superintendent of Telegraphs, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 1st May 1915.

SALT.

The 24th April, 1915.

No. 4631.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No 1892, dated the 27th June 1884, as subsequently amended, namely :—

(1) (*a*). In rule 13 (1), for the words "the charges due thereon" the words "the charges specified in sub-rule (2)" shall be substituted.

(*b*). *Add* a sub-rule (3) :—

"(3) If subsequently and prior to the removal of the salt from the salt-works, any alteration in the rates of duty or price, or both, as specified in sub-rule (2) shall come into force, the duty and price in respect of such salt shall become payable at the rates so altered. The amount, if any, that may thereby become due in addition to the amount already paid under sub-rule (1) shall be paid into the treasury or sub-treasury by the aforesaid person prior to the removal of the salt and he shall in return be granted a receipt for such payment. The amount, if any, that may have been paid by him in excess shall be refunded as directed in rule 20."

(2) For rule 14 the following shall be substituted :—

"14. He shall present the receipt granted to him under sub-rule (1) of the foregoing rule with a written requisition to the officer appointed by the Commissioner to receive it and, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3) of the said rule, shall receive in lieu a *rawannah* for the salt, signed by the said officer and sealed in his presence."

(3) For rule 20 the following shall be substituted :—

"20. On a *rawannah* being presented and salt being issued thereunder, the Salt Revenue Officer concerned, before allowing such salt to leave his charge, shall ascertain that such *rawannah* is still in force and valid, and shall satisfy himself that the *rawannah* covers the amount of salt being issued and that all charges payable under rule 13 in respect of such

salt have been paid. He shall then endorse the *rawanna* and return it to the trader or his agent, or to the carrier of the salt, and he shall at the same time refund to the trader or his agent any excess payment due to him under sub-rule (3) of rule 13. The salt shall then be allowed to proceed to its destination."

(4) At the end of rule 50 the following words shall be added :—" at the rate in force on the date of removal ".

No. 4632.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and in pursuance of the agreement made with the Chief of the State of Jaipur, dated the 7th August 1869, and of the agreements made with the Chief of the State of Jodhpur, dated, respectively, the 27th January 1870, the 18th April 1870, and the 18th January 1879, which provide for the lease to the British Government of the Salt Sources of Sambhar, Didwana and Pachbhadra within the said States, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 547-Excise, dated the 25th January 1905, namely :—

(1) (*a*). In sub-rule (1) of rule 2, for the words "the duty payable on the salt he requires, together with its price, the price including the cost of the salt and all charges made in connection with bagging, weighing, loading and despatching it ", the following shall be substituted.—" the charges specified in sub-rule (3)".

(*b*) In the same sub-rule, for the words " the duty and price " the words " the aforesaid charges " shall be substituted.

(*c*) For sub-rule (3) of the same rule the following shall be substituted :—

" (3) The charges referred to in sub-rule (1) are the duty and price at the rates respectively fixed and in force on the day when the remittance is made to the Assistant Commissioner or payment is made as aforesaid, the price including the cost of the salt and all charges made in connection with bagging, weighing, loading or despatching it."

(*d*) To the same rule the following new sub-rule shall be added, namely :—

" (4) If, subsequently and prior to the despatch of the salt to the consignee, any alteration in the rates of duty or price, or both, specified in sub-rule (3), shall come into force, the duty and price in respect of such salt shall become payable at the rates so altered. The amount, if any, that may thereby become due in addition to the amount already remitted or paid under sub-rule (1) shall be remitted or paid by the applicant in the same manner as before, or otherwise as prescribed in that sub-rule, prior to the despatch of the salt, provided that payment shall only be made into a station of the Great Indian Peninsula (Indian Midland) Railway if the payment under sub-rule (1) has been made into the same station. If payment is made into a post office, a fee at the rate and subject to the minimum prescribed in the same sub-rule shall be paid at the same time. The amount, if any, that may have been remitted or paid by the applicant in excess of the payment due under the altered rates shall be refunded as directed in sub-rule (3) of rule 4 "

(2) In sub rule (3) of rule 3, after the words "Post Office " the words " under sub-rule (1) of rule 2 " shall be inserted, and at the end of the said sub-rule the following sentence shall be added :—" When payment is made under sub-rule (4) of rule 2, an advice of the payment shall be sent to that officer."

(3) For sub-rule (3) of rule 4 the following shall be substituted —

"(3) The Assistant Commissioner shall compare the receipt accompanying an indent or application with the advice from the receiving officer and shall satisfy himself that it is correct and in order and, in the case of a remittance, he shall credit the sum remitted. He shall also satisfy himself at the time of the despatch of the salt that all charges due thereon under rule 2 have been paid. He shall then cause the salt to be despatched, freight unpaid, to the consignee and shall send the railway receipt by post to the consignee or other person who may have been specified in the indent or application He shall at the same time remit to the applicant any excess payment due to him under sub-rule (4) of rule 2."

No. 4633.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and in pursuance of the agreement made with the Chief of the State of Jaipur, dated the 7th August 1869, and of the agreements made with the Chief of the State of Jodhpur, dated, respectively, the 27th January 1870, the 18th April 1870, and the 18th January 1879, which provide for the lease to the British Government of the Salt Sources of Sambhar, Didwana and Pachbhadra within the said States, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 549-Exc., dated the 25th January 1905, the words " or any subsequent notification " shall be inserted after the words and figures " Notification No. 541-Exc. of this date ".

No. 4634.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the words "at the rate in force on the date of removal" shall be added after the word "thereon" at the end of rule 16 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 3207, dated the 29th June 1889.

No. 4635.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the words "at the rate in force on the date of removal" shall be added after the word "thereon" at the end of rule 16 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 1908-S.R., dated the 10th April 1901.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 24th April, 1915.

No. 4676-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 11th day of March, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the German Government has issued certain Orders which, in violation of the usages of war, purport to declare the waters surrounding the United Kingdom a military area, in which all British and allied merchant vessels will be destroyed irrespective of the safety of the lives of passengers and crew, and in which neutral shipping will be exposed to similar danger in view of the uncertainties of naval warfare ;

And whereas in a memorandum accompanying the said Orders neutrals are warned against entrusting crews, passengers, or goods to British or allied ships ;

And whereas such attempts on the part of the enemy give to His Majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation ;

And whereas His Majesty has therefore decided to adopt further measures in order to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany, though such measures will be enforced without risk to neutral ships or to neutral or non-combatant life, and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity :

And whereas the Allies of His Majesty are associated with Him in the steps now to be announced for restricting further the commerce of Germany :

HIS MAJESTY is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

I. No merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after the 1st March, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage to any German port.

Unless the vessel receives a pass enabling her to proceed to some neutral or allied port to be named in the pass, goods on board any such vessel must be discharged in a British port and placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court. Goods so discharged, not being contraband of war, shall, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, be restored by order of the Court, upon such terms as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just, to the person entitled thereto.

II. No merchant vessel which sailed from any German port after the 1st March, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage with any goods on board laden at such port.

All goods laden at such port must be discharged in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court, and, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, shall be detained or sold under the direction of the Prize Court. The proceeds of goods so sold shall be paid into Court and dealt with in such manner as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just.

Provided that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of Court until the conclusion of peace, except on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of this Order.

Provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property laden at such enemy port on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown.

III. Every merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after the 1st March 1915, on her way to a port other than a German port, carrying goods with an enemy destination, or which are enemy property, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Any goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court, and, unless they are contraband of war, shall, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, be restored by order of the Court, upon such terms as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just, to the person entitled thereto.

Provided that this Article shall not apply in any case falling within Articles II or IV of this Order.

IV. Every merchant vessel which sailed from a port other than a German port after the 1st March, 1915, having on board goods which are of enemy origin or are enemy property may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court, and, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, shall be detained or sold under the direction of the Prize Court. The proceeds of goods so sold shall be paid into Court and dealt with in such manner as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just.

Provided that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of Court until the conclusion of peace except on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of this Order.

Provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property of enemy origin on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown.

V.—(1) Any person claiming to be interested in, or to have any claim in respect of, any goods (not being contraband of war) placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court under this Order, or in the proceeds of such goods, may forthwith issue a writ in the Prize Court against the proper Officer of the Crown and apply for an order that the goods should be restored to him, or that their proceeds should be paid to him, or for such other order as the circumstances of the case may require.

(2) The practice and procedure of the Prize Court shall, so far as applicable, be followed *mutatis mutandis* in any proceedings consequential upon this Order.

VI. A merchant vessel which has cleared for a neutral port from a British or allied port, or which has been allowed to pass having an ostensible destination to a neutral port, and proceeds to an enemy port, shall, if captured on any subsequent voyage, be liable to condemnation.

VII. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect the liability of any vessel or goods to capture or condemnation independently of this Order.

VIII. Nothing in this Order shall prevent the relaxation of the provisions of this Order in respect of the merchant vessels of any country which declares that no commerce intended for or originating in Germany or belonging to German subjects shall enjoy the protection of its flag.

Almeric Fitzroy.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 21st April, 1915.

No. 253.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following should be inserted as rule 37-A. in part V of the Ecclesiastical rules published with the Department of Education notification No. 212, dated the 10th May 1913 :—

" The number of sittings for which compensation is allowed is subject as a maximum to the number of sittings which the church contains, reckoned at the rate of one sitting for each six superficial feet of the area provided for the accommodation of the congregation."

The 23rd April, 1915.

No 278.—The Reverend W. Thomson, M.A., Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month and nineteen days combined with furlough for one year four months and eleven days, with effect from the 24th April 1915, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No 279—The Reverend D. H Gillan, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bengal, during the absence on leave of the Reverend W. Thomson.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 23rd April, 1915.

No 96—Major M L. Ferrar, an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab (now serving under the Government of India as Assistant Postal Censor, Bombay) has obtained a Degree of Honour in Urdu in the First Division and is entitled to the authorised donation of Rs. 3,000.

SANITARY.

The 22nd April, 1915.

No. 524.—Major H. C. Brown, M.B., I.M.S, is appointed permanently to the Bacteriological Department.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd April 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 375.—No 743, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Rala Ram, who was permitted by Army Department Notification No. 189, dated the 3rd March, 1905, to resign the service, is re-admitted into the Subordinate Medical Department, with effect from the 21st January 1915.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 376.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Captain.

Infantry Branch.

Charles Stuart Thane. Dated 23rd April 1915.

To be Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

Charles Louis Amedee Bouillard. Dated 23rd April 1915.

Infantry Branch.

James Wylde Ebden. — Dated 23rd April 1915.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

Arthur Patrick Courtenay.
John Robert Lloyd Shee.
Harold Pearse Hewett.
Charles Morden Collett.
} Dated 23rd April 1915.

Infantry Branch.

Kenneth Harvey Preston.
Eric Ernest DeBrath.
} Dated 20th March 1915.

Charles Albert John Ward. — Dated 30th March 1915.

Thomas Norman Leslie Turner.
Albert Percy Joynson West.
George Rackstraw.
Claud William Austice Prideaux.
George Gregory Hills.
Arthur Augustus Downs.
John Hunter Cameron.
Arthur Morton Stanley Burn.
Charles Alexander Grant.
Charles Holditch Bristow.
Frederick Hale Puckle.
John Matthew Blackwood Stuart.
Philip Robert Higgs.
Donald Bevan Sothers.
Armell Richard Pollard.
Maurice Peter Mawe Greany.
Leslie Nanscawen Brown.
Charles Alfred Snow.
Richard Denis Blandy.
Theodore William Godwin Davis.
Basil Churton Taylor.
Robert James Prunty.
Frederick Arthur Stratton.
Donald Leslie Duncan.
Robert Clayton-Jones.
Dermott Egan Wyer.
Hugh Terrell.
George Hamilton Ogilvie.
} Dated 23rd April 1915.

No. 377.—With reference to Army Department Notification No 60-A., dated the 15th January 1915, the Government of India, with the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, are pleased to permit Officers of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department to join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers for employment with the Army Veterinary Services in India subject to the following *restrictions* :—

(1) Applicants must not hold any appointment of exceptional responsibility and importance under the Civil Administration.

(2) Applicants must obtain the sanction of the Head of the Department, of the Local Government concerned and of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture to the submission of their applications.

(3) That applicants can be spared by their Departments for an indefinite time without inconvenience.

(4) Applicants must not be over 35 years of age, except in the case of existing members of the Volunteer Force, whose cases will be considered specially.

2. The conditions and terms of service will be as follows :—

(a) Accepted candidates will be gazetted in the rank of Lieutenant in the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

(b) Whilst serving within Indian limits, they will receive their present civil rates of pay.

If employed in Europe or oversea they will receive Military pay and allowances of rank, *plus* civil furlough pay.

(c) Service in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers will count for civil leave and pension whilst within Indian limits; should service be rendered in Europe or

overseas, absence from India will not be regarded as an interruption of duty for leave already earned, and will count for pension but not for leave.

(d) An officer will retain a lien on his civil appointment.

(e) An officer on incremental salary will count service in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers towards such increments.

(f) An outfit allowance of Rs. 600 will be granted.

(g) Privileges, concessions, gratuities and pensions as for Officers of the regular Army.

3. An applicant in the first instance should apply in writing to the nearest General Officer Commanding a Brigade or Divisional Area, stating age and any special Veterinary qualifications. He should forward with this application the sanction of the Head of the Department, of the Local Government and of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture to its submission, as also

(a) a medical certificate as to physical fitness,

(b) a declaration in the following form, which should be made before a Magistrate :—

"I, the undersigned (insert full Christian names and surname), hereby promise and declare that I will serve His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, his heirs and successors, as an officer of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, until my resignation shall be accepted, and if I am called to Army Service by Notification in the *Gazette of India*, that I will serve in any part of India or in any other place in which any portion of His Majesty's Indian Forces may be serving and in any branch or department of the service to which I may be appointed I am aware that I may be sent back to my civil duties at any time should the Government of India consider this necessary."

Signed this day of 191 .

Witness

4. If the candidate is approved his application, the consent of the Head of the Department, Local Government and of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture to its submission, the medical certificate, and declaration form will be forwarded by the General Officer Commanding a Brigade or Divisional Area to the Director, Army Veterinary Services, Simla, who will submit it to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Army Headquarters.

5. A candidate must clearly understand that normally speaking, his Military service will be required in India.

6. Local Governments will take steps to make the above known to all candidates for Commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

No. 378.—The date of appointment of William Alexander Kynoch Christie as Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is 23rd March 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 268, dated the 19th March 1915.

No. 379.—In Army Department Notification No. 321, dated the 9th April 1915, *for* "Reginald Condint Riley" *read* "Reginald Conduit Riley."

No. 380—Army Department Notification No. 321, dated the 9th April 1915, as far as it relates to the appointment of George. Penn-Simkins as a Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is cancelled.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 381.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Supplement dated the 13th March 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 12th March 1915, pages 2585 and 2598.

War Office,
13th March 1915.

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned Native Officer, Indian Army, is granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement :—

Subadar-Major Narayan Singh, Sardar Bahadur, late 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 20th October 1914.

* * * * * * * *

Third Supplement dated the 15th March 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 12th March 1915, pages 2607 and 2608.

War Office,
15th March 1915.

* * * * * * * *

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery. The undermentioned to be Second Lieutenants:—

Second Lieutenant A. L. Cameron, from Unattached List, Indian Army. Dated 16th March 1915.

* * * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 16th March 1915, pages 2621, 2622, 2632 and 2633.

Chancery of the Order of
Saint Michael and Saint George,
Downing Street, February 18, 1915.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotion in and appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, in recognition of the meritorious services of the undermentioned Officers during the war :—

* * * * * * * *

To be Additional Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order :—

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Langford Sullivan, 36th Sikhs (Indian Army).

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel William Melvill Southey, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis (Indian Army).

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick William Barton Gray, D.S.O., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force) (Indian Army).

* * * * * * * *

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Campbell Holman, D.S.O., 16th Cavalry (Indian Army), (Staff).

* * * * * * * *

War Office,
16th March 1915.

The undermentioned Gentleman Cadets from the Royal Military College to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 17th March 1915 :—

* * * * * * * *

UNATTACHED LIST FOR INDIAN ARMY.

With a view to their appointment to the Indian Army :—

Austen Bertram Knight.

Ernest Leopold Fitzhardinge Berkeley.

* * * * * * * *

Supplement dated the 17th March 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 16th March 1915, pages 2705 and 2711.

War Office,
17th March 1915.

* * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Majors to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonels :—

* * * * * * * *

C. R Scott Elliot, 81st Pioneers, Indian Army. Dated 28th January 1915.

* * * * * * * *

Third Supplement dated the 18th March 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 16th March 1915, page 2721.

War Office,
18th March 1915.

The President of the French Republic has, with the approval of His Majesty the KING, bestowed the decoration of the Legion of Honour on the undermentioned Officers, in recognition of their distinguished service with the British Army in the Field :—

GRAND OFFICIER.

Lieutenant General Sir J. Willcocks, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding Indian Army Corps.

* * * * * * * *

There are no restrictions as to the occasions on which these decorations may be worn.

* * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 382.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Guy Nicholas Vansittart, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse. Dated 21st April 1915.

Robert Henry Stable, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.
Rob MacGregor Macdonald Lockhart, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force)
Valentine Cambier, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).
Arthur Francis Gordon Forbes, 18th King George's Own Lancers.
Gilbert Lennox, 37th Dogras.
Edwin James Caldwell Ashmore, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Reginald John Nelson Norris, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
Hugh Charles Stephens Minchin, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Lionel Arthur Stuart, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Ian Everest Rose Weir, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.
Atholl Gunning Hunter, 32nd Lancers.
Frank Edward Lemarchand, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Robert Dunlop Smith, 33rd Punjabis.
Douglas Beanland, 22nd Punjabis.
Douglas Arbuthnot Grant Dallas, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Guy St. John Robinson, 88th Carnatic Infantry.
Albert Cecil Pegg, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Cyril Hobart Deare Passy, 24th Punjabis.
Gerald Uloth, 28th Light Cavalry.
Irvin John Hughes, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Frank Walter Messervy, 9th Hodson's Horse.

(All the above) 22nd April 1915.

George Douglas Baines, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.	22nd April 1915.
Ian Francis Gordon Hall, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).	
Edward Kenelm Bird, 29th Punjabis.	
John William Brooke Tindall, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.	
Vincent Walter Kenneth Mackinnon, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).	
Charles Edward Stuart-Prince, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).	
Barton James Platt Mawdsley, 17th Cavalry.	
Archibald James Tisdall, 74th Punjabis	
George Bourke Harvey, 5th Cavalry.	
Edward William Drummond Vaughan, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).	
Neville Henry Rogers, 4th Gurkha Rifles.	
George Drummond Payne, 98th Infantry.	
Bertram Wilson Browning, 9th Bhopal Infantry.	

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 383.—The following promotions are made :—

33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.

Kot-Dafadar Allah Bakhsh to be Jemadar, *vice* Qutb-ud-Din Khan, killed in action; with effect from the 4th March 1915.

13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).

Havildar Ganesh Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th September 1914.

19th Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Sohel Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 10th February 1915.

31st Punjabis.

Jemadar Harnam Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Fazaldad Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment, with effect from the 7th April 1915.

67th Punjabis.

Jemadar Bal Mukund to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Rur Singh and Havildars Jiwan Singh and Fazal Hasin to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment, with effect from the 17th March 1915.

82nd Punjabis.

Jemadars Faqir Muhammad and Harnand to be Subadars and Colour-Havildar Abdul Latif and Havildar Shiudan to be Jemadars, *vice* Shah Nawaz Khan and Jas Ram, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st February 1915.

84th Punjabis.

Havildar Dadan Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from a date to be notified later.

87th Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Nadhan Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment, with effect from the 6th January 1915.

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Jemadar Burhan Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Darweza to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 21st January 1915.

2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Colour-Havildar Bahadursing Gurung to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 2nd April 1915.

No. 384.—The following officers of the Burma and Assam Military Police are appointed to be temporary officers in the Indian Army, with the rank and with effect from the dates specified against their names :—

Jemadar Dalip Singh Khati,—Jemadar in the 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles. Dated 11th January 1915.

Jemadar Makunda Rawat,—Jemadar in the 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles. Dated 10th December 1914.

Subadar Bakhtwar Sing Bisht,—Subadar in the 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles. Dated 10th December 1914.

Subadar Harakbir Limboo,—Subadar in the 1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment). Dated 28th November 1914.

Jemadar Dalbahadur Thapa,—Jemadar in the 1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment). Dated 2nd November 1914.

Jemadar Bhakatman Gurung,—Jemadar in the 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). Dated 9th November 1914.

Jemadars Manbir Chhetri and Jitman Ale,—Jemadars in the 1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles. Dated 12th December 1914.

Jemadar Padamdhoj Chettri,—Jemadar in the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles. Dated 28th October 1914.

Jemadar Padambahadur Limbu,—Jemadar in the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles. Dated 25th November 1914.

Jemadar Parbalsing Thapa,—Jemadar in the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles. Dated 24th November 1914.

Subadar Budhilal Gurung,—Subadar in the 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 1st November 1914.

Jemadar Tularam Gurung,—Jemadar in the 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 21st November 1914.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 385.—Major Frank Macdonald Lane, 128th Pioneers, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 25th April 1915.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 386.—Surgeon-General George Francis Angelo Harris, C.S.I., M.D., F.R.C.P., K.H.S., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 1st April 1915.

No. 387.—Major Walter Hulbert Cox, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 12th April 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 388.—James Angus to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th November 1914.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 389.—Second Lieutenant Spencer Oswald Heinemann, Supernumerary List, resigns his commission. Dated the 3rd March 1915.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 390.—Army Department Notification No. 265, dated the 12th March 1915, so far as it relates to the appointment of Captain Lindsay Eliott Lumley Burne, I.A., as Captain in the Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles, is hereby cancelled.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 391.—Second Lieutenant Albert de Bois Shrosbree to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 2nd March 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd April 1915.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates

specified, were received in the Army Department between the 15th and 21st April 1915 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Remarks.
7th Hariana Lancers	Major George Godfrey Massy Wheeler.	13th April 1915.	Persian Gulf.	Killed in action.
16th Cavalry.	Major John Hodson Doveton	19th April 1915.	Lucknow.	...
Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's). Attached to 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).	Captain Charles Pierson Browne.	11th April 1915.	France.	Killed in action.
8th Rajputs.	Second Lieutenant Andrew Herbert Irwin.	18th April 1915.	North West Frontier.	Killed in action.
24th Punjabis.	Captain William Francis Boucher Edwards.	14th April 1915.	Persian Gulf.	Killed in action.
99th Russell's Infantry. Attached to 12 th Rajputana Infantry.	Captain Walter Andrews.	14th April 1915.	Persian Gulf.	Killed in action.
104th Wellesley's Rifles.	Captain Otway Trevor Macltitchie Leckie.	13th April 1915	Persian Gulf.	Died of wounds.
104th Wellesley's Rifles.	Captain Frederick James Chadwick	13th April 1915.	Persian Gulf.	Died of wounds.
110th Mahratta Light Infantry.	Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Xavier Britten	14th April 1915	Persian Gulf.	Died of wounds.
110th Mahratta Light Infantry.	Captain Arthur Charles Sinclair Hind.	14th April 1915	Persian Gulf.	Killed in action.
120th Rajputana Infantry.	Captain William Macready.	14th April 1915.	Persian Gulf.	Killed in action.
120th Rajputana Infantry.	Captain Aubrey Osborne Creagh.	14th April 1915.	Persian Gulf.	Killed in action.
122nd Rajputana Infantry. Attached to 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).	Major Guy Neal Landale Labertouche.	14th April 1915.	Persian Gulf.	Died of wounds.
Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Attached to 8th Rajputs.	Second Lieutenant Edgar Norman Bath.	18th April 1915.	North West Frontier.	Killed in action.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd April 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 10.—The services of Commander C. W. Shearme, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as Port Officer, Bombay (sub. *pro. tem.*), *vice* Commander St. L. S. Warden, Royal Indian Marine ; with effect from the 1st April 1915.

No. 11.—The services of Commander W. C. Taylor, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, *vice* Commander C. W. Shearme, Royal Indian Marine ; with effect from the 1st April 1915.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 12.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, Commander St. L. S. Warden, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted to retire from the service ; with effect from the 1st April 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th April, 1915.

No. 95.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Administration for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Cocanada to Kotipalle with a branch to Yadide *viâ* Ramchendrapuram a distance of about 42 miles.

This survey will be known as the Cocanada-Yadide-Kotipalle Railway Survey.

No. 96.—Mr. A. K. Muirhead, Assistant Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Stores Establishment, officiated as a Storekeeper in Class II of that establishment from the 5th to the 20th March 1915, *vice* Mr. F. C. Freeman, Storekeeper, on privilege leave.

The 23rd April, 1915.

No. 97.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 368, dated the 30th December 1914, Mr. H. Jackson, officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 29th January 1915.

No. 98.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 81, dated the 31st March 1915, Mr. J. H. Smellie, District Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Locomotive Superintendent in class I of that establishment.

No 99.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 98, dated the 23rd April 1915, Mr. H. Jackson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that establishment, with effect from the 3rd April 1915.

No. 100.—Syed Ghulam Husain Shah, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent in class II of that establishment, with effect from the 3rd March 1915 and until further orders.

No. 101—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 151, dated the 9th June 1914, Mr. L. Coates, officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Station Superintendent on that Railway, with effect from the 15th October 1914.

No. 102.—Mr. V. O. Raynor and Mr. J. F. McMichael, Assistant Traffic Superintendents, North Western Railway, and Mr. R. N. Nicolls, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, on special duty under the orders of the Railway Board, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, are appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendents with temporary rank in class II, grade 5, of that establishment, with effect from the 26th January, the 21st January and the 8th February 1915, respectively, and until further orders.

No. 103.—Mr. S. E. L. West, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent, in class II, of that establishment, with effect from the 8th February 1915 and until further orders.

No. 104.—Mr H. N. Young, Traffic Inspector, and Mr L. Coates, Station Superintendent, North Western Railway, are appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendents on that Railway, with effect from the 8th February and the 1st March 1915, respectively, and until further orders.

No. 105.—Mr. W. E. S. McGregor, Deputy Traffic Manager, Eastern Bengal Railway, is transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and appointed to officiate substantively *pro tempore* as Traffic Manager of that Railway until further orders.

No. 106.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 105, dated 23rd April 1915, Mr. C. L. Taylor, Officiating Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is, on relief by Mr. McGregor, transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway in his substantive capacity of Deputy Traffic Manager.

P. C. YOUNG,

Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

[... ur Sita Nath Ray; Raja Kushalpal Singh.]

... loans should be raised at 4 per cent, ... this country not only largely to invest ... e time go to inspire confidence.

... myself with the words which have fallen ... the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjee about the ... y has established upon the gratitude of my countrymen; for Your Excellency's kind and sympathetic administration, for Your Excellency's kind sympathies with the hopes and aspirations of the people entrusted to your charge, and for the various ways in which Your Excellency has tried to foster education, sanitation and, may I add, self-government; and, lastly, for the unflinching faith and confidence Your Excellency has under all circumstances shown in the loyalty and good sense of India, and the way in which they have been utilised; and as such I must say that we sincerely share the regret which has been expressed on all sides at the approaching departure of Your Excellency, but we sincerely trust and pray that His Imperial Majesty will be graciously pleased to give due effect to the united prayer of a whole nation, by extending the term of your exalted office until such time at least as the War lasts."

The Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh:—"My Lord, it is but the barest justice to the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer to mention that the Budget under discussion is an agreeable surprise to us. Within a short time after declaration of War between Britain and Germany, it became evident that we would have to face a heavy deficit both in the current and in the coming year, and that our finances would stand in urgent need of replenishment. In view of the exceptional conditions, the popular belief was that additional taxation, of a temporary nature at least, would be unavoidable; but through wise management, which does credit not only to his head but to his heart as well, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has spared the country a pecuniary sacrifice for which it was prepared. And yet the absolute needs of good government have not been overlooked. It is doubtless possible to suggest alterations in the budget allotments according to our views of the relative importance of the different heads of expenditure, but they would involve controversial questions of policy which cannot be profitably discussed now.

"On the whole, the Budget inspires confidence as much in the financial strength of Government as in the ability of the Hon'ble Finance Minister to carry us through these difficult times with the minimum of inconvenience to us.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Finance Minister will not think I am wanting in my appreciation of the provision he has made even at this time of difficulty for the extension of irrigation, both productive and protective, in my province as also for minor works, if I press the claims of the United Provinces for further allotments. The local public are grateful to Government for the contribution for tank restoration work in Bundelkhand and for the allotment of one lakh of rupees for the improvement of the pilgrim route to Badrinath and Kedarnath. The only suggestion I have to make on these heads is that larger grants in the Budget of 1916-17 will be not only welcome but necessary. The tanks in Bundelkhand are very useful, and their complete restoration will be a work of lasting benefit to the whole province. The sooner, again, the pilgrim route to Badrinath and Kedarnath is put in good order the better it is for all Hindus. The volume of pilgrim traffic in these parts is increasing. The estimated cost of the road is six lakhs, out of which one lakh is provided in the present Budget. A larger grant in the following Budget will expedite the work, and expedition in a matter of this kind is desirable.

"But these are minor matters. The great need of the province is liberal Imperial grants for education. The Hon'ble Finance Minister, in justification of the reduced programme of expenditure for Education, has referred among other things to the inability of the provinces to spend in full the non-recurring Imperial grants. But his conclusion must be based upon the experience of provinces other than the United Provinces. There so many schemes are ready that

[*Raja Kushalpal Singh.*] [25TH MARCH, 1915.]

no difficulty can justly be apprehended on the score of the inability of the department to utilise a heavier allotment. The Director of Public Instruction, speaking in the Provincial Legislative Council on 14th March 1914, observed :—

'It was stated in the Imperial Council last year that a sum of Rs. 55,000 out of the grants had not been spent... . .. .. I think this statement must have been based upon some incomplete account, for I found on looking into the account that the whole of the grant which we had received from the Government of India was either spent or had been allocated for expenditure. I am always asking for money, indeed in my position it will always be necessary for me to do so, for although large sums are placed at my disposal, they are never sufficiently large to meet all that I should like to do. The requirements of Education grow so rapidly, and the money which we get for them is all so urgently needed, that when I come to deal with the grants which come to me, I never find that I have anything like enough to spend upon the projects which are before me.'

"It is true that, on 6th April following, the Hon'ble Mr. de la Fosse somewhat modified this statement and observed that the whole money required could only be usefully spent in the course of a series of years; but the broad fact is there that the grants for Education have never outgrown the demand. The public have no idea of the total amount wanted; but this statement of the Director does not negative the suggestion that the annual Imperial allotment could be profitably increased by several lakhs, especially in view of the fact that the Provincial expenditure during the current year shows 'a large excess of about 3 lakhs............owing to larger payment of educational contributions to district boards.' As it is, however, the total budgetted grant is by about three lakhs less than even the Revised Estimate, and by about eleven lakhs less than the Budget Estimate, of expenditure in 1914-15. The present exceptional circumstances prevent my making a grievance of this reduced allotment, but I submit that, with the restoration of normal conditions, the Hon'ble Finance Minister will kindly see his way to make up for the deficiencies of the two years under review by a proportionately heavier allotment to the province.

"My Lord, I claim another favour. Government must by this time be in possession of all the facts connected with the public complaint about the levy of heavy tolls upon pilgrims using the viaduct on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway near Muttra. The bulk of the capital cost of this bridge has already been realised from these tolls, leaving only a small unrealised balance. Apart from the questionable principle of recovering from the general public by special tolls the whole cost of construction of a railway bridge which forms part of the permanent-way, it has to be considered that the Company is owner of the line only to the extent of one-fifth, four-fifths belonging to Government, and is entitled under the contract to only a small fractional share in the surplus profits. It has not, therefore, a large interest in the unrecovered balance of the capital outlay. The abolition of the tolls, recommended by the Pilgrim Committee appointed by the Government of India, can accordingly be sanctioned forthwith without any serious trouble over adjustments between the Company and Government. And this the people earnestly hope Government will do. The favour will be appreciated by the ever-increasing numbers of pilgrims to Brij from all parts of India. No toll is levied at any other railway bridge, in the United Provinces at least, and there is no reason why the one at Muttra should be an exception to the general rule. It has already caused a loss in the annual income of the District Board of Rs. 15,242, derived from the former pontoon bridge for passengers, and the railway company has not had to pay any compensation for that. It is too much that the cost of construction should also be charged to the public. It is time the tolls were abolished. The sum of Rs. 1,19,000 meant for the Executive Council may easily be utilised for effecting this much-needed abolition.

"My Lord, it is regrettable that the landed interests of the United Provinces were unrepresented at the recent Cotton Conference and the Wheat Conference, as they have been very seriously affected by the abnormal conditions, now prevailing in both the cotton trade and the wheat trade. Taking cotton first, Government will be pleased to consider that the slump in the prices has caused serious loss both to the cultivator and the landlord in my province, the extent of which will appear from the fact that over 9,00,000 acres are under cotton, nearly 8½ lakhs of acres in the Agra Province and a little over a lakh

[25TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Raja Kushalpal Singh.*]

acres in Oudh. The whole of this land, bating the small quantity lying in the permanently-settled area, was assessed heavily at the last assessment of land revenue and the rents were fixed at a high level, on account of the valuable nature of the crop grown on it. These rents the cultivators are unable to pay by selling cotton at present prices. The result has been that landlords have not been able to recover in the current year more than 60 per cent. of the rents, and in many cases have had to incur debts for the payment of revenue. Naturally, both they and the cultivators have suffered. The position has not improved yet, notwithstanding the banking facilities arranged for by Government and the official advice for the future restriction of cultivation. There is the further risk of the cotton deteriorating in value and quality unless properly ginned, baled and warehoused. The idleness of the ginning factories and presses too causes widespread distress among the large labouring population. Some more effective means of rehabilitation of the market should accordingly be devised by Government without loss of time, in consultation with the parties affected. And, with a view to relieve agricultural distress in the interim, the assessments should be temporarily revised on an easier scale. This is all the more necessary if other crops have to be grown on cotton lands.

"My Lord, wheat is even more important to my province than cotton. The area under wheat is more than 7½ million acres, a little over 5½ million acres in the Agra Province and a trifle less than 2 million acres in Oudh. The people of these parts have suffered greatly at last year's severe famine. Now, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has paid a tribute to the self-reliance shown by the people of the famine-stricken area. Their self-reliance should entitle them, I submit, to some consideration, if not to exceptionally indulgent treatment. But the action of Government in placing an embargo on exports of wheat has crippled further the resources of the United Provinces agriculturist. High prices mean to the bulk of the local people a net gain, as they live upon bajra and barley and not wheat. An artificial reduction in prices not only curtails the profits of the cultivators on which they counted, but makes the recovery of the suspended rent and revenue difficult. The Government promise to earmark the profits from the restricted exports for some special purpose will not bring the wheat growers the necessary relief. From a purely local point of view, any restriction of exports is injurious: but treating India as a whole, it is perhaps absolutely necessary. The principle too of embargo on exports I do not question. What in these circumstances I do submit is that the recovery of the suspended rent and revenue in the area visited by the famine should be postponed for sometime longer, and orders to that effect should be passed by this Government forthwith. April is the month for such recovery, and any concession made by Government, to be effective, should be made immediately.

"My Lord, one more observation on a subject of local interest. The adverse decision of the House of Lords as regards an Executive Council for the United Provinces has been received with keen disappointment by the local public. Nobody ever thought the subject was anyway controversial or that there was any doubt about the policy of Government. We have all along hoped, and our hopes have been encouraged and confirmed by the sympathetic pronouncements of Government, that the province would get the Council form of Government in a short time. We do not blame this Government for the result. Indeed, the Government of India have been so earnest about the reform that a sum of Rs 1,19,000 is allotted in the present Budget for an Executive Council for the United Provinces. But what we do complain is that the House of Lords should have intervened at the last moment to thwart an administrative reform to which the people justly attach great importance and about the utility and expediency of which this Government, with all the facts in its possession, is fully convinced. We sincerely trust the sound views of the Government of India will yet prevail, and this reform will be further pressed upon the Secretary of State as one which should be adopted at once in the interests of good government.

"My Lord, one matter of vital importance to the whole of India demands close scrutiny at the hands of Government. For the last few years the people have realised more and more the absolute necessity of a rapid extension of feeder railway lines, known as Light Railways, not only for the economic

development of rural areas, but also for the safe and profitable investment of their savings. The encouragement so far given by Government to them has been productive of excellent results, and with the success of some of these lines the prospects of this class of private enterprise have brightened. The popularity of the railways is distinctly on the increase. But these factors appear to have excited the jealousy of the foreign companies working the trunk lines, and a movement seems to have been started by them for securing a monopoly of the feeder lines also. The most influential among them—the East Indian Railway Company and the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company —according to the latest information, are seriously contemplating forming auxiliary companies for the flotation of schemes of feeder lines to those two trunk systems. This is most unfortunate, and the people look up to Government for arrangements, reserving for them this class of investment and enterprise. When we are anxious to participate in railway enterprise, there is no reason why we should not have as of right at least one class of railways in which we may have scope for our activity. There is nothing in principle to justify the existing arrangement under which the fate of a scheme started by a private company in India should be dependent upon the good-will and sanction of a powerful competitor like the big companies managing the trunk lines. The subordination of our interests to those of foreign companies is neither economically nor politically sound. I submit, My Lord, an early and sympathetic decision by Government of this subject is needed to satisfy public expectations.

"My Lord, I beg to invite Your Excellency's favourable attention to another point of general interest, namely, the employment of the junior members of noble and ancient families in the service of the country. It has more than once been observed by responsible authorities both here and in England that there is splendid material in abundance in the country for the recruitment of the superior ranks of the Indian Army which, for want of employment, is now running to seed. The War has revealed to the world many a good point in our character, and it is but legitimate to hope that the prejudice that now exists against us will disappear completely before it is over. It will be an offset against the temporary dislocation of business caused by the War if in the end it induces the Military authorities to throw open the commissioned ranks to Indians of good birth and character. The Political department should likewise be able to attract some of these aristocratic Indians to whom diplomatic service, from instinct, heredity and tradition, must be congenial. An Indian section of the Political Service will at once increase the popularity of the Administration, and prove helpful in times of stress and storm.

"My Lord, the appointment of our colleague Sardar Daljit Singh to the India Council must be agreeable to landholders as a class all over the country. It has also the merit of giving effect to the principle embodied in the Parliamentary Bill for the reconstitution of that Council. For the first time has an elected member of the Imperial Legislative Council been selected to serve on the highest Executive Council. Apart from the question of the personal merits of the nominee, the selection should on this ground alone be acceptable to the public.

"My Lord, one more submission, and I have done Your Excellency has come to be trusted and loved by the people; we have firm faith in your untiring industry for our good; we are safe under your protection. Self-interest accordingly prompts us to hope that, even though an extension of service may be personally disagreeable and inconvenient to you, Your Excellency will not leave the country you have loved so well until the clouds of War have completely passed away. We have fervent hope that His Imperial Majesty will be graciously pleased to consult the wishes of his Indian subjects and to allow India the substantial benefit of Your Excellency's sympathetic guidance till the War is over."

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"My Lord, I said in my speech in introducing the Financial Statement that the Budget for the coming year was framed by us under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and uncertainty. It is, therefore, a matter of sincere gratification to me, both on behalf of Your Excellency's Government and for myself in particular as Finance

OF INDIA.

EDUCATION.

ARY.

April, 1915.

...e seizures and deaths reported in India, during ... for general information.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	45	34
		Kaira District	7	4
		Panch Mahals District	4	5
		Ahmedabad „	2	...
		Broach „	24	17
		Broach Port	1	...
		Bulsar Port	2	3
		Surat Town and Port	18	11
		Surat District	51	27
		Bhiwndi Port	11	12
		Bandra „	1	1
		Bassein „	...	...
		Thana „	...	...
		Kalyan „	...	...
		Kurla „	...	...
		Agashi „	13	6
		Thana District	17	14
	Central	Nasik District	78	66
		Ahmednagar District	9	8
		East Khandesh „	20	14
		Poona Town	4	5
		Poona District	13	10
		Satara „	18	15
		Sholapur Town	32	17
		Sholapur District	24	21

In the return for the week ending 10th April 1915 against Delhi City *read* 1 case, 2 deaths *for nil*.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Southern	Panvel Port	27	17
		Kolaba District	42	32
		Ratnagiri ,,	...	...
		Belgaum ,,	67	41
		Dharwar ,,	29	15
		Hubli Town	...	...
		Bijapur District	...	...
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	11*	11*
		Hyderabad District	181*	145*
		Karachi Town and Port	62	40
		Karachi District	...	...
		Sukkur ,,	430	57
		Larkana ,,	93	7
		Nawabshah ,,	19	21
	Political Charges	Baroda State	59	49
		Cutch ,,	...	...
		Mandvi Port	...	...
		Porbandar ,,	...	...
		Bhavnagar ,,	2	2
		Rewa Kantha Agency	4	3
		Kathiawar Agency	28	22
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	76	62
		Akalkot State	...	...
		Khairpur ,,	1	1
		Satara Agency	3	3
		TOTAL	1,518	817
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Anantapur District	...	1
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	2	4
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	2	1
		Mangalore Town and Port	1	1
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	5	3
		Madura ,,	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	...	...

* For two weeks.

The following corrections should be made in the returns noted below :—
3rd April 1915—Nawabshah district *read* 3 deaths *for nil.*
10th ,, ,, —Bhavnagar Port ,, 7 ,, ,, ,,

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Trichinopoly District	...	...
		Chingleput "	...	1
		Kistna "	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	10	11
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	44	40
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur "	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna "	...	...
		TOTAL	44	40
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	4	4
		Patna District	353	278
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	230	175
		Shahabad "	86	112
	Tirhut	Saran District	427	373
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur "	64	55
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	71	60

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	168	125
		Purnea "	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	14	11
		Bhagalpur District	33	28
		Sonthal Parganas District	6	5
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	2	2
		Hazaribagh "	...	...
		TOTAL	1,453	1,228
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	...	...
		Saharanpur City	5	5
		Saharanpur District	137	91
		Muzaffarnagar "	84	58
		Meerut City	1	1
		Meerut District	10	9
		Bulandshahr "	245	193
	Agra	Aligarh City	22	10
		Aligarh District	29	29
		Muttra City	...	...
		Muttra District	51	50
		Agra City	...	2
		Agra District	19	12
		Mainpuri "	...	...
		Etah "	29	18
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	...	...
		Bareilly District	...	...
		Bijnor "	244	244
		Moradabad City	6	6
		Moradabad District	39	34
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	...
		Pilibhit "	4	4
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	21	20
		Farrukhabad District	25	25
		Cawnpore City	56	56
		Cawnpore District	10	10
		Fatehpur "	61	43
		Allahabad City	20	20
		Allahabad District	199	188

In the return for the week ending 10th April 1915 against the Pilibhit district *read* 10 cases, 10 deaths for 1 case, 1 death.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun "	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	1	2
		Benares District	24	15
		Mirzapur "		...
		Jaunpur "	115	112
		Ghazipur "	522	481
		Ballia "	180	248
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	172	106
		Basti "	82	75
		Azamgarh "	585	580
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	22	22
		Lucknow District	44	44
		Unao "	110	104
		Rae Bareli "	96	80
		Sitapur "	152	141
		Hardoi "	15	13
		Kheri "	15	8
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	19	19
		Fyzabad District	29	27
		Gonda "	18	11
		Bahraich "	33	33
		Sultanpur "	39	31
		Partabgarh "	10	10
		Bara Banki "	118	118
		TOTAL	3,708	3,405
PUNJAB	Ambala	Hissar District	299	249
		Gurgaon "	119	115
		Rohtak "	74	61
		Karnal "	288	265
		Ambala "	165	132
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur District	879	854
		Jullundur City	56	46
		Jullundur District	2,850	1,843
		Ludhiana "	1,048	686
		Ferozepore "	209	50
	Lahore	Lahore City	19	15
		Lahore District	1,162	721
		Amritsar City	10	10
		Amritsar District	1,471	1,471
		Gurdaspur "	1,936	1,856
		Sialkot "	2,769	2,750
		Gujranwala "	1,882	1,757

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 10th April 1915 :—
Ballia district *read* 252 cases, 306 deaths *for nil*.
Partabgarh " " 20 " 16 " " 26 cases, 10 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	467	275
		Gujrat ”	2,011	1,866
		Jhelum ”	1,492	1,088
		Rawalpindi ”	1,278	1,065
		Attock ”	351	255
	Multan	Montgomery District	53	32
		Lyallpur ”	331	279
		Jhang ”	57	45
		Multan ”	25	14
		Muzaffargarh ”	24	14
	Native States	Nabha State	155	101
		Patiala City	4	4
		Patiala State	1,586	1,204
		Kapurthala State	109	62
		Malerkotla ”	61	48
		Jhind ”	163	39
		Kalsia ”	75	30
		TOTAL	23,372	19,247
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	14	13
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	2	2
		Tharrawaddy ”	2	2
		Pegu District	1	1
		Prome ”	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	8	8
		Bassein District	...	...
		Henzada ”	3	3
		Myaungmya ”	7	7
		Maubin ”	5	5
		Pyapon ”	...	...
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	...	...
		Toungoo ”	9	9
		Thaton ”	2	1
		Moulmein Town	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	3	3
		Magwe ”	2	2

In the return for the week ending 10th April 1915, against Patiala State *read* 919 cases *for* 915 cases.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	4	4
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Katha "	4	3
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	...	...
		Meiktila "	...	...
		Yamethin "	...	...
		Myingyan "	...	...
	Shan States	Northern Shan States	4	1
		TOTAL	70	64
ASSAM	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	5	5
		Nagpur District	104	70
		Kamptee Cantonment	8	5
		Bhandara Town	10	6
		Bhandara District	3	2
		Wardha Town	1	1
		Wardha District	25	10
		Balaghat Town	6	4
		Balaghat District	1	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	2	1
		Jubbulpore District	...	...
		Saugor Town	11	...
		Saugor District	37	28
		Saugor Cantonment	...	...
		Damoh Town	19	16
		Damoh District	4	2
		Seoni Town	11	13
		Seoni District	7	9
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	12	10
		Nimar "	...	...
		Narsinghpur "	5	6
		Chhindwara Town	...	...
		Chhindwara District	8	7
	Berar	Amraoti Town	13	8
		Amraoti District	...	...
		Akola Town	9	9
		Akola District	...	...
		Buldana "	14	6
		TOTAL	314	218
COORG	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	25	17
		Bangalore City	...	...
		Bangalore District	9	5
		Mysore City	...	...
		Mysore District	6	5
		Hassan "	1	1
		Kadur "	4	2
		Kolar "	4	5
		Kolar Gold Fields	8	5
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga "	14	8
		Chitaldroog "	1	1
		TOTAL	72	49
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	6	4
		Bidar "	31	32
		Medak "	49	49
		Parbhani "	...	...
		Gulbarga "	63	61
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	...	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Usmanabad "	11	9
		Aurangabad "	...	...
		TOTAL	160 (a)	155 (a)
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal City	...	...
		Bhopal State	57	55
		Gwalior "	16	8
		Indore City	3	7
		Sehore Cantonment	...	...
		TOTAL	76 (b)	70 (b)
RAJPUTANA	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	1	1
		Jaipur State	2	1
		Bharatpur "	4	2
		Serohi "	...	...
		TOTAL	7	4
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar City	1	...
		Peshawar District	..	...
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		Hazara District	28	14
		Bannu City	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan City	1	...
		Kohat City	...	...
		TOTAL	30	14
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	304	194
		TOTAL	304	194
		GRAND TOTAL	31,188	25,516

(a) From the 5th to the 11th April 1915.
(b) For the week ending 10th April 1915.

The following figures should be noted in the return for the week ending 10th April 1915 :—

Peshawar district	5 cases,	4 deaths.
Hazara "	14 "	8 "
Bannu "	1 case,	1 death.
Kohat City "	0 "	1 "
Kohat district	1 "	1 "

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hours on Thursday, the 22nd April 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. There was a burst of heavy rain in the south of the Peninsula on the 15th, and moderately heavy showers occurred in Upper Burma on the 21st. During the rest of the week dry weather prevailed with only a few thunderstorms.

2. *Burma.*—Rain fell locally in Upper Burma on the 21st.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There was nearly general light rain in the upper Brahmaputra valley on the 15th and 21st.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Neemuch had a light fall of rain.

Northwest India.—Light rain fell at Drosh, Sonamarg and Dras.

The Peninsula.—Heavy rain occurred at most stations in the extreme south on the 15th. Scattered showers were reported on the remaining days.

3. The chief amounts of rain were as follows :—

April 15th. Sibsagar 0·91″, Calicut 4·25″, Cochin 3·20″, Trivandrum 2·56″, Kodaikanal 2·99″ and Mysore 1·03″.

" 17th. Salem 1·00″.

" 20th. Mercara 3·45″.

" 21st. Toungoo 1·17″, Mandalay 2·21″ and Maymyo 1·33″.

4. The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent or more in excess in Upper Burma, Central India West and Malabar, and was within 20 per cent of the normal in Mysore. No rain fell in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India East, but the absence of rain there is a normal feature of the weather at this time of year. In all the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent or more in defect.

The rainfall from the 4th December to date is 37 per cent in defect in Orissa. It differs by less than 20 per cent from the normal in Assam, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab Southwest, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Sind and Madras Southeast ; and is 20 per cent or more in excess in the rest of the country.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 22nd April 1915.			Rainfall data from 4th December 1914 to 22nd April 1915.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0	0·5	—0·5	16·6	9·2	+7·4	+ 80	+ 91
Lower Burma	0·2	0·4	—0·2	4·0	2·9	+1·1	+ 38	+ 52
Upper Burma	0·4	0·3	+0·1	2·9	1·9	+1·0	+ 53	+ 56
Assam	0·4	2·1	—1·7	12·0	12·7	—0·7	— 6	+ 9
Bengal	0	0·8	—0·8	6·2	4·8	+1·4	+ 29	+ 55
Orissa	0	0·4	—0·4	2·5	4·0	—1·5	— 37	— 31
Chota Nagpur	0	0·3	—0·3	4·8	4·1	+0·7	+ 17	+ 26
Bihar	0	0·2	—0·2	2·9	2·3	+0·6	+ 26	+ 38
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	—0·1	3·9	2·2	+1·7	+ 77	+ 86
United Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	7·5	3·4	+4·1	+121	+127
Punjab, East and North	0	0·1	—0·1	6·9	5·1	+1·8	+ 35	+ 38
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	—0·1	3·0	2·6	+0·4	+ 15	+ 20
Kashmir	0·1	0·7	—0·6	12·0	14·1	—2·1	— 15	— 11
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·2	—0·2	7·6	4·9	+2·7	+ 55	+ 62
Baluchistan	0	0·2	—0·2	5·3	5·8	—0·5	— 9	— 5
Sind	0	0	0	1·1	1·1	0	0	0
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	1·7	0·8	+0·9	+113	+113
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	3·8	1·3	+2·5	+192	+192
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·9	0·2	+0·7	+350	+350
Central India, West	0·1	0	+0·1	3·0	0·4	+2·6	+650	+625
Central India, East	0	0	0	3·7	2·4	+1·3	+ 54	+ 54
Berar	0	0·1	—0·1	5·1	1·7	+3·4	+200	+219
Central Provinces, West	0	0·1	—0·1	4·4	2·2	+2·2	+100	+110
Central Provinces, East	0	0·3	—0·3	5·1	3·4	+1·7	+ 50	+ 65
Konkan	0	0·2	—0·2	1·5	0·4	+1·1	+275	+650
Bombay Deccan	0	0·2	—0·2	2·9	1·2	+1·7	+142	+190
Hyderabad, North	0	0·2	—0·2	4·3	1·6	+2·7	+169	+207
Hyderabad, South	0·1	0·3	—0·2	3·6	1·7	+1·9	+112	+150
Mysore	0·5	0·6	—0·1	2·7	2·2	+0·5	+ 23	+ 37
Malabar	2·8	1·1	+1·7	10·9	5·7	+5·2	+ 91	+ 76
Madras, South-East	0·3	0·5	—0·2	8·2	7·2	+1·0	+ 14	+ 18
Madras Deccan	0	0·3	—0·3	4·4	1·4	+3·0	+214	+300
Madras Coast, North	0	0·3	—0·3	5·2	3·2	+2·0	+ 63	+ 79

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 22nd April 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 17th April 1915.

Burma.—Amherst reports 1·17 inches of rain. Light showers were received in Kyaukpyu and Thaton. Gathering of miscellaneous crops and clearing of hillside are proceeding. The condition of standing crops is generally satisfactory. Live stock is healthy. The price of unhusked rice is stationary.

Assam.—Generally slight rain fell during the week except in the west of the Assam Valley and in the Assam Range. More rain is needed for the germination of the early rice crop. Hoeing and plucking of tea continue. Prospects are good Ploughing of land for jute and for early and late rice is in progress. The price of common rice is practically unchanged but has a tendency to fall in the Surma Valley with the new *boro* crop. Cattle disease is reported from four districts.

Bengal.—No rain fell during the week and the temperature was above normal throughout the Province. The need for rain is being felt in most places both for ploughing and sowing operations. Standing crops are also suffering to some extent from lack of moisture. Cattle disease is reported from fifteen districts. The price of common rice shows a slight tendency to rise

Bihar and Orissa.—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops and preparation of lands for the next season continue. Sowing of jute and autumn paddy has commenced in some districts. Standing crops and vegetables are on the whole doing well. The average price of common rice has slightly risen as compared with that of the preceding week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—Light showers were received during the week in several districts. Slight damage by hail and floods is reported. Standing crops are doing well. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops continue and are in places nearing completion. Reaping and winnowing of spring crops, irrigation of sugarcane and extra crops, hoeing and sowing of cane, preparation of lands for autumn crops and weighments of opium are in progress. Agricultural stock is in good condition but cattle disease is still reported from eighteen districts. Fodder and water are ample. Markets are well stocked. Prices are fluctuating with a slight downward tendency.

Punjab.—Light to moderate rain has fallen in parts of the western districts. Elsewhere the weather was generally dry. The condition of standing spring crops is good. Reaping and threshing of wheat, gram and barley are in progress with yield normal to good. Sowings of the extra spring crops have been nearly finished except in the western districts where they still continue. The area sown is normal. Sowings of sugarcane and cotton are in progress and are generally average. Ploughing for other autumn crops is much above normal owing to recent rains. Cattle are healthy and fodder and water for drinking and irrigation are sufficient. Prices are falling everywhere but still range between warning and scarcity rates. Prices of wheat in Ambala are 8¾, in Ferozepore, Lahore and Lyallpur 8 and in Rawalpindi 9½ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain fell in Peshawar and Bannu. The weather is temperate. Standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated lands are fairly good except in Bannu where hailstorms and floods have damaged them in some places. Harvesting of *sarshaf* and barley in Peshawar and of barley and gram in Bannu continues. Sowing of rice, cane and the extra spring crops is in progress in Peshawar and that of rice and cotton has commenced in the Bannu tahsil. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are procurable Prices are high and are rising in Peshawar and Bannu, but are falling in the case of barley in Peshawar and in the case of wheat in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 7½ to 12½ and maize from 8½ to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Good rain fell during the week in Muzafferabad and insignificant rain elsewhere. Spring crops are in good condition. Agricultural operations for autumn crops are in progress. Cattle are generally healthy. Fodder and water are sufficient except that fodder is scarce in the Baramula tahsil. Prices are normal but are high in the Baramula tahsil.

Rajputana.—Slight showers were received in isolated places in the east of Rajputana and in Ajmer. The weather is generally hot and occasionally cloudy in a few places. Harvesting and threshing are in progress. Prospects are fair to good. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices have undergone no change since last week.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was general in Gwalior, partial in Bhopal, slight in Indore and the Southern States and *nil* elsewhere. The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress. Lands are being prepared for the sowing of autumn crops in Indore and in the Southern States. The probable outturn is generally good. Crops have been damaged by hail and rain in certain parganas of the Gwalior division and in portions of the Orchha, Panna and Ajaigarh States of Bundelkhand Agricultural stock is generally good except in the Sendhwa, Sundarsi, Kannod, Sanwer, Indore and Rampura parganas of the Indore State and in Dhar, Jobat and Alirajpur of Southern States where cattle disease exists. The fodder supply is sufficient throughout except in the Rampura pargana of Indore. Prices are high in Bhopal and Baghelkhand, are falling in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Malwa and are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues to be hot and occasionally cloudy. Seven districts received light showers of rain; nowhere exceeding 59 cents. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops have practically been completed in the Chhattisgarh and Berar districts but continue elsewhere. Preparation of land for autumn crops and construction of field embankments in rice districts are in progress. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Cattle are in good condition. The price of wheat varies from 8 to 10$\frac{11}{16}$ seers per rupee. *Juar* is cheaper in Nimar and dearer in Yeotmal by 2 seers per rupee. Variations in the prices of other food grains are unimportant.

Feudatory States:—Threshing and winnowing of spring crops and preparation of lands for autumn crops continue. The price of wheat fell in four States and rose in one. Rice is dearer in Bastar and gram cheaper in Udaipur by 2 and 3 seers per rupee respectively.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in Sind, Kaira, Surat, Thana, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Cutch, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Spring crops have been damaged slightly by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha. Cotton picking continues in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Satara, the Karnatak, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Cutch. Harvesting of spring crops generally continues. Preparations for the cultivation of autumn crops are progressing. The fodder supply is sufficient except in two *mahals* of Karachi, two *talukas* of Thar and Parkar, one *taluka* of Nawabshah and one *taluka* of Hyderabad. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices have slightly risen in the Karnatak and are generally steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—During the week rain fell throughout Mahratwara except Usmanabad. Slight rain was also received in the Mahbubnagar district. The average fall was 14 cents Harvesting of spring crops is almost over. The late rice crop is fair to good and is being weeded. Harvesting has commenced. Cattle disease prevails in six *talukas*. Water scarcity is reported from the Gulbarga *taluka*. Prices of grains are constant. The highest price in districts is *juar* 10½ seers in Warangal and the lowest 22 seers in Bir, Gulbarga and Adilabad.

Mysore.—The rainfall during the week was good in Bangalore and light elsewhere. The price of *ragi* has risen in Kolar and Hassan and that of rice has fallen in Hassan and risen in Mysore. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested *ragi*, sugarcane, paddy, gram, wheat and cotton is fair. Ploughing operations are in progress. Paddy, sugarcane, *ragi* and gingelly have been sown in parts. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Coffee is in blossom in parts. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was good in Ramnad, Tinnevelly, Travancore and the Nilgiris, fair in Madura, Malabar and Cochin and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water-supply is sufficient except in Kurnool, Trichinopoly, parts of Ganjam, Godavari, Guntur, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Carnatic except Chingleput, the central parts, the west coast and the southern districts except Tinnevelly. Pasture is sufficient except in Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and the west coast and in parts of six other districts. Fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are rising slightly.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 4007—4036-W.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

RESOLUTION.

Dated Simla, the 17th April 1915.

READ—

Telegram No. 547-W., dated the 4th November 1914, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Telegram, dated the 21st December 1914, from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Telegram, dated the 9th January 1915, from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Letter No. M.-24837, dated the 17th December 1914, from the India Office, containing an advance copy of the Report of the Admiralty Transport Arbitration Board Sub-Committees.

Telegram No. 870-W., dated the 26th January 1915, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Letter No. 985-988-W., dated the 29th January 1915, to the Secretaries to the Bengal, Burma, Bombay and Karachi Chambers of Commerce.

Telegram, dated the 26th February 1915, from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Telegram, dated the 1st March 1915, from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Letter No. 2965-W., dated the 18th March 1915, to the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

Letter No. 2969-2972-W., dated the 18th March 1915, to the Secretaries to the Bengal, Burma, Bombay and Karachi Chambers of Commerce, (subsequently repeated to the Madras Chamber).

Telegram No. 2977-W, dated the 18th March 1915, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Letter No. 3231-3234-W., dated the 30th March 1915, to the Secretaries to the Bengal, Burma, Bombay and Karachi Chambers of Commerce (subsequently repeated to the Madras Chamber).

Telegram, dated the 2nd April 1915, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Letter No. 3578-W., dated the 7th April 1915, to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

Telegram, dated the 15th April 1915 from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Telegram No. 4147-W., dated the 17th April 1915, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

The Government of India have been in close and constant communication with the Secretary of State regarding the procedure to be adopted in requisitioning merchant vessels for Government service connected with the war; the rates of hire to be paid; and the liability for fitting out charges and third party claims. A final decision regarding the rates of hire and outstanding claims could not be arrived at pending the receipt of the Admiralty Transport Arbitration Board Sub-Committees' Report and the orders of the Admiralty thereon. These have now been received and were communicated to Chambers of Commerce concerned in the letter in this Department No. 2969-2972-W., dated the 18th March 1915. As intimated in that letter, vessels requisitioned in India on or before the 31st December 1914 will be paid for at the rate of hire fixed in terms of the Charter Party covering the requisition. The owners of vessels taken up on or after the 1st of January 1915 will receive an advance of Rs. 10 per ton per mensem, and their claims in regard to these vessels will be finally adjusted in consultation with the Secretary of State as soon as the Admiralty have decided what rates will be paid for ships requisitioned in the United Kingdom after the 31st December 1914. The Secretary of State has been asked to give the Government of India the earliest possible intimation of the rates finally accepted for such vessels.

2. In the meantime it is recognised that many claims other than those which have reference to the rate of hire still remain outstanding in respect of requisitioned vessels. As the Government of India indicated in their letter of the 18th March 1915 to Chambers of Commerce, they have now decided to appoint a Committee to examine such claims. It will consist of—

R. E. ENTHOVEN, ESQ., C.I.E., I.C.S. — *President.*

THE HON'BLE MR. H. L. STEPHENSON, C.I.E., I.C.S. }
MAJOR E. B. PEACOCK, I. A. } *Members.*

The Committee will visit the principal ports from which vessels have been requisitioned, and in conducting their enquiries they will be assisted by the advice of two non-official representatives of commercial circles, nominated by the Chamber of Commerce at each port.

The non-official assessors nominated by the various Chambers of Commerce are—

Bombay	Malcolm N. Hogg, Esq., of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co. A. H. Froom, Esq., Supdt., P. and O. S. N. Company.
Karachi	W. V. Nicholas, Esq. E. L. Price, Esq.
Madras	Gordon Fraser, Esq., Chairman, Madras Chamber of Commerce. C. B. Simpson, Esq.
Bengal	Hon. Mr. F. H. Stewart, Presdt., Bengal Chamber of Commerce. Archibald Birkmyre, Esq.
Burma	E. O. Anderson, Esq., Manager, Bulloch Brothers and Co., Ld. B. E. G Eddis, Manager Arbuthnot and Co.

3. The terms of reference to the Committee are as follows :—

(*a*) Their primary duty will be, with the assistance of the assessors at each port visited, to examine subsidiary claims arising in connection with the requisition of vessels for Government service. These claims fall generally under three heads :—

(1) cost of fitting the ship where this cost has been met by the owner;

(2) claims in connection with the removal of cargo already loaded when the ship was requisitioned ;

(3) such other subsidiary claims as may be brought forward for examination.

(*b*) In reporting upon these claims the Committee are desired firstly, to classify them, so far as this can conveniently be done; secondly, to indicate their recommendations regarding the adjustment of claims, either individually or by classes ; and, thirdly, to report whether their recommendations have or have not received the consent of the claimants, and how far they are supported by documentary evidence.

(*c*) The Committee will further report whether there are any claims still outstanding for the hire of ships already requisitioned and submit proposals where necessary for their settlement on the lines laid down in paragraph 1 of this Resolution.

4. The Government of India have recently received information from the Secretary of State for India in his telegram dated the 15th April, that His Majesty's Government have decided that in no case will third party claims be admitted. In view of these instructions, the Committee will consider only such claims as are put forward on behalf of ship owners or their representatives ; and the examination of claims arising out of third party commitments must be definitely excluded from the scope of the enquiry.

5. Maritime Local Governments are requested to give all necessary assistance to the Committee and to the non-official assessors, and also to persons interested in placing their claims before the Committee.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Finance and Army Departments and to the President and Members of the Committee.

ORDERED also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

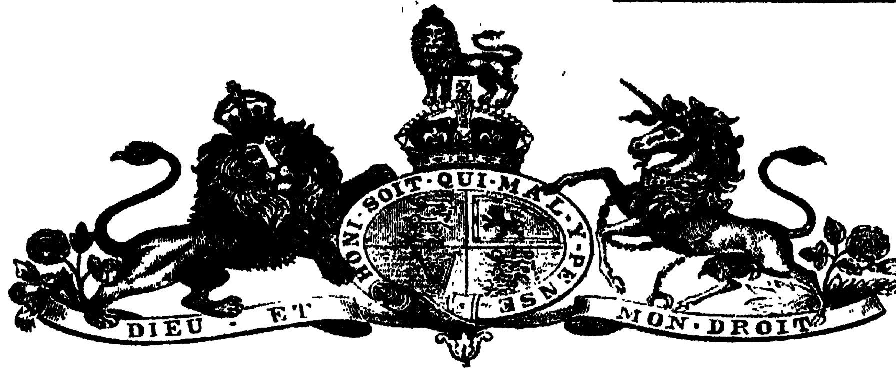
C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla*.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 19th March 1915.

On and after 3rd April and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 24th April 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

April 12.

2091. G. K. Paul. *Improved box harmonium.*

2092. E. Hope. *Improvements in or relating to pith or like hats.*

2093. E. G. Donald. *Improvements in or relating to lifting sheets in hospitals.*

2094. J. G. Robinson. *Improvements in piston valves for locomotive and other engines.*

April 14.

2095. Elektro-Osmose Aktiengesellschaft (Graf Schwerin Gesellschaft) *Improved process for separating from a mixture one or more suspension colloids, emulsion colloids, true colloids, ions or dissolved bodies or members of two or more of these classes.*

2096. J. J. Shedlock and The Optime Motor Spirit Syndicate Limited. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of liquid hydrocarbons for their purification and the production of motor spirit and bye-products and apparatus therefor.*

2097. E. Moss. *Improved stamping or franking machine.*

April 16.

2098. D. S. Duff. *Sugar-cane and oil expressing mill.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order

1972. Standard Oil Co. *Improved process of and apparatus for treating liquid hydrocarbons.*

2019. Standard Oil Company. *Improved process of and apparatus for converting petroleum of a high boiling point into petroleum of a lower boiling point.*

2025. G. K. Paul. *Improved box harmonium.*

2036. Q. Moore. *Improvements in connection with gas producers.*

2037. Q. Moore. *Improved process and arrangement of plant for the treatment and recovery of tar and ammonia liquor from producer or other gas.*

2057. Pickles Brothers Ld. and E. Smith. *Improvements in change box mechanism for looms.*

2069. A. C. Terrell. *Improvements in metal shelving.*

2071. A. A. Lacey and E. C. Elliot *A latrine flushing apparatus.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1883. W. J. Still. *Improvements in means for injecting fuel into the cylinders of internal combustion engines.*

1927. W. Jackson. *Improvements in apparatus for withering, or welking, or for drying tea leaf and the like.*

2011. A. V. Gifkins & H. S. Watson. *Improvements in and relating to systems of charging and discharging electric batteries.*

2014. W. Jones and Jones and Atwood Ld. *Improvements in and connected with the purification of sewage and analogous liquids.*

2016. J. L. Patterson. *A combined hand-grip and fender for use on life-lines of life boats and for other purposes.*

2021. J. G. A. Kitchen and I. H. Storey. *Improvements in and relating to means for reversing screw propelled boats without reversing the propeller.*

2023. H. Leitner. *Improvements in or relating to dynamos.*

2026. S. D. Garbis. *Improvements in means for locking and sealing treasure and other boxes.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1518. Tubbs.
1770. Begg.
1871. Jack.
1902. Raju.
1942. Robinson.
1944. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ld.

PATENTS SEALED.

1153. Larson.
1154. Larson.
1423. Brodie and Thomas.
1558. Brouchand-Praceiq.
1571. Minnitt.
1598. Muntz.
1620. Summerscales.
1628. Pleijel and Olsson.
1629. Pleijel and Olsson.
1674. Wood.
1733. MacDonald and Melville.
1771. Brain and Hodgson.
1789. Ruegger.
1790. The Vulcan Foundry Ltd.
1799. West Disinfecting Co.
1815. Hine.
1816. Mather & Platt Ltd.
1819. Russell.
1831. Foreign Patents Corporation.
1855. Aikenhead.
1859. General Electric Co.
1860. General Electric Co.
1926. Cummins and Bridge.
1932. McKee, Powers and Tait.
1937. Watson and Boyd.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

484 of 1906. Schaellibaum. (To 29 April 1916.)
189 of 1907. Brauning. (To 23 May 1916.)
485 of 1907. Wood and anr. (To 30 May 1916.)
569 of 1907. Woodman. (To 22 April 1916.)
124 of 1908. Zavetzky. (To 24 April 1916.)
213 of 1908. Stuart. (To 2 July 1916.)
439 of 1908. Abraham and anr. (To 20 April 1916.)
457 of 1908. Freymuth. (To 19 April 1916.)
184 of 1909. Walcutt. (To 19 January 1917.)
196 of 1909. Klaber. To 27 May 1916.)
570 of 1909. Ewen and anr. (To 5 April 1916.)
7 of 1910. Kinney. (To 21 April 1916.)
140 of 1910. West. (To 31 May 1916.)
195 of 1910. Fessenden. (To 30 May 1916.)
217 of 1910. McCarthy. (To 2 June 1916.)
111 of 1911. Railes Electric Traction Co. Ld. (To 19 April 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1909.

634, (D'Esterre).

1910.

147, (Lamp'l and another). 230, (Brooke). 284, (Ellis). 286, (Arbuckle). 287, (Denner-Meier). 289, (Lilienthal and another). 322, (Kerogas Co.). 460, (Chopin). 496, (Bana). 584, (Bell Gas Saver Co. Ld.). 585, (Taylor and another). 605, (Tinline).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

April 12th to 17th, 1915.

Class 13. No. 2795. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. April 12.

REPORT ON THE PATENT OFFICE.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India applications should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs*, etc., for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W. C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, and in the Record Offices, Madras and Bombay.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price.	
		R	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual Subscription with postage		3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(f) Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(g) Patent Office Journals, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914	each	1	0
(h) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

The following report on the working of the Patent Office during the calendar year 1914 is published for general information.

No. 1812-P., dated Calcutta, the 25th March 1915.

From—H. G. GRAVES, Esq., Controller of Patents and Designs,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the Annual Report of the Patent Office during the calendar year 1914.

2. The office at 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, has been in my charge for three months only this year. Between February 23rd and November 22nd, while I was on leave, Mr. J. W. Meares, Electrical Adviser to the Government of India, officiated as Controller of Patents and Designs.

3. The number of applications under Section 3 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, for the grant of a patent was 588 as compared with 705 in the previous year, bringing up the total to 1,971 since the Act came into operation. The decrease is to be ascribed to the outbreak of war in August, up to which time the progress had been normal. Despite this drop in the number of application, the total income of the office has increased from R72,159-6-0 to R73,159-8-0, and this rise is due to the steady increase in the number of fees paid for the continuance of patent rights.

4. Under the existing Act 1,430 patents have been sealed on the 1,971 applications made under Section 3 and, in addition, 148 patents have been sealed on 158 applications made under Section 81. There are also 1,565 exclusive privileges under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. One patent, which had lapsed, was restored under the provisions of Section 16, but was again allowed to lapse.

5. About a third of the applications are rejected in the first instance for various informalities, but every assistance is given, when required, in order to enable the inventor to acquire his patent. Up to the present only 80 applications have become void through non-acceptance within the statutory period of 15 months. This is 6½ per cent. on the 1,218 applications received up to 15 months before the end of the year under consideration. In the majority of those cases a new invention was certainly not disclosed. Of course many patents are acquired on inventions of which the novelty is doubtful, but it is obvious that it is impossible to obtain exact information in every branch of industry.

6. Oppositions to the grant of a patent were entered in five cases. Including two pending from the previous year, two were decided in favour of the applicant, four in favour of the opponent and one is held in suspense as the applicant is an enemy subject. Last year five oppositions were entered and three cases were decided, all in favour of the applicant.

7. Appeals were made from the decisions of the Controller to the Governor-General in Council in one case, and there were four appeals pending from 1913. All these have now been decided. In two cases the decision of the Controller was supported, in one it was reversed, and in two it was varied. The two latter were concerned with the date to be given to a series of divided applications and a modification of the rules is under consideration.

8. Renewal fees have been paid in 774 cases during the year, while the cessation of 540 exclusive privileges was notified. One exclusive privilege, granted an extension of seven years, beyond the normal 14 years, has been maintained in force since 1893. The following table shows the number of applications made and the number of exclusive privileges or patents obtained in respect of them which are now in force or maintainable in respect of the years 1914—1900, but a number of patents have yet to be sealed in respect of 1913 and 1914 :—

Date of application.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910
Number of applications .	588	705	678	807	667
Number alive . . .	238	579	606	605	424

Date of application.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
Number of applications .	695	551	615	620	586
Number alive . . .	179	109	111	90	62

Date of application.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Number of applications .	552	536	524	496	492
Number alive . . .	50	30	25	22	5

It must, however, be remembered that, under the repealed Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, the exclusive privilege did not accrue until the specification was filed, in some cases two years later than the date of application. Also a period of three months' grace is obtainable for the payment of continuance fees, so that the figures given above include certain cases as alive at December 31st which will in reality only be notified as lapsed within the following three months. As regards 1914 and 1913, the figures show the number of patents sealed on the applications up to date. As 18 months or more are allowed for sealing, these figures will be increased next year.

9. *Assignments, etc.*—Applications have been made in 46 cases for entries of assignments, etc., on the Register of Patents, and in three cases for entries on the Register of Designs.

10. Specifications as soon as they are printed are distributed to 26 centres scattered throughout India (see appended list). They may be consulted, together with the other publications of this office free of charge, and copies are on sale at a uniform price of eight annas each. Some 1,400 specifications of inventions are in this way available, and the number will increase year by year. Copies of the specifications received from the United Kingdom Patent

Office are also open to public inspection at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, the Record Office, Bombay, and the Record Office, Egmore, Madras.

11. *Designs*—are dealt with under Part II of the Act which, like the rest of the Act, is also assimilated to the United Kingdom statute of 1907. The fee, which under the repealed Act was uniformly R10, has now been reduced to R3 or 8 annas according to the class in which the design is to be registered. This has had the natural result of increasing the number of applications from 87 in 1911 to 343 in 1912, 741 in 1913 and 1,440 in 1914, and the number will doubtless continue to grow as the Act gets better known. On these 1,440 applications, registration was effected in 1,423 cases as follows :—

	Class	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1912	Number . . .	10	...	2	2	2	..		4	...	.	...	...	279	10	23	1
1913	Number . . .	17	1	5	2	3	..	1	...	2	...	...	..	623	2	55	2
1914	Number . . .	17	..	4	4	1	.	.	...	.	.	...	...	1165	2	227	8

Class 13, which shows the largest number, includes printed or woven designs on textile piece-goods. Fourteen cases were abandoned and three applications were refused during the year, mainly on the ground that the subject-matter of the application related to a trade or property mark which is specifically excluded by Section 2 (5) of the Act. No application was pending at the end of the year.

Three extensions of copyright in designs for five years were granted.

12. The effect of the war as noted above has resulted in a decrease of the number of applications during the last five months, but proceedings on applications previously made have not been materially affected at present. Under directions from the Government of India, acceptance of applications and sealing of patents on account of "enemy subjects" have been suspended, but in order that the rights of such persons should not be unduly prejudiced, it has been determined to receive the necessary fees if tendered in due time. A license to this effect was issued on 9th January 1915 and legislation may possibly be undertaken so as to extend the times prescribed in the Act. Up to the end of the year, no emergency legislation, dealing with patents and designs, to correspond with the United Kingdom Statute entitled "The Patents, Trademarks and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914," has been enacted in India, but Sections 22 and 23 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, could possibly be utilised to obtain revocation or a grant of a license in the case of an enemy patent.

13. The position of patentees, who are also Government servants, has again been under consideration during the year. Although definite rules have not been issued to supplement those which control persons in Naval and Military employ (see Resolution of the Government of India in the Army Department No. 2265-1 (O.-4) special and miscellaneous, dated the 19th April 1912), a circular was issued to all Local Governments and Administrations on 19th February 1914, defining and affirming the right of Government under Sections 16 and 17 of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, and Section 21 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

14. By the Second Repealing and Amending Act, 1914 (XVII of 1914), a slight amendment was made in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, by inserting the words "and restrictions" after the words "conditions" in Sub-section (5) of Section 16.

15. The work of the office has progressed satisfactorily and has been kept up to date during the year. The annual and quarterly issues of the "Patent Office Journal" have been issued as usual.

16. The usual tables are appended.

APPENDICES.

A.—List of places receiving copies of the Patent Office Journal and Specifications of inventions on the condition that they may be seen by the public free of charge.

Place	Institution
AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His [Highness] the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, [Southampton] Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

B.—Table showing number of applications from persons in India and abroad.

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.
Natives of India	56	65	50	64	62
Other Residents in India	117	132	120	142	137
Foreign	415	508	508	601	468
TOTAL	588	705	678	807	667

C.—Statement showing the number of inventions and designs applications and the fees received in the Patent Office from 1890 to 1914.

Year.	Application.		Number of specifications filed.	Fees.				Total receipts.
	Inventions.	Designs.		Applications.		Continuance of privilege.	Miscellaneous.	
				First fee.	Second fee.			
				R	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.
1890	319	49	194	3,680	5,820	50	856 10 0	10,406 10 0
1891	347	171	236	5,180	7,080	750	752 0 0	13,762 0 0
1892	336	89	305	4,250	9,150	1,400	905 6 0	15,705 6 0
1893	375	37	253	4,120	7,590	4,300	897 2 0	16,907 2 0
1894	375	38	294	4,130	8,820	6,610	2,320 10 0	21,880 10 0
1895	417	40	320	4,570	9,600	8,000	1,205 14 0	23,375 14 0
1896	460	27	312	4,870	9,360	11,950	1,281 5 0	27,461 5 0
1897	451	19	392	4,700	11,760	13,050	1,387 2 0	30,897 2 0
1898	481	16	409	4,970	12,270	17,400	1,523 9 0	36,163 9 0
1899	481	20	415	5,010	12,450	19,100	2,033 2 0	38,593 2 0

C.—Statement showing the number of inventions and designs applications and the fees received in the Patent Office from 1890 to 1914—concluded.

Year.	Application.		Number of specifications filed and patents sealed.	Fees.								
	Inventions.	Designs.		Applications. First fee.	Applications. Second fee.	Continuance of privilege.	Miscellaneous.			Total receipts.		
				R	R	R	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1900 . .	492	22	410	5,140	12,300	23,700	1,824	5	0	42,964	5	0
1901 . .	496	27	412	5,230	12,360	26,210	1,300	1	0	45,100	1	0
1902 . .	524	26	375	5,520	11,250	27,000	1,777	4	0	45,547	4	0
1903 . .	540	27	444	5,670	13,320	29,200	1,337	12	0	49,527	12	0
1904 . .	552	32	468	5,840	14,040	36,450	1,431	13	0	57,761	13	0
1905 . .	586	15	467	6,110	14,010	33,150	1,496	12	0	54,766	12	0
1906 . .	620	15	538	6,440	16,140	34,250	1,040	3	0	57,870	3	0
1907 . .	615	34	508	6,650	15,240	37,550	1,164	11	0	60,604	11	0
1908 . .	551	66	471	6,380	14,130	37,800	1,288	10	0	59,598	10	0
1909 . .	695	51	503	7,540	15,090	42,200	1,370	10	0	66,200	10	0
1910 . .	667	36	618	7,080	18,540	39,450	2,057	15	0	67,827	15	0
1911 . .	807	87	605	8,950	18,150	42,100	1,777	4	0	70,977	4	0
1912 . .	678	343	* 354 § 284	7,191	* 10,620 § 8,520	43,150	2,533	1	0	72,017	1	0
1913 . .	705	741	* 11 § 599	7,547-6	* 330 § 17,970	43,700	2,612	0	0	72,159	6	0
1914 . .	588	1,440	557	6,688-13	16,710	47,150	2,610	11	0	73,159	8	0

* Specifications. § Patents.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

II B

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1) Collection for 1902-03, price R3 a copy.
(2) " " 1903-04 " " 3 "
(3) " " 1904-05 " " 3 "
(4) " " 1908-09 " " 3 "
(5) " " 1909-10 " " 3-8 "
(6) " " 1910-11 " " 3-8 "
(7) " " 1912-13 " " 2-8 "
(8) " " 1913-14 " " 2-8 "

N. B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

"Rajniti" (new annotated edition), prescribed as an alternative text-book for the Proficiency examination in Hindi ; price R3 per copy.

"Selections for the Lower Standard examination in Persian"; price R2 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . 5th Hampshire Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Dorset Battery, Sadar Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17/1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Wahidun Nabi Khan . . . . . 88/1, Baitakkhana Road, Calcutta.
7. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
8. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . . 106, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
10. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
11. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
12. M. Mohd. Muslim . . . . . . 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.
2. M. Saiyed Amir Ali . . . . . C/o 2nd Devon Battery, Dinapore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . . Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. B. Mehta . . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1. M. S. Karim Bukhsh . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . . Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . . Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . Near the Police Post, Hussaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Hussaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . C/o Wheeler's Book Stall, Railway Station, Meerut Cantonment.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . Late Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Taily Muhalla, Sadar Bazar, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . Regimental Munshi, 2nd The Queen's Own West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sadar Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . Opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz . . . . . . Islamabad, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul . . . . Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1. M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2. Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5. M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Government Baker, Madrasah Hostel, or 8, Smith Lane, Dharamtola, P. O. Calcutta.
7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

H. ST. J. B. PHILBY,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	Rs
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	Rs
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	Rs
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID*.

	Rs
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 8.

EXAMINATION QUALIFYING FOR ADMISSION TO THE FOURTH GRADE OF THE ACCOUNTS BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The examination will be conducted by the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on June 7th and 8th, 1915, at the following centres :—

Centres.	*Registering officer.*
(1) The Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. (There is no other centre at Calcutta.)	For candidates registered by the Accountant-General, Bengal.
	For candidates registered by the Post and Telegraphs.
	The Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.
	The Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway.
	The Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
	For candidates outside Government service over 25 years of age registered by the Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
(2) Office of the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi.	For candidates registered by the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa.
(3) The Office of the Comptroller, Shillong.	For candidates registered by him.
(4) The Office of the Accountant-General, Rangoon.	For candidates registered by him.
(5) The Office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Chittagong.	For candidates registered by him.
(6) The Office of the Accountant-General, Railways, Simla.	For candidates registered by him.
(7) The Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Lower Ganges Bridge, Paksey.	For candidates registered by him.

Candidates must apply for registration to one of the Government officials on the above list. Those over 25 years of age not in Government service must apply for registration to the Principal.

Applications *on the prescribed form* must reach the office of the registering officer not later than May 7th, 1915. They must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates in original, or true copies of them certified by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch. These certificates will not be returned :—

(*i*) Certificates of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)

(*ii*) Certificate of age, baptismal or of birth (not required, if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(*iii*) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's own handwriting.

Copies of rules may be had on application from the undersigned.

B. HEATON,
Principal.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR,

The 8th April 1915.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Controller of Military Accounts, Bolarum, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	John Brandon (son).* Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Artificer, Carnatic Ordnance Department	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, I., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia, *alias* Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, I., Corporal, 3rd Madras European Regiment	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers	James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	Jeremiah Mitchell Hawkins (Foster-son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	Agnes Maude McManus (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McManus (daughter). Reith McManus (daughter). Patrick John McManus (son).
Murphy, I., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, T., Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	Eleanor Scully (daughter) John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Colour-Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, J., Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

G. R. O'DOWD,
for Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
9TH (SECUNDERABAD) DIVISION, BOLARUM ;
1ST APRIL 1915.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH APRIL 1915.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

NAME OF MINTS.	COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT COINS.												COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.			SUBSIDIARY COINAGE FOR THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT.		
	RECEIPTS.				COINAGE.			BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	TOTAL.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	TOTAL.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	TOTAL.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	17	...	...	...	...	...	...

A. McCORMICK, MAJOR, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 19th April 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th April 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th April 1915.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASED PRICE).		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	40,20,745	22,85,34,360	22,75,55,105	13,37,74,248	98,88,983	...	7,65,00,000	..		...	(a) 9,99,99,946	(b) 4,00,00,000	36,01,63,177	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 (b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571
Cawnpore	.	3,01,57,165	3 01 57,165	2,49,53,687	62,81,355	..	..	...	...			...	3,12 40,042	
Lahore	...	4,27,08,315	4,27,08,315	2,97,63,148	1,29,43,642	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4,27,06 790	
Bombay	1,19,61,825	12,86,83,950	14,06,45,775	2,32,97,585	3,88,31,228	...	..	..	..	...	...	.	6,21,28,813	
Karachi	..	2,56,23,355	2,56,23,355	47,54,822	30,00,000	...	...	.	...	.	..	...	77,54,822	
Madras	1,56,99,130	7,05,60,695	8,62,59,825	4,71,94,135	21,09,705	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4,93,03,840	
Rangoon	...	5,30,88,635	5,30,88,635	4,85,50,211	37,08,240	...	..	...	...		...	...	5,22,58,451	
	3,16,81,700	57,43,56,475	60,60,38,175	31,22,92,836	7,67,63,153	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	..	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	60,55,55,935	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			5,57,240	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									75,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			60,54,80,935	TOTAL RESERVE R									60,54,80,935	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th April 1915.
The Gold held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 15th April 1915 to 7,86 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th April 1915.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 31st March 1915	29,67,600	1,06,09,400	5,77,79,500	1,60,18,700	80,37,900	18,86,750	9,43,32,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,72,99,850
Add— Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6301A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th April 1915	...	1,200	...	2,200	...	1,600	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
	29,67,600	1,06,10,600	5,77,79,500	1,60,20,900	80,37,900	18,88,350	9,43,37,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,73,04,850
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	78,200	2,84,600	92,400	56,700	94,800	6,06,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,06,700
Balance on 15th April 1915	29,67,600	1,05,32,400	5,74,94,900	1,59,28,500	79,81,200	17,93,550	9,37,30,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,66,98,150

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Feb. 1915 Enfaced from India 12,315 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,689 lakhs.
" 16th Feb. 1915 " 28th " " ditto ... ditto ...
" 1st Mar. " " 15th Mar. " ditto ... ditto ...
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto ... ditto 2 lakhs.
" 1st April " " 15th April " ditto ... ditto 6 "

12,315 lakhs 12,697 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 19th April 1915.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th April 1915.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,09,82,071	5	0			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,50,72,823	2	6	2,60,54,894	7	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				19,40,26,326	4	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.				12,18,621	5	8
Sundries				15,02,097	13	2
RUPEES				26,28,01,939	15	1

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				4,99,05,195	0	0
Other authorised Investments				99,86,830	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				4,22,19,883	11	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				4,58,61,520	12	4
Bills discounted and purchased				2,36,23,803	4	2
Balances with other Banks				11,64,623	1	10
Bullion				......		
Dead Stock				27,57,408	5	1
Stamps				13,916	13	9
Sundries				3,65,375	13	11
				17,58,98,506	14	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	5,78,22,856	15	4			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,90,80,576	1	4	8,69,03,433	0	8
RUPEES				26,28,01,939	15	1

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,18,345 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 8,01,390 0 0

Rs. 11,19,735 0 0

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 22nd April 1915.

S. A. H. SITWELL,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 39·00

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for February 1915 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1914-15.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1914-15.			Receipts in February 1915.	RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1914 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1915.		
	Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.		Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	...	21,48,000	22,48,000	1,93,240	...	21,27,927	21,27,927
II.—Opium	...	50,000	50,000	3,536	...	38,463	38,463
IV.—Stamps	...	7,25,000	7,25,000	57,113	...	5,35,796	5,35,796
V.—Excise	...	3,50,000	3,50,000	21,852	...	3,22,497	3,22,497
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	3,000	3,000	—6	...	2,672	2,672
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	6,000	1,47,000	1,53,000	13,308	2,226	1,46,219	1,48,445
IX.—Forest	...	2,48,000	2,48,000	3,062	...	1,61,822	1,61,822
X.—Registration	...	41,000	44,000	4,226	...	38,893	38,893
XI.—Tribute from Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	27,000	...	27,000	4,188	27,372	...	27,372
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	1,50,000	1,50,000	9,319	...	1,29,242	1,29,242
XVIB.— Ditto —Jails	...	37,000	37,000	2,858	...	31,597	31,597
XVII.—Police	...	30,000	30,000	2,832	...	29,869	28,868
XIX.—Education	...	21,000	21,000	1,826	...	23,068	23,068
XX.—Medical	...	...	...	673	...	3,018	3,018
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	7,000	7,000	499	...	1,152	1,152
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	...	18,000	18,000	966	...	19,973	19,973
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	20,000	20,000	1,200	...	21,496	21,496
XXV.—Miscellaneous	...	1,32,000	1,32,000	9,002	...	1,11,497	1,11,497
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	4,25,000	4,25,000	8,50,000	1,30,867	3,49,151	3,49,152	6,98,304
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	...	1,42,000	1,42,000	13,989	...	1,36,442	1,36,442
TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	4,58,000	47,97,000	52,55,000	4,74,550	3,78,749	42,30,795	46,09,544
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	72,75,157	...	...	6,88,21,545
TOTAL	...	...	...	77,49,707	...	...	7,34,31,089
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	21,57,440(b)	...	...	19,36,530(a)
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	99,07,147	...	...	7,53,67,619

(a) On 1st April 1914. (b) On 1st February 1915.

A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
The 16th April 1915.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for February 1915 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1914-15.

EXPENDITURE	BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1914-15.			Disbursement in February 1915.	DISBURSEMENT FROM 1ST APRIL 1914 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1915.		
	Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.		Imperial.	Special.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	9,000	10,000	19,000	2,174	7,350	7,349	14,699
2.—Assignments and Compensations	9,000	9,000	18,000	178	8,996	8,997	17,993
3.—Land Revenue	3,98,000	2,80,000	6,78,000	42,725	3,35,340	2,46,457	5,80,797
5.—Stamps	13,000	13,000	26,000	1,388	7,745	7,744	15,489
7.—Excise	12,000	12,000	24,000	973	5,539	5,539	11,078
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	60	351	350	701
11.—Forest	61,000	62,000	1,23,000	9,611	39,665	39,666	79,331
12.—Registration	6,000	6,000	12,000	1,230	5,403	5,403	10,806
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	14	17	...	17
18.—General Administration	2,32,000	1,06,000	3,38,000	24,388	2,00,889	81,717	2,82,606
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,30,000	2,07,000	6,37,000	56,804	3,86,275	1,91,786	5,78,061
19B.— Ditto —Jails	1,03,000	1,04,000	2,07,000	14,981	96,589	96,590	1,93,179
20.—Police	9,07,000	9,06,000	18,13,000	1,42,811	7,96,901	7,96,901	15,93,802
22.—Education	2,26,000	2,26,000	4,52,000	17,140	2,09,971	2,09,971	4,19,942
23.—Ecclesiastical	45,000	...	45,000	4,368	39,522	...	39,522
24.—Medical	1,34,000	1,17,000	2,51,000	12,417	1,40,085	1,24,613	2,64,698
25.—Political	17,13,000	15,53,000	32,66,000	2,47,055	14,21,295	12,98,366	27,19,661
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	65,000	66,000	1,31,000	7,269	34,706	34,706	69,412
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	62,000	...	62,000	3,921	56,266	...	56,266
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	89,000	90,000	1,79,000	14,984	78,301	78,301	1,56,602
30.—Stationery and Printing	58,000	58,000	1,16,000	4,907	41,162	41,162	82,324
32.—Miscellaneous	23,000	22,000	45,000	3,186	22,629	22,629	45,258
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	7,89,000	2,55,000	10,44,000	29,936	1,31,114	1,31,114	2,62,228
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	31,000	32,000	63,000	7,913	14,068	14,069	28,137
45.—Civil Works	17,15,000	17,08,000	34,23,000	2,27,415	10,37,861	10,37,861	20,75,722
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	71,31,000	58,42,000	1,29,73,000	8,77,848	51,17,040	44,81,291	95,98,331
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	65,97,657	...	...	6,33,37,646
TOTAL	...	...	...	74,75,505	...	...	7,29,35,977
Balance on 28th February 1915	...	...	...	24,31,642	...	...	24,31,642
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	99,07,147	...	...	7,53,67,619

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
The 16th April 1915.

A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter which ended on the 31st December 1914.

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era, where other than the Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Registration No. and date of registration of copyright.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	HINDI BOOKS.				
1	**Karya Vibaran Bikaner Pinjrapole, कार्य विवरण पिंजरापोल बीकानेर** in Hindi **by Krishna Gopal Sadani,** Secretary, Sree Jubilee Pinjrapole, Bikaner. Report of Pinjrapole for 1st and 2nd years issued on 6th November 1914, demy octavo, pages 86, 1st Edition. Free.	Pandit Harish Chandra, Manger, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	1,000	1/33	
2	**Sanatan Rahasya, सनातन रहस्य** in Hindi **by one Khub Chand Mandsori,** late Secretary, Arya Kumar Sabha, Ujjain, self-consideration. Issued on 8th November 1914, 12 pages, royal, 1st Edition, pages 16. Free.	Do.	1,000	2/34	
3	**Vardhman Aushadhalya Ki Suchi Patra, वर्धमान औषधालय की सुचिपत्र** in Hindi **by Vaid Jawahar Lal Shah Jumanji of Pratabgarh,** price list of medicines. Issued on 13th November 1914, royal octavo, 1st Edition, 36 pages. Free.	Do.	1,000	3/35	
4	**Fizul Kharchi, फिजूल खर्ची** in Hindi **by one Ram Ratan Dass Karnani.** Published by one Girdhari Lal Mehta, Secretary, Sanatan Dharm Sabha, Bikaner. Extravagance. Issued on 12th November 1914, 12 pages, royal, 1st Edition, pages 28, part I. Free.	Do.	1,000	4/36	

Catalogue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter which ended on the 31st December 1914—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era, where other than the Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Registration No. and date of registration of copyright.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	HINDI BOOKS—*contd.*				
5	**Bhashan,** भाषण in Hindi **by Professor Ramdwji of Guru Kul,** Kangri (Hardwar). Published by B. Alakh Murari Lal, Vakil. Duties of the Arya Kumars. Issued on 7th November 1914, demy octavo, 1st Edition, pages 24. **Free.**	Pandit Harish Chandra, Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	300	5/37	
6	**Ganeki Chand Chizen** गाने की चंद चीजें in Hindi **by one Mangi Lal Gupta of Neemuch Cantonment.** Songs published by P. Panna Lal Sadashankarvayas of Sajat (in Marwar). Issued on the 2nd December 1914, 12 pages, royal, 1st Edition, Part III, pages 32. **Price 0-1-0.**	Do.	1,000	6/38	
7	**Jangira Samachar** जाङ्गिरा समाचार in Hindi **by P. Jey Kishen Dass,** Photographer, Chandi Bazar, Delhi. A religious monthly paper published by Brij Lal Mistri, Madar Gate, Ajmer. Issued on the 4th November 1914, royal octavo, volumes VII Ank X, 1st Edition, pages 16. **Price 1-8-0 per annum.**	Do.	200	8/40	
8	**Jangira Samachar** जाङ्गिरा समाचार in Hindi **by P. Jey Kishen Dass,** Photographer, Chandi Bazar, Delhi. A religious monthly paper published by Brij Lal Mistri, Madar Gate, Ajmer. Issued on the 4th November 1914, royal octavo, volumes VII, Ank X.	Do.	200	9/41	
9	**Anath Rakshak,** अनाथ रक्षक in Hindi **by one Ram Bharose of Dyanand Orphanage, Ajmer.** A religious monthly paper. Issued on the 23rd November 1914, royal octavo, 1st Edition, volumes XII, Ank XII, pages 24. **Price 1-0-0 per annum.**	Do.	650	10/42	

...logue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter which ended on the 31st December 1914—*contd.*

...l	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era, when other than the Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Registration No. and date of registration of copyright.
	2	3	4	5	6
	HINDI BOOKS—*contd.*				
...0	**Anath Rakshak**, **अनाथ रक्षक** in Hindi by **one Ram Bharose of Dayanand Orphanage, Ajmer**. A religious monthly paper. Issued on 4th November 1914, volumes XII, Ank X and XI.	Pandit Harish Candra, Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	650	11/43	
1	**Arora Khatri Samachar** **अरोड़ा खत्री समाचार** in Hindi by **B. Manumal Brahamvar, B.A., of Nasirabad.** A monthly paper published at Ajmer. Issued on 4th November 1914, 12 pages royal, 1st Edition, volume II, Ank 1, pages 28. **Price 1-0-0 per annum.**	Do.	250	12/44	
2	**Satya Mithyartha Nirnaya Granth** **सत्य मित्यार्थ निणय ग्रंथ** in Hindi mixed Marwari **by Jain Bhandar Bhinasar.** Solution of doubts regarding Jain religion. Issued on 9th December 1914. First edition, 40 pages, Demy 8 vo. **Price** *Nil.*	Do.	400	14/46	
3	**Prabhu Bhakti** **प्रभु भगती** in Hindi **by one Mool Chand Bohra of Ajmer.** Prayers to God. Issued on 28th of May 1914. Royal 12mo., 1st Edition, pages 106. **Price 0-12-0.**	Do.	1,000	15/47	
14	**Sarswat Brahman Rajasthan** **सारस्वत ब्राह्मण राजस्थान** in Hindi **by Ram Kishore Sukla Tarachand Sharma and Mohan Lal Samundra of Ajmer.** History of Sarswat Brahmans of Rajputana. Issued on 17th November 1914, Royal, 16mo., 1st Edition, 37 page. **Price** *Nil.*	Do.	1,000	16/48	

Catalogue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter which ended on the 31st of December 1914—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era, when other than the Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Registration No. and date of registration of copyright.
	2	3	4	5	6
	HINDI BOOKS—*contd.*				
15	**Bal Siksha बालशिक्षा** in Hindi **by BhagatRam and Pandit Champa Lal of Ferozpore, Cantonment.** Infant lessons. Issued on 3rd September 1914, 1st Edition, 27 pages, super royal 16mo. **Price half anna.**	Pandit Harish Chandra, Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	1,000	17/49	
16	**Nitya Niyamaoli नित्यनियमावली** in Hindi **by Kesri Singh and P. Bhage Lal of Ranapur.** Daily religious duty. Issued on 24th August 1914, 1st Edition, 16 pages, royal 32mo. **Price *nil.***	Do.	500	18/50	
17	**Savaiya and Kundalian सवैया कुण्डलिया** in Hindi **by Kani Ramji Banthian Bhinasar.** Poems on Jainism. Issued on 30th October 1914, 1st Edition, 32 pages, royal 32mo. **Price *nil.***	Do.	400	19/51	
18	**Stri Subichar Mala स्त्री सुविचार माला** in Hindi by Chief Secretary, Jain School, Rutlam. Good thoughts for females. Issued on 7th August 1914, 1st Edition, 60 pages, Royal 12mo. **Price 0-3-0.**	Do.	500	20/52	
19	**Student life स्टूडेंट लाइफ** in Hindi **by Ram Sahai of Ajmer.** Student life. Issued on 21st July 1914, 1st Edition, 12 pages, foolscap 16mo. **Price 0-0-6.**	Do.	1,500	22/54	

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1	2	3	4	5	6
	HINDI BOOKS—*contd.*				
20	**Sachha Balidan** सचा बलिदान in Hindi **by Champa Lal, Ferozpur Cantonment.** True sacrifice. Issued on 7th June 1914, 1st Edition, pages 5, Foolscap 16mo. **Price *nil.***	Pandit Harish Chandra, Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	500	23/55	
21	**Ganesh Utsavki Katha** गणेश उत्सव की कथा in Hindi by Head Master, Agarwal School, Ajmer. A story. Issued on 18th July 1914, pages 17, 1st Edition, Foolscap 16mo. **Price 0-0-6.**	Do.	1,000	24/56	
22	**Hindi First Book,** हिन्दी फस्ट बुक in Hindi **by Champa Lal of Ferozpur Cantonment.** Hindi lessons. Issued on 21st August 1914, 1st Edition, pages 42, Royal 12mo. **Price 0-1-0.**	Do.	1,000	25/57	
23	**First Annual Report of Shri Jain Digambar Provincial Sabha** फस्ट अनुअल रिपोर्ट श्रीजैन दिगम्बर सभा in Hindi **by Ram Lal of Guna and Hira Lal of Raghogarh.** Report and account issued on 8th July 1914, 1st Edition, pages 40 Demy 8vo. **Price *nil.***	Do.	200	26/58	
24	**Annual Report of Beawar Pinjrapole** अनुअल रिपोर्ट ब्यावर पींजरापोल in Hindi **by Ghisu Lal Choriya of Beawar.** Report and account issued on 20th August, 1st Edition, pages 24, Royal 8vo. **Price *nil.***	Do.	2,000	27/59	

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1	2	3	4	5	6
	HINDI BOOKS—*contd.*				
25	**Shrimali Brahmanoki Utpatti** श्रीमाली ब्राह्मण की उत्पत्ति in Hindi **by Pandit Shiv Shankar of Ajmer.** Origin of Shrimali Brahmans. Issued on 30th October 1914, 1st Edition, pages 13, Demy 8vo. **Price *nil*.**	Pandit Harish Chandra, Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	1,000	28/60	
26	**Ishawar Prarthna** ईश्वर प्रार्थना in Hindi **by Pandit Laxminarayan Gor of Saradhna.** Prayers to God. Issued on 30th October 1914, 1st Edition, pages 11, Foolscap 16mo. **Price 0-0-6.**	Do.	1,000	29/61	
27	**Moksha ka Rasta,** मोक्ष का रास्ता in Hindi **by Chandar Singh and Kanmalji.** Way to salvation. Issued on 27th August 1914, 1st Edition, pages 16, Royal 16mo. **Price 0-0-6.**	Do.	1,000	30/62	
28	**Sachi Samvatsari,** सची समवतसरी in Hindi **by Unni Shri Amolak Rushiji.** True Samvatsari Holiday. Issued on 16th July 1914, 1st Edition, pages 60, Royal 16mo. **Price *nil*.**	Do.	200	32/64	
29	**Veopari Mandal, Ajmer,** व्योपारी मंडल अजमेर in Hindi **by Mr. Sham Lal,** Secretary of the Mandal, Ajmer. Rules and Regulations. Issued on 4th May 1914, 1st Edition, pages 8, Demy 8vo. **Price *nil*.**	Do.	1,500	33/65	

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1	2	3	4	5	6
	HINDI BOOKS—*contd.*				
30	**Aroge Raksha, अरोग रक्षा** in Hindi, by **Vaid Kalyan Singh.** Notes on diseases. Issued on 14th November 1914, 1st Edition, pages, 144, demy. **Price 0-8-0 per copy.**	Pandit Harish Chandra, Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	1,000	36 / 68	
31	**Niymavli Dayanand, Boarding House, Ajmer, नियमावली दयानन्द बोर्डिंग हाउस अजमेर** in Hindi by Secretary, Dayanand Boarding House, Upsabha, Ajmer. Rules of the Dayanand Boarding House, Ajmer. Issued on 18th September 1914, 4th Edition, 20 pages, double Foolscap 16 mo. **Price Free.**	Do.	1,000	37 / 69	
32	**Pari Bhasik, परिभाषिक** in Hindi and Sanskrit by **the late Shri Swami Dayanand Saraswati,** Sanskrit Grammar. Issued on 6th October 1914, 3rd Edition, pages, 60, royal octavo. **Price 0-3-6.**	Do.	2,000	38 / 70	
33	**Astyadhayi, अष्टाध्यायी** in Sanskrit **by the late Mahrishi Panini,** Sanskrit Grammar. Issued on 28th September 1914, 5th Edition, royal octavo. **Price 0-3-6**	Do.	5,000	39 / 71	
34	**Niyamavli, नियमावली** in **Hindi by Babu Ghisu Lal, M. A. L. L. B.,** Vakil, Secretary, Shrimat Dayanand Anathalay Sabha, Ajmer. Rules of the Brahmcharya Asram, Ajmer. Issued on 18th September 1914, 1st Edition, 26 pages, royal 12 mo. **Price Free.**	Do.	500	40 / 72	

Catalogue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter which ended on the 31st of December 1914—*contd.*

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1	2	3	4	5	6
	HINDI BOOKS—*contd.*				
35	**Shastrartha Ferozabad शास्त्रार्थ फिरोजाबाद** in Hindi by **Ganga Ram Varma.**, Secretary, Arya Samaj, Ferozabad. Religious discussion. Issued on 9th October 1914, 4th Edition, pages, 56 royal octavo. **Price 0-1-9.**	Pandit Harish Chandra, Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	2,000	41/73	
36	**Chaturtha Varshik Vrittanta Bharat Varsiya Arya Kumar Parishad, चतुर्थ वार्षिक वृत्तान्त भारतवर्षीय आर्य कुमार परिषद** in Hindi by **Alakhmurari Lal,** B. A., LL. B., Chief Secretary, Bharat Varsiya Arya Kumar Parishad, Saharanpur. Yearly report on the working of the Arya Kumar Parishad. Issued on 26th September 1914, 1st Edition, pages, 12 demy octavo. **Price Free.**	Do.	100	43/75	
37	**Report, Arya Samaj, Udaipur रिपोर्ट आर्यसमाज उदयपुर,** in Hindi by **Babu Ramnarainji Dugadh,** Secretary, Arya Samaj, Udaipur. Report on the working of the Arya Samaj, Udaipur. Issued on 6th October 1914, 1st Edition, pages, 28, demy octovo. **Price Free.**	Do.	500	44/76	
38	**Jangira Samachar, Volume VII, Ank VII and VIII जंगीरा समाचार** in Hindi by **Pandit Jaikishen Das,** Photographer, Chandi Bazar, Dehli. A religious monthly paper. Issued on 30th September 1914, 1st Edition, pages, 16 royal octavo. **Price 1-8-0 per annum.**	Do.	200	45/77	

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 15th April 1915

No. 2468-*Home*.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. P. L. Orde as an Additional Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department, Delhi, with effect from the 1st April 1915.

No. 2471-*Home*.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. I. W. Bowring as an Additional Superintendent of Police, Delhi, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th April 1915.

Delhi, the 16th April 1915.

No. 2498-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers delegated to him under Government of India Notification No. 1374, dated 12th September 1914, the Chief Commissioner is pleased under the provisions of the Ingress into India Ordinance 1914, read with sections 3 and 7 of the Foreigners Ordinance of 1914, to make the following rules :—

RULES.

1. Whenever the Chief Commissioner directs or has directed in accordance with section 3 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, read with the provisions of the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914, that the movements of any person shall be restricted to any specified place or area, such person shall, unless the District Magistrate otherwise directs, enter into a bond, for such amount and with such number of sureties as shall be fixed by the District Magistrate, that he will remain within the said limits in accordance with the order of restriction.
2. If any person who has given a bond under the preceding rule leaves or attempts to leave the said area in contravention of the order of restriction, it is a breach of the bond.
3. The provisions of Chapter XLII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall so far as may be, apply to all bonds taken under these rules as if they were bonds taken under the said Code.
4. The forfeiture of any bond shall not affect the liability of any person to any other punishment to which he may be liable.
5. If any person who is required to give a bond under these rules fails to do so, the District Magistrate shall forthwith make a report to the Chief Commissioner and pending the receipt of orders on such report, shall detain the said person in custody.

FORM OF BOND.

Whereas I resident of have been required, in pursuance of the order of restriction made by the Chief Commissioner on the day of under section 3 of the Foreigners Ordinance, 1914, read with the provisions of the Ingress into India Ordinance, 1914, to enter into a bond to remain within the said area of

I hereby bind myself to remain within the said area in accordance with the said order, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to His Majesty the sum of Rupees

Dated this day of 19

Signature.

We do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the abovenamed that he will remain within the said area in accordance with the order of restriction, and, in case of his making default therein, we bind ourselves, jointly and separately, to forfeit to His Majesty the sum of Rupees

Dated this day of

Signature.

Delhi, the 17th April 1915.

No. 2541-*Education*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to

declare that the undermentioned monuments are protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act.

Name of monuments.	Locality.
The gateways of Badli-ki-Serai.	Village of Pipalthala.

Any objection to the above proposal received in writing within one month from the date of the notification by the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, will be taken into consideration by the Chief Commissioner.

Delhi, the 20th April 1915.

No. 2610-*Home*.—The following returns of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Delhi Province for the month of March 1915 are published for information :—

Births registered during the month of March 1915.

Names of Towns of the District.	Christians.			Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Other Classes.			Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Delhi City	1	...	1	155	164	319	195	147	342	16	14	30	367	325	692
Notified Area	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	.	...	...	3	3	6
TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT	1	.	1	158	167	325	195	147	342	16	14	30	370	328	698

Births registered during the month of March 1915.

Names of Rural Circles of the District.	Christians.			Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Other Classes.			Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Alipur	...	...	...	48	51	99	8	8	16	...	..	...	56	59	115
Nangloi	.	...	...	41	43	84	2	2	4	...	...	...	43	45	88
Najafgarh	...	...	...	48	56	104	7	10	17	...	...	...	55	66	121
Subzimundi	...	.	...	4	4	8	...	1	1	...	...	..	4	5	9
Paharganj	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	..	..	...	32	23	55	14	11	25	...	...	..	46	34	80
Raisina	...	.	...	14	9	23	3	..	3	...	..	...	17	9	26
TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT	...	...	...	187	186	373	34	32	66	..	..	...	221	218	439

C. Statement showing deaths registered according to classes and from different causes in the Delhi District during the month of March 1915.

1	2	3	4	5	6		7						8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17			18		19		20	
	Classes.				Causes of Death.																																		
							Small-pox.														Injuries.																		
Delhi District.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Cholera.		Under one year.		1—10.		10 and over.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Respiratory.		Suicide.		Wounding.		Accident.		Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.		All other causes.		Total deaths from all causes.			Measles and chicken-pox.		Snake-bite.		Hydrophobia.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Delhi City	..	214	290	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	118	156	4	9	84	72	...	...	...	...	3	2	..	...	28	33	242	272	514	2	9	...	...	...	...
Notified Area	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	214	292	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	..	119	157	4	9	84	72	..	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	28	33	244	273	517	2	9	...	...	...	...
Total of both Sexes	517				3		1						2		276		13		156		...		...		5		...		61		517			11		...		...	

Deaths registered according to Age during the month of March 1915.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15	16	17	18
	Ages of Death.																													
Delhi District.	Under one year.		1—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—30		30—40		40—50		50—60		60 and upwards.		Total of all ages.		Total of all ages, including born dead.		Born dead.		Classes of born dead.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.
Delhi City	70	80	26	42	6	4	4	5	10	15	23	26	21	24	22	18	21	12	39	43	242	272	255	280	13	8	...	15	5	1
Notified Area	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	70	81	26	42	6	4	5	5	10	15	23	26	21	24	22	18	21	12	40	43	244	273	257	281	13	8	...	15	5	1
Total of both Sexes	151		68		10		13		25		49		45		40		33		83		517		538		21		21			

C. Statement showing deaths registered according to classes and from different causes in the Rural Circles of the Delhi Province during the month of March 1915.

1	2	3	4	5	6		7						8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17			18		19		20	
	CAUSES OF DEATH.																																						
	Classes.						Small-pox.														Injuries.																		
Names of Rural Circles.					Cholera.		Under one year.		1—10.		10 and over 10.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory.		Suicide.		Wounding.		Accident.		Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.		All other causes.		Total deaths from all causes.			Measles and chicken-pox.		Snake-bite.		Hydrophobia.	
	Christians	Muhammadan	Hindus.	Other classes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
RURAL CIRCLES.																																							
Alipur	...	1	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	23	1	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	23	32	55	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nangloi	...	8	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	14	...	1	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	32	29	61	2	2	...	...	...	...
Najafgarh	...	8	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	20	...	1	15	18	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	34	45	79	1	...	...	...	...	...
Subzimundi	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	...	6	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	19	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raisina	...	4	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	15	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Rural Circles	...	29	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	85	1	2	31	42	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	12	121	145	266	3	3	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF BOTH SEXES	266				...		...						...		169		3		73		1		3		...		...		17		266		266	6		...		...	

Deaths registered according to Age during the month of March 1915.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15	16	17	18
	AGES OF DEATH.																													
Names of Rural Circles.	Under one year.		1—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—30		30—40		40—50		50—60		Total of 60 and upwards.		Total of all ages.		Total of all ages, including born dead.		Born dead.		Classes of born dead.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.
RURAL CIRCLES.																														
Alipur	...	10	1	7	1	1	...	1	2	...	3	2	4	4	3	1	4	1	5	5	23	32	23	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nangloi	9	8	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	...	2	4	5	2	3	2	3	2	3	4	32	29	33	29	1	...	...	...	1	...
Najafgarh	16	14	3	10	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	5	3	4	2	6	1	...	5	3	34	45	34	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subzimandi	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	5	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	4	5	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	3	1	...	1	3	2	2	12	19	12	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raisina	2	5	3	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	3	2	1	3	1	18	15	18	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Rural Circles	32	42	12	22	8	6	4	6	3	4	9	14	15	15	9	12	11	9	18	15	121	145	122	145	1	...	...	...	1	...
TOTAL OF BOTH SEXES	74		34		14		10		7		23		30		21		20		33		266		267		1		1			

No. 2612-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 10th April 1915 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague—Suspected Pneumonia.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	80	88	168	93	66	159	13	...	2	81	3	40	2	18	2	33	29	[illegible]	38·0	36·0
	Notified Area	3,673	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8	13·9
	Total .	...	81	89	170	94	66	160	13	...	2	81	3	41	2	18	2	33	29	62	...	...

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Quetta, the 15th April 1915.

No. 586.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, (V of 1898), as in force in the Baluchistan Agency Territories by virtue of Foreign Department Notification No. 1603 I.B., dated the 28th July 1911, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint Mirza Izaz-ud-Din Ahmed Khan, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade and temporary Additional Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, to be a Special Magistrate of the 1st Class in regard to cases generally within the limits of the Quetta Cantonment for such time as he holds the temporary appointment and under section 260 of the same code to empower him to try in a summary way all or any of the offences mentioned in the latter section.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 9th April 1915.

No. 1242-*Exc*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 41 of the Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong, Excise Law, 1898, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to direct that for the list of allowances for dryage included in rule 7 of the rules for the conduct of business at the Nowgong distillery published in the notification of the Central India Agency,

No. 1707-C., dated the 18th November 1913, as subsequently amended, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

On spirit issued to the Chhatarpur warehouse	1½ per cent.
On spirit issued to the Panna warehouse	2 " "
On spirit issued to the Ajaigarh, Amanganj, Datia, Gulganj and Sutna warehouses.	2½ " "
On spirit issued to the Rewa and Mangawan warehouses	3 " "
On spirit issued to the Amarpatan, Mauganj, Sahdol and Umaria warehouses.	4 " "
On spirit issued to the Allahabad distillery warehouse . .	3 per cent. in the case of spirit despatched in wooden casks and 2 per cent. in the case of spirit despatched in steel casks.
On spirit issued to the Sultanpur warehouse in the United Provinces.	3½ per cent in the case of spirit despatched in wooden casks and 2½ per cent. in the case of spirit despatched in steel casks.
On spirit issued to the Bilaspur, Raipur and Drug warehouses . On spirit issued to warehouses in the Kotah State and consigned to the undermentioned stations, *viz.*— Kotah Junction, Suket Road and Darah on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and Sulpura, Atru, Baran and Antah on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	4 per cent. in the case of spirit despatched in wooden casks, and 2½ per cent in the case of spirit despatched in steel casks, with, in either case, an additional 1 per cent. for any period in excess of 7 days occupied in transit to destination.

By order,

S. F. BAYLEY,

for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Central India Agency, Indore the 14th April 1915.

No. 527-*B*.—In exercise of the powers conveyed by section 3, sub-section (1) of the Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903 (VII of 1903), as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to impose the restrictions hereinafter specified upon the use and enjoyment of the lands in the vicinity of Mhow Fort in the Cantonment of Mhow, of which a sketch plan has been deposited, and can be inspected, in the office of the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Mhow : Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to existing buildings, variations of ground level, banks, hedges, trees, etc., entered in the schedule attached to the said plan so long as they remain unaltered as they exist on the date of this notification.

1. Form and after the publication of the public notice mentioned in section 3, sub-section (2) of the said Act the restrictions mentioned in sections 7 (*a*) and 7 (*b*) of the said Act shall attach to such of the said lands as lie within a distance of about 300 yards from the crest of the glacis of Mhow Fort and are demarcated in the said plan by a green line marked with boundary pillars Nos. 1 to 25, *viz.*—

(*i*) No variation shall be made in the ground level and no building, wall, bank or other construction of permanent materials above the ground shall be maintained or erected, added to or altered.

Provided that with the written approval of the General Officer Commanding the Division and on such conditions as he may prescribe, variations in ground level, huts, fences, and other constructions of wood or other materials easily destroyed or removed may be maintained, erected, added to or altered.

Provided also, that any person having control of lands as owner, lessee or occupier shall be bound forthwith to destroy or remove such huts, fences or other constructions without compensation upon the order in writting signed by the General Officer Commanding the Division.

(*ii*) No wood, earth, stone, brick, gravel, sand or other material shall be stacked, stored or otherwise accumulated.

Provided that with the written appoval of the General Officer Commanding the Division and on such conditions as he may prescribe, road ballast manure and agricultural produce may be exempted from the prohibition.

Provided also that any person having control of the land as owner, lessee or occupier shall be bound forthwith to remove such road ballast, manure and agricultural produce without compensation at the requisition of the Commanding Officer.

(*iii*) Live hedges, rows of clumps of trees or orchards shall not be maintained, planted, added to, or altered, otherwise than with the written approval of the General Officer Commanding the Division and on such conditions as he may prescribe.

(*iv*) No surveying operations shall be conducted otherwise than by or under the personal supervision of a public servant duly authorized in this behalf by the Commanding Officer, and

(*v*) Where any building, wall, bank, or other construction above the ground has been permitted under this notification to be maintained, erected, added to, or altered, repairs shall not, without the written approval of the General Officer Commanding the Division, be made with materials different in kind from those employed in the original building, wall, bank or other construction.

2. From and after the publication of the public notice mentioned in section 3, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the restrictions mentioned in section 7 (*a*) shall attach to such of the said lands as lie within a distance of about 1,000 yards from the crest of the glacis of Mhow Fort and are demarcated in the said plan by a red line marked with boundary pillars Nos. 1 to 26 and are bounded between pillars Nos. 23 and 24 by the Gambhir river, *viz.* :—

(*i*) No variation shall be made in the ground level, and no building, wall, bank or other construction above the ground shall be maintained, erected, added to or altered otherwise than with the written approval of the General Officer Commanding the Division and on such conditions as he may prescribe.

(*ii*) No wood, earth, stone, brick, gravel, sand, or other material shall be stacked, stored or otherwise accumulated.

Provided that with the written approval of the General Officer Commanding the Division and on such conditions as he may prescribe, road ballast, manure and agricultural produce may be exempted from this prohibition.

Provided also that any person having control of the land as owner, lessee or occupier shall be bound forthwith to remove such road ballast, manure or agricultural produce on the requisition of the Commanding Officer.

(*iii*) No surveying operations shall be conducted otherwise than by or under the personal supervision of a public servant duly authorized in this behalf, in the case of land under the control of the military authority by the Commanding Officer, and in other cases by the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, with the concurrence of the Commanding Officer.

(*iv*) Where any building, wall, bank, or other construction above the ground has been permitted under clause (*i*) of this paragraph to be maintained, erected, added to or altered, repairs shall not, without the written approval of the General Officer Commanding the Division, be made with materials different in kind from those employed in the original building, wall, bank or other construction.

By order,

R. H[illegible]RUMP, I.C.S.,

for First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 1st April 1915.

No. 1. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876 (Regulation III of 1876), the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, prescribes the following rules to regulate trading in the Nicobar Islands, namely :—

Rules regulating trading in the Nicobars.

1. No person other than a native of the Nicobar Islands shall carry on or engage in any trade or business in the said islands except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license in the attached form issued by the Chief Commissioner or a Government officer authorised by him in this behalf.

2. Whoever contravenes the preceding rule shall be punishable, on conviction, with imprisonment of either kind for a term not exceeding one month or with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees or with both.

M. W. DOUGLAS, Lieut.-Col.,

Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

License to trade or carry on business in the Nicobars.

(Vide notification No. 1, dated the 1st April 1915, of the Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.)

Fee—Two rupees.

License to trade or carry on business in the Nicobars is granted to_____ resident of___________________, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

I. This license shall, except as hereinafter provided, continue in force till the thirty-first day of March 19 .

II. The licensee shall deposit a sum of Rs. 100 in cash or Government Promissory Notes as a security for his good behaviour, and shall not be entitled to withdraw the said deposit so long as this license or any renewal thereof continues in force.

III. If the licensee desires to continue to trade in the Nicobar Islands after the expiration of this license and if he applies for a renewal thereof on or before the 15th February 191 , he shall be entitled to continue to trade in the Nicobar Islands after the expiration of this license until orders are passed on his application. No such renewal shall continue in force for more than twelve months and the fee for each such renewal shall be Rs. 2.

IV. The licensee shall maintain proper accounts in English or in Urdu which shall be open to inspection at any time by any Government Officer authorised by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf.

V. The licensee shall post in a prominent position outside the place where he carries on or engages in his trade or business a price list legibly written or printed in English or Urdu and shall sell all goods at the rates entered therein, and shall accept payment for goods purchased according to these rates either in cocoanuts or in current coin at the option of the purchaser.

VI. Where or if the Chief Commissioner declares the rate at which cocoanuts shall be exchanged for current coin, the rate thus declared shall be observed by the licensee in all his transactions whether with Government or with private persons.

VII. The licensee shall give no credit.

VIII. The licensee shall submit on the first day of each month a true and complete statement of all sales effected by him during the previous month and shall pay on demand by a duly authorised Government Officer a royalty which will be assessed at the rate of 5 per cent. on the total value of these transactions.

IX. This license shall not be transferable without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

X. If the licensee contravenes any of the foregoing conditions or is convicted of any offence under the provisions of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Regulation, 1876 (Regulation III of 1876), or of the rules made thereunder or any other law for the time being in force, his license shall be liable to be cancelled and the whole or any part of the deposit required under condition II to be confiscated.

NOTE.—The importation of liquor and intoxicating drugs except under license is prohibited by section 31 of the Regulation, conviction under which may entail under this condition cancellation of the license and forfeiture of the whole or part of the security deposit.

M. W. DOUGLAS, Lieut.-Col.,
Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th April 1915.

No. 6.—The services of No. 913, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nurullah, I.S.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 16th October 1914.

The 17th April 1915.

No. 7.—The services of 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ishanullah, I.S.M.D., have been replaced at the disposal of the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Baluchistan, with effect from the 18th January 1915.

JAY GOULD, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL SIDE.

ORDER AMENDING RULE 33 OF THE RULES OF THE HIGH COURT, 1914.

The 19th April 1915.

It is ordered that rule 33 of Chapter 31 of "the Rules of the High Court 1914" be repealed and that the following rule be passed in substitution therefor with effect from the 1st day of May 1915:—

"Every Official Liquidator, where ordered to give security, shall do so by entering into a Bond with one or more sufficient sureties, or by depositing Government securities in such sum as the Court may approve."

L. JENKINS.
JOHN G. WOODROFFE.
ASUTOSH MOOKERJEE.
H. HOLMWOOD.
C. W. CHITTY.
E. E. FLETCHER.
S. SHARFUDDIN.
D. CHATTERJEE.
N. R. CHATTERJEE.
W. TEUNON.
T. W. RICHARDSON.
A. CHAUDHURI.
SYED HASAN IMAM.
C. P. BEACHCROFT.
E. P. CHAPMAN.
B. K. MULLICK.
W. E. GREAVES.
H. WALMSLEY.
B. B. NEWBOULD.

J. H. HECHLE,
Registrar.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on 18th January 1915, a treasure consisting of 200 small gold coins called "Virarayanpanam" and valued at Rs. 75 was found by one Sinna Karuppa Goundan of the village of Chennasamudram, Erode taluk, while he was felling the stem of an Unjal tree in patta field No. 208 of the village held jointly by M. Sellappa Goundan, M. Nachiyappa Goundan, S. Sellappa Goundan and M. Royappa Goundan.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore at his office at Coimbatore on Monday, the 18th October 1915, with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

COIMBATORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Dated the 16th April 1915.

A. R. CUMMING,
Collector.

SURVEY OF INDIA—NORTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3—Mr. Duni Chand Puri, Extra Assistant Superintendent, No. 4 Party, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 25th April 1915, or any subsequent date.

W. J. BYTHELL, Colonel, R.E.,
Superintendent, Northern Circle.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 12th March 1915.

No. 268.—Mr Harnam Singh, Superintendent, Rajanpur (Dera Ghazi Khan) Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 2nd April 1915.
(427 P. of 1914.)

The 22nd March 1915.

No. 273.—Mr. A D. C. McIver Superintendent, Sambhar Manufacture Circle, Sambhar Lake Division, is granted leave on medical certificate for 16 months and 7 days in continuation of and in combination with privilege leave for 1 month and 23 days from the 9th April 1915.
(78 P. of 1915.)

The 6th April 1915

No. 2.—The following promotions and reversions of officers in the Northern India Salt Revenue Department are ordered with effect from the dates specified —

Name.	From	To.	Nature of Promotion or Reversion	With effect from
Mr. Lakhmir Singh, M.A.	Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 500—30—800 sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 500—30—800.	Confirmation	1st July 1914. Consequent on confirmation of Mr. W. H. H. Money as Deputy Commissioner.
Mr. A. D. C. McIver,	Superintendent 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintendent, 1st grade	Ditto	
Mr. C. A. M. Beatson	Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem*	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Ditto	
Mr. Sri Kishan Munshi.	Superintendent, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintendent, 3rd grade.	Ditto	
Mr. A. H. C Chill	Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem*	Superintendent, 4th grade.	Ditto	
Mr. N. Daly	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *protem.*	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Ditto	
Mr. N. Daly	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.		
Mr. Raja Lal	Inspector, 2nd grade	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Promotion	16th February 1915. In the leave vacancy of Mr. Abdul Aziz Beg, B.A., Assistant Superintendent, sub. *pro tem.*
Mr. K. S. Muhammad Kazim Husain.	Superintendent, 3rd grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Promotion	18th February 1915. Consequent on Mr. A. M. Young, Superintendent, having been seconded for Military duty.
Mr. Harnam Singh	Superintendent, 4th grade.	Suprintendent, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto	

Name.	From	To.	Nature of Promotion or Reversion.	With effect from.
Mr. Abdul Rahim Khan.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Promotion .	
Mr. P. C. S. O'Connor, F.S.S.	Senior Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 900.	Deputy Commissioner on Rs 1,200—40—1,400	Substantive Promotion	18th February 1915. In the vacancy caused by the retirement from service of Mr W. H. H. Money, Deputy Commissioner.
Mr. C. S. Haygarth .	Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 500—30—800	Senior Assistant Commissioner on Rs. 900	Ditto .	
Mr. G. W. O. Lisle .	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Assistant Commissioner on Rs 500—30 800	Ditto	
Mr A. G. O. Howard	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Ditto	
Mr H. A. H Scott .	Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem*	Superintendent 2nd grade	Ditto	
Mr. J Rollo	Superintendent 3rd grade, sub *pro tem*	Superintendent, 3rd grade	Ditto .	
Mr Muhammad Ibrahim, B A	Superintendent, 4th grade sub *pro tem*	Superintendent, 4th grade	Ditto	
Mr. Sujan Singh Gyani B A	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade sub *pro tem.* in Mr Dickinson's vacancy	Assistant Superintendent 1st grade sub *pro tem*	Appointment	
Mr G. W C Lisle	Superintendent 1st grade	Officiating Assistant Commissioner on Rs 500—30—800	Promotion .	For 17th February 1915 In the transit period of Mr P C. S. O'Connor, F.S.S., Assistant Commissioner, on his transfer from Agra, Upper Division, to Central Office
Mr Ojagar Singh	Inspector, 1st grade	Assistant Superintendent 2nd grade, sub *pro tem*	Ditto	19th February 1915. In consequence of Mr S jan Singh's appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub *pro tem* in the vacancy caused by retirement of Mr. W H H Money, Deputy Commissioner

J F CONNOLLY,

Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 13th April 1915

Rai Bahadur Basant Singh, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Military Works Services retired from the service with effect from the 3rd March 1915

H G LE MESURIER, MAJOR, R E

for Director-General of Military Works

H F 2

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st April 1915.

No. 353-G.—The following officiating appointments and reversions of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made with effect from the dates specified:—

I. From the 6th November 1914, in consequence of the sub.-pro-tem. *promotions made in Finance Department Notification No. 126-Accounts-Camp, dated the 18th December 1914.*

Captain G. W. Ross, Military Accountant, 4th class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class.

Captain S. G. V. Ellis, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to draw, in addition to the pay of that grade, the difference between pay as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and pay and acting allowance as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, under paragraph 4 of Finance Department letter No. 84-Accounts-Camp, dated the 12th February 1914.

II. From the 9th November 1914, the date of Major E. B. Peacock's return from deputation.

Major K. H. Jackson, officiating Military Accountant, 2nd class, to revert to Military Accountant, 3rd class, sub.-*pro-tem.*

Captain G. W. Ross, officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to revert to Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain S. G. V. Ellis, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to cease to draw the difference referred to in clause I above.

III. From the 19th November 1914, in consequence of the sub.-pro-tem. *promotions made in Finance Department Notification No. 126-Accounts-Camp, dated the 18th December 1914.*

Captain G. W. Ross, Military Accountant, 4th class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class.

Captain S. G. V. Ellis, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to draw, in addition to the pay of that grade, the difference between pay as Asistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and pay and acting allowance as Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, under paragraph 4 of Finance Department letter No. 84-Accounts-Camp, dated the 12th February 1914.

No. 354-G.—The following reversion of an officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is made with effect from the date specified:—

From the 16th April 1915, consequent on the return of Major J. H. Hudson from privilege leave.

Mr. W. E. Richards, officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to revert to his own grade.

No. 355-G.—The following posting of an officer of the Military Accounts Department is made:—

Captain R. H. S. Whitchurch, I. A., on return from field service, is posted to the 7th (Meerut) Division as Assistant Audit Officer.

No. 356-G.—The following reversion of an officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is made with effect from the date specified:—

From the 12th April 1915, the date on which Captain R. H. S. Whitchurch assumed charge of his duties as Assistant Audit Officer, 7th (Meerut) Division.

Mr. A. P. Cody, officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to revert to his own grade.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant General.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled.

No.	Names.	Denominations.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of the adjudication. Day.	Month.	Year.
95—1913	Bachoobai, wife of Nemchasha, Rustomji Javeri.	Parsee	Gawalia Tank	Unemployed	7th	February	1913.
121—1913	Chunilal Javerlal Vyas	Hindu	Grant Road Topiwala's chawl	Lately a broker in Jewellery and now unemployed	18th	"	"
159—1913	Ebrahim Nurmohamed Halai Memon	Mahomedan	Choona Bhaty	Brocade Pedlar	5th	March	"
202—1913	Ramchandra Gajanan Tamanay	Hindu	Girgaun Back Road	Sub-Inspector Bombay Municipality, Health Department.	1st	April	"
218—1913	Cassum Noormahomed Khoja	Mahomedan	Khadak, Palkhi Molla	Lately trading in partnership with Nensee Pirbhoy as Cotton and Cotton Waste Merchant in the name of Nensee Pirbhoy; and now a servant in the employ of Shett Ramchand Harichand.	9th	"	"
256—1913	Joseph John Francis	Eurasian	Mazagon Love Lane	A Canvassar for Omiar Motor Works	5th	May	"
323—1913	Joyanand Ishwar Jani	Hindu	Parel, Elphinstone Road	Lately a dealer in milk and now unemployed	21st	June	"
548—1913	Fiazudin Munshi, Afzuludin Munshi and Rehman Khan *alias* Mahomed Khan Jaitkhan.	Mahomedan	Teli Moholla, New Nagpada	Formerly dealers in partnership in old furniture now the 1st debtor a turner in the employ of Messrs. Richardson and Crudas and the second unemployed.	13th	October	"
766—1914	Dajiba Bhabaji Mohile	Hindu	No. 7, Moogbhat	Lately a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Wolf & Sons, and now unemployed.	10th	December	1914.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Fort, Bombay, this 7th day of April 1915.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petitions.			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
226—1915	Kisson Narayen Lagad	Hindu	Nowroji Hill Road, Dongri	Working as stone breaker on daily wages in Bombay.	31st	March	1915	6th	April	1915
227—1915	Vithoba Raghoba Chawan	„	Sewri, Koliwada	Dealer in country liquor in partership with Jugonnath Moreshwar Patel in the name of Bhawoo Babaji Mayakar, now unemployed.	6th	April	„	„	„	„
228—1915	Krishna Narayen Koonkerkar	„	Lalwade	Fitter in the employ of Paulin & Co. at Bombay and Lonavla.	„	„	„	„	„	„
229—1915	Ebrahim *alias* Aboo Khamissa Memon and Rosman Ebrahim *alias* Aboo Memon.	Mahomedan	Mahim Bazar Road	Doing partnership business as dealers in old stamps and picture postcards.	„	„	„	„	„	„
230—1915	Mahomed Jacob Kokui	„	Foolgully, Dheeranesy Street	Hawker in cloth	„	„	„	„	„	„
231—1915	Arjoor Govind Dalvi	Hindu	Mahim	Clerk in the employ of the Standard Mills Company, Limited.	„	„	„	„	„	„
232—1915	Pacha Khima Koombhar	„	3rd Koombharwada	Carpenter	„	„	„	„	„	„

233—1915	Gokuldas Jeewan Thucker	„	Lalwadi	Lately dealer in cloth and ghee, and now servant in the employ of Karim Poonja.	„	„	„	„	„	„
234—1915	Soni Vithaldas Gigabhai Jhaveri	„	Kalbadevi	Merchant	7th	„	„	7th	„	„
235—1915	Lakhimdas Nathoo Sha	„	89, Frere Road	Lately speculator in shares and now unemployed.	8th	„	„	8th	„	„
236—1915	Ramji Mahadeo Sinde	„	Worlee	Painter in the employ of the David Sassoon Mills.	„	„	„	„	„	„
238—1915	Dinanath Narayan Vagal	„	Sonapur Lane	Clerk in the National Bank Limited	„	„	„	„	„	„
208—1915	Adam Mulla Abeballi Dawoodi Bora.	Mahomedan	Khetwadi Main Road	Lately landed proprietor and now unemployed	22nd	Mar.	„	„	„	„
237—1915	Tribhewan Jiwanlal Kansara	Hindu	3rd Bhoiwada	Lately Commission Agent and now unemployed.	8th	April	„	8th	April	„
239—1915	Bachubai, wife of Munchersha Rustomji Javeri.	Parsi	Gowalia Tank Road	Unemployed	„	„	„	„	„	„
240—1915	Dharsy Navji Kamdar	Hindu	Bhuleshwar	Estate, Hundi, etc., Broker	„	„	„	„	„	„
241—1915	Karim Meghji Khoja	Mahomedan	Imamwada	Lately doing business as dealer in dry fish and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
242—1915	Liladhar Kalidas Thucker	Hindu	No. 37, Cathedral Street	Lately speculator in American cotton shares, silver and now unemployed.	9th	„	„	9th	„	„
243—1915	Bandeshri Ramprasad Maharaj	„	Bhat Bazar	Lately rent farmer and now servant in the employ of Gordhandas Dayabhai.	„	„	„	„	„	„
244—1915	Jeevanlal Ramji Gani	„	No. 96, 2nd Bhodwada Bhaleshwar.	Lately rent farmer and also milk seller and now unemployed.	10th	„	„	10th	„	„

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*concluded.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petition.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
245—1915	Shukhdeosing Bahardursing Thakore and Mahabalsing Bahadursing Thakore.	Hindu	Grant Road	Lately doing business in partnership as dealers in milk in the name of Mahabalsing Sukhdeosing and now unemployed.	10th	April	1915	10th	April	1915
246—1915	Ambalal Virchand Sha	„	No. 70, Kika Street	Lately Broker in Jewellery and now unemployed.	12th	„	„	12th	„	„
247—1915	Moreshwar Bhai Bhiwandkar	„	Thakurdwar Road	Lately clerk in the employ of Messrs. Marsland, Price & Co. and now unemployed.	13th	„	„	13th	„	„
248—1915	Bayaji Genuji Chawan	„	Carwar Bunder	Lately dealer in fruits and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
249—1915	Dadaba Baboolji Chalkar	„	Dadar	Carpenter in the Textile Mills Co. Ltd.	„	„	„	„	„	„
250—1915	Bapulal Amratlal Sha	„	Dadysetagiary Road No. 1, Khandraowady.	Lately dealer in copper and brass pots and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
251—1915	Laloobhai Narsidas Nanavati	„	Pimplewadi Kandewadi	Formerly speculator in Government Paper, Silver, cotton, etc., and now serving in the firm of Messrs. Mirza Mirza, and Mangaldas, Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.	„	„	„	„	„	„
252—1915	Tukaram Laxaman Surway and Bida Tukaram Surway.	„	Mangalwado	Lately Toddy vendors and now unemployed	14th	„	„	14th	„	„

253—1915	Shivlal Chaganlal Thucker	Hindu	Hanuman Lane	Lately doing business in partnership with Piroj shaw Burjorji as dealer in cloth in the name of Perosha Burjorji and now servant in the employ of Malishigg Pragji.	”	”	”	”	”	”
254—1915	Esoo *alias* Sitaram Sadashiv *alias* Sadoo Kanaday.	”	Elphinstone Road	Jobber in the Century Mills	”	”	”	”	”	”
255—1915	Raghunath Sadashiv Karambekar	”	Moogbhat	Lately clerk in the B., B. & C. I. Railway (Construction Department) and now unemployed.	15th	”	”	15th	”	”
256—1915	Allibux Hooseinbux Shek	Mahomedan	Elphinstone Road	Blacksmith in the B., B. & C. I. Railway's Workshop, Parel.	”	”	”	”	”	”
257—1915	Rajaram Atmaram Mirkar	Hindu	Mahim	Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co.	”	”	”	”	”	”

Orders in the matters of the above-named Debtors' Petition that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Fort Bombay, this 16th day of April 1915.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 21 OF 1915.

Dated the 19th April 1915.

Re Mohan Lall Hursookrai and Nanakram, all residing at and now or lately carrying on business at No. 5, Babu Lall's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, under the name and style of Hursookrai Luchmi Narain.

Ex parte Ram Prosad Surajmull, the creditors. R. M. Chatterjee & Co., Creditors' Attorney. Ashutosh De, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 11th day of February 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 93 OF 1915.

Dated the 19th April 1915.

Re Hafiz Ahamuddin, residing at No. 74, Phear's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as Merchant and Commission Agent, under the name and style of Hafiz Imam Buksh and Son at Dalhousie, in the District of Gurudaspore and at No. 74, Phear's Lane, aforesaid, at present without any employment.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 31st day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Hafiz Ahamuddin as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 100 OF 1915.

Dated the 20th April 1915.

Re Chotto Lal Doogar, residing at No. 8, Puchagully, in the town of Calcutta, lately a hawker of silk and sundry goods but at present without any employment.

Ex parte the debtor. N. C. Boral and Pyne, Insolvent's Attorneys.

On the 15th day of April 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 101 OF 1915.

Dated the 20th April 1915.

Re Luchminarain Sree Bullub, Ram Prosad, Kedar Nath, Raghu Nath Dass, Fateh Chand and Mati Lall, carrying on business in co-partnership at No. 203-1, Harrison Road, in the town of Calcutta, under the names and firms of Jograp Sree Bullub and of Sree Gopal Mati Lall as dealers in woollen goods.

Ex parte Brij Mohon Samulram, the creditors. H. C. Ghose, Creditors' Attorney.

On the 16th day of April 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 103 OF 1915.

Dated the 22nd April 1915.

Re Hari Charan Dey, residing at No. 9, Hara Lall Mitter's Lane, Bagbazar, in the town of Calcutta, employed as Custom Sircar under Messrs. G. F. Kellner & Co., and carrying on business in Trunks and Boxes at No. 93, Old China Bazar Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name, style and firm of " Kamala Bhandar. "

Ex parte the debtor. Surendro Chandar Ghose, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 16th day of April 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

C. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 21 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 14th April 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Mohammed Amin, son of Mohammed Hassan of Delhi, Lahore Gate.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Mohammed Amin to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 7th May 1915.

SUIT No. 22 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 19th April 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Sanna and Bidoo, Sweepers, of Delhi, Deputy Ganj.

It is hereby notified under Section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Sanna and Bidoo to be adjudicated insolvents has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 14th May 1915.

SUIT No. 24 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 20th April 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Mohammed Umar, son of Alla Bakhsh of Delhi, Deputy Ganj.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Mohammed Umar to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 12th May 1915.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 67 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 8th April 1915.

In the matter of Wazir Khan, son of Mir Khan, Pathan of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 21st October 1914, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and in the absence of the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

RAHIM BUKSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, WITH INSOLVENCY POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

SUIT No. 17 OF 1915.

Shamsher Khan, son of Wazir Khan of Ajmer, Applicant, Insolvent.

versus

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. B. Gamda Lal, son of Bansi Dhar of Ajmer	475	0	0
2. Kateam Mal, son of Kishen Lal of Ajmer	75	15	0
" "	147	0	0
" "	233	15	0
3. Kalian Mal	50	0	0
4. B. Banarsi Dass of Ajmer Loco. Workshop, Ilaka No. 6	100	0	0
" " "	20	0	0
5. Lua Pal, son Pras Ram of Ajmer	115	0	0
6. Har Pal, carpenter	200	0	0

Whereas the applicant Shamsher Khan, son of Wazir Khan of Ajmer, has filed an application under section 11, Act No. III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court on 15th May 1915, at 12 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this day of 1915.

SUIT No. 20 OF 1915.

Ganga Ram and Ram Swarup, sons of Roroo Ram Mali, of Nasirabad, Applicants, Insolvents.

versus

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Debi Lal, son of Jhanta Lal, of Nasirabad	1,400	0	0
2. Manna Lal, son of Rughji, Dharanthoo	80	0	0
3. Dhool Mal, son of Kistur Mal, Mohajan, of Daranthoo	20	0	0
4. Sanwal Ram, son of Ladhu Ram, of Nasirabad	100	0	0
5. Ram [illegible], son of Mangal Chand, of Nasirabad	100	0	0
6. Kesri Mal, son of Tulsi Ram Mali, of Nasirabad	80	0	0
7. Pokhar Ram, son of Kesrimal, of Nasirabad	40	0	0
8. Khwaja Ram, son of Chhotu Ram, of Nasirabad	100	0	0
9. Ram Lall, son of Nathu Ram, Mohajan, of Nasirabad.	30	0	0
10. Hanuman, of Nasirabad	33	0	0
11. Ghisoo Lal, son of Nand Ram, of Nasirabad	8	0	0
12. Tulsi Ram, Chouth Mal, of Nasirabad	5	0	0
13. Ram Pershad, of Nasirabad	5	0	0
14. Chhotu, of Nasirabad	13	0	0
15. Bihari, son of Jwahir Mal, goldsmith, of Nasirabad	24	0	0
16. Kalu Ram, son of Moha Ram Mali, of Kishengadh	300	0	0
17. Georsa, son of Dewa Mali, of Rata khora, at present residing at Ajmer	50	0	0

Whereas the applicants Ganga Ram and Ram Swarup, sons of Roroo Ram Mali, of Nasirabad, have filed an application under section 11, Act No. III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court 19th May 1915 at 12 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this day 13th of 1915.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Sub-Judge, and Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In Insolvency.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 301 OF 1913.

In the matter of C. Ramanjam Chetty *alias* Manickam, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said C. Ramanjam Chetty *alias* Manickam an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency-Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 22nd day of March 1915.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

HIGH COURT, MADRAS;
The 16th April 1915.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th April 1915.

No. 27s-Ap.—The following officiating appointments are made for the period noted against each, *vice* Mr. C. B. Maiden, Postmaster, Delhi, pay R500—600, on combined leave for one year from the 4th January 1915 :—

Mr. J. S. Buckner, Postmaster, Karachi, pay R400—500, to act as Postmaster, Delhi, from the 16th January 1915 and until further orders.

Mr. S. H. Glackan, Postmaster, Amritsar, pay R400—500, to act as Postmaster, Karachi, on his own pay, from the 11th January 1915 and until further orders.

Lala Hari Chand, Deputy Postmaster, Amritsar, pay R150—200, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Postmaster, Amritsar, in addition to his own duties for the period from the 10th January 1915 to 16th January 1915 inclusive.

Mr. J. S. Goss, Postmaster, Hyderabad (D), pay R300—400, to act as Postmaster Amritsar, from the 17th January 1915 and until further orders.

Mr. Khaja Kahn, Deputy Postmaster, Hyderabad (D), pay R100—150, to act as Postmaster, Hyderabad (D), from 8th January 1915 to 7thFebrubuary 1915 inclusive.

Mr. G. G. H. Combes, Postmaster, Ootacamund, pay R200—300, to act as Postmaster, Hyderabad (D), from 8th February 1915 and until further orders.

Simla, the 19th April 1915.

No. 146s-Ap.— Mr. Mahboobali Niazali Khan, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that appointment and until further orders *vice* Mr. A. J. Hughes, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, on deputation.

Simla, the 20th April 1915.

No. 158s-Ap.—Mr. V. Desikachari, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 26 days combined with leave on private affairs for 5 months and 5 days (six months in all) with effect from the 1st may 1915, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. R. Ranganatha Rao, Clerk, office of the Postmaster General, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on combined leave of Mr. V. Desikachari, or until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th April 1915.

No. 1665-T.—The following reversions are ordered with effect from the 30th March 1915 :-

Name.	Rank.	
	From	To
Mr. A. Rama Rao . . .	Offg. Superintendent of post offices, Traffic.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class.
" W. C. Chatterjee . .	Offg. Deputy Superintendent, 1st class.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.
" K. S. Sebastian . .	Offg. Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Telegraph Master.

The 21st April 1915.

No. 1687-T.—Mr. F. T. de Monte, Deputy Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, United Provinces Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for twenty-one months with effect from the 15th April 1915.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

The 22nd April 1915.

No. 1703-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 15th April 1915 to 21st April 1915 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Alangon . . .	Burma	1st March 1915 .	Closed.
Bansi . . .	United Provinces . . .	23rd March " .	Opened.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Chak Sikandar	Bengal and North-Western Railway.	10th April 1915 .	Opened.
Damukdia	Eastern Bengal State Railway .	31st March 1915 .	Closed.
Kusiyara	Assam Bengal Railway . .	1st April 1915 .	Opened.
Mogalabazar	Ditto Ditto . .	1st " " .	"
Sultangacha	Tarkeshwar-Magra Railway .	1st March 1915 .	"
Sylhet	Assam Bengal Railway .	1st April 1915 .	"

The following alterations in the names of Railway Telegraph offices are notified :—

On the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.

"Marwar Mundwa" instead of "Mundwa."

On the South Indian Railway.

"Nidamangalam Junction" instead of "Nidamangalam."

R. MEREDITH,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

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Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Sons, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
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Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
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History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Corrected to 1st July 1914. Part I (Indian and Statutory Civil Services, Provincial Civil, Executive and Judicial Branches and Subordinate Civil Services). Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1-6 or 2s. (6a.)

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Corrected to 1st July 1914. Part II (Medical, Police, Educational, Public Works and Miscellaneous Departments). Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

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Survey Note Book for Engineers containing explanations and a set of forms for Levelling, Traversing, Triangulation and Astronomy, with a worked out example for each. This book is part of the Civil Engineer class course in surveying at the Thomason College. Printed on thin paper with blank pages and bound in cloth. Rs. 2-4.

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Journal, Vol. VII. Nos. 9-11 at Rs. 2.

Journal, Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-10 at Rs. 2.

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Journal and Proceedings, Vol. VII, No. 11, Vol. IX, Nos. 1-11, and Extra No. The Bhasga Language. Vol. X, Nos. 1-4, at Rs. 2 per number.

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Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 9. Father A. Monserrati's Mongolicæ Legationis Commentarius by Rev. H. Hosten S.J. Rs. 4.

Memoirs, Vol. IV, No. 1. Sanskrit-Tibetan English Vocabulary, being an edition and translation of the Mahavyutpatti by Alexander Cosmo deKoros, edited by E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., and Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D., Part I. Rs. 5.

Memoirs, Vol. V, No. 1. Srid-pa-ho: a Tibeto-Chinese Chart of Divination by Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.

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III. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Port Blair from September 1894 to August 1904.

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Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XIX. By W. A. Harwood with an introduction by G. T. Walker (illustrated by 27 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palæontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

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Monthly Weather Review, March 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

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Monthly Weather Review, April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

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Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUN[illegible]

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg. "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8a. or 9d. (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenbrug, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodont genus Dissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhauli and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

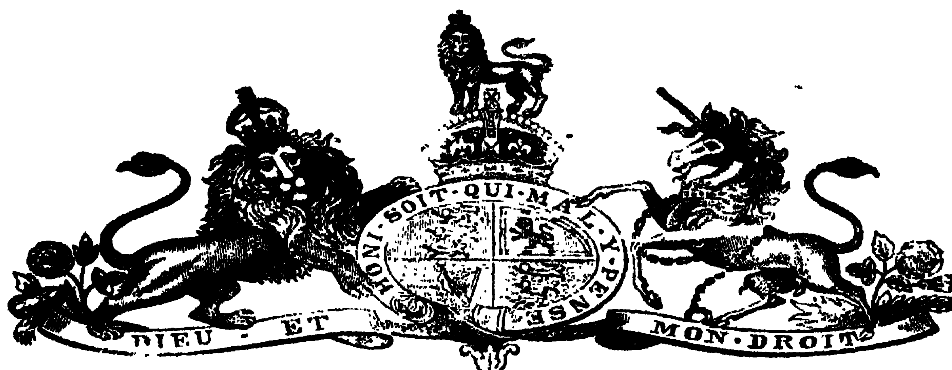
LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1915.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2. By Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 6TH MARCH 1915.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 1, by Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S.: New Siwalik Primates and their bearing on the question of the Evolution of Man and the Anthropoidea. S. S. Buckman, F.G.S.: The Brachiopoda of the Namyan Beds of Burma: Preliminary Notice. A. M. Heron, B.Sc., F.G.S.: Miscellaneous Note, Gypsum in Dholpur. Re. 1.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

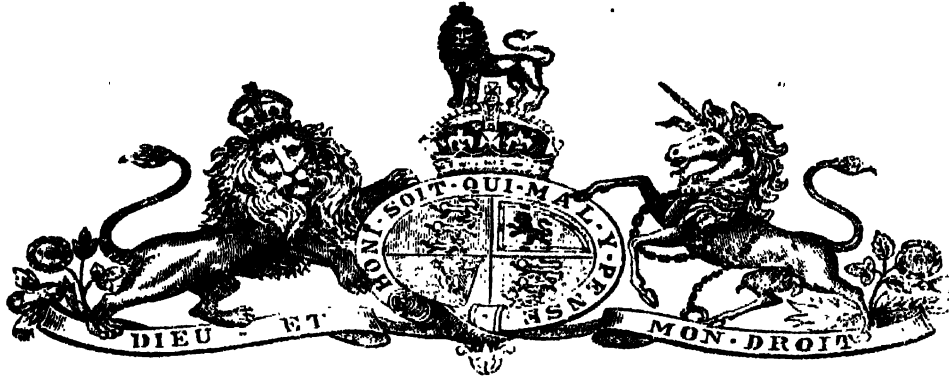
STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. 257465 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865, for Rupees three hundred only, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sabz Ali Shah, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, but which was attached by the Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Agra, in Suit No. 2730 of 1913 having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

PIRTHWINATH,

Judge, Small Cause Court, Agra.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 17. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1915.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

The following statement shows in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in the Tariff Schedule IV (excepting molasses and all other kinds [illegible]), *firstly*, the total imports into India in the month of March, 1915, and the average value per cwt. as calculated on the returns received from the Customs Houses; and, *secondly*, a running total showing the total imports into India since the beginning of the year (1st October to 30th. September) and the average net value per cwt. so far established. It is published in conformity with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No. V of 1911, in order to enable merchants to compute the probable rate of duty for the year 1916 :—

Description of sugar.	Imported during the month of March, 1915. Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.	Imported since 1st October, 1914. Quantity.	Average net value per cwt.
	Cwt.	R a.	Cwt.	R a.
Sugar, crystallised, beet	...	...	61	10 8
" " and soft, refined in China	16,962	15 8	39,348	15 0
" " " " from Egypt	49,906	15 8	49,906	15 8
" " " " from Java, 23 Dutch Standard and above.	154,240	16 8	2,300,261	13 12
" " " " from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch Standard.	169,206	13 8	1,385,695	12 0
" " " " from Java, 15 Dutch Standard and under.	...	..	63,495	10 4
" " " " from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch Standard and over.	127,934	15 4	432,062	14 4

A. H. LEY,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India

CALCUTTA:
The 21st April 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19, 1915

Supplementary SESAMUM forecast, 1914-15

This forecast supplements the final forecast issued on the 18th January last. It incorporates the final estimates from Madras and Hyderabad.

Madras (17 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India). The total area under sesamum is estimated at 804,900 acres, which is 0·5 per cent less than the actuals of last year. The yield is estimated at 82,800 tons, being nearly 15 per cent above that of last year. The season has, on the whole, been more favourable than those of recent years. Anantapur in the Deccan reports that the crop there is poor, being only about half the normal, and most of the Circars only report three quarters crop. In the south the crop is reported to vary from three quarters to full normal.

Hyderabad reports the area sown to be 598,900 acres, which is 2 per cent less than last year's area. The yield is estimated at 26,900 tons, being an increase of 7 per cent over last year's yield. The increase in yield is reported to be due to seasonable and evenly distributed rainfall.

The estimates in the table appended to the final forecast in January last need modification in accordance with the foregoing reports. The general result for all the provinces from which reports have been received is :—

	Acres	Tons
1914-15	4,463,400	493,200
1913-14	4,224,600	361,300
Average for five years ending 1912-13 (*a*)	4,335,400	405,700

The detailed figures are as follows :—

(1) Area

Provinces and States	1914-15	1913-14	Increase + or Decrease —
	Acres	Acres	Acres
United Provinces . .	372,400	378,400	—6,000
Madras	804,900	809,300	—4,400
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	878,500	865,700	+12,800
Bombay (*b*) . . .	970,400	851,200	+119,200
Bengal	281,500	241,000	+40,500
Bihar and Orissa . .	216,500	219,700	—3,200
Punjab . . .	220,300	144,100	+76,200
Sind (*b*) . . .	85,100	91,300	—5,900
Ajmer-Merwara . .	34,600	11,900	+22,700
Hyderabad State . .	598,900	612,000	—13,100
Total .	4,463,400	4,224,600	+238,800

(2) Yield

Provinces and States	1914-15	1913-14	Increase + or Decrease —
	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Provinces . .	31,200	18,000	+13,200
Madras	82,800	72,100	+10,700
Central Provinces and Berar . . .	96,600	69,400	+27,200
Bombay (*b*) . . .	165,500	89,700	+75,800
Bengal . . .	32,100	29,000	+3,100
Bihar and Orissa . .	27,400	31,400	—4,000
Punjab . . .	24,400	15,800	+8,600
Sind (*b*) . . .	5,100	10,700	—5,600
Ajmer-Merwara . .	1,200	100	+1,100
Hyderabad State . .	26,900	25,100	+1,800
Total .	493,200	361,300	+131,900

These figures do not include the so-called mixed crop of the United Provinces, that is to say, the sesamum that is grown interspersed with other crops on the same land. The mixed crop in the United Provinces is this year roughly estimated at about 1,000,000 acres, yielding 85,000 tons, as against 850,000 acres yielding 42,000 tons last year. These figures are, however, conjectural, and the produce is used largely for home consumption.

In addition to the areas for which particulars are given above, the crop is grown in certain other tracts in British India (mainly in Burma), and the average area so grown for the last five years has been some 1,095,000 acres. An addition of approximately 20 per cent should be made to the total estimated outturn on this account.

Exports.—The quantity exported by sea to foreign countries during the last five years has been (in tons) :—

1910-11	162,328
1911-12	94,820
1912-13	77,859
1913-14	112,201
1914-15	46,705

(*a*) Excluding Ajmer-Merwara
(*b*) Includes Native States

The exports in tons in 1914-15 were to the following countries, the exports in the previous year being stated in brackets : Belgium 5,500 (33,779), France 13,323 (22,207), Austria-Hungary 4,093 (19,342), Germany 1,870 (16,510), Italy 9,587 (14,293), other countries 12,332 (6,070).

Chart.—The chart below shows the present estimates of the total area and yield as compared with the figures of the preceding nine years. The curve for area represents millions of acres and that for yield thousands of tons.

AREA

(IN MILLIONS OF ACRES)

YIELD

(IN THOUSANDS OF TONS)

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,



Director of Statistics

Estimate of the Sesamum crop of 1914-15

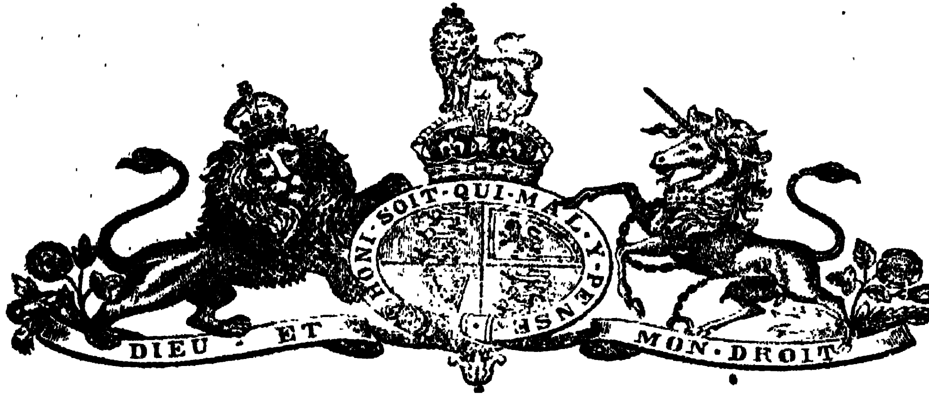
Provinces and States		Area (in acres) Current year (1914-15)	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years	Increase (+) or decrease (−) in current year over Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years
					Per cent.	Per cent.
United Provinces	unmixed	372,100	378,400	386,900	−1·6	−3·8
	mixed	1,000,000	850,000	900,000	+17·6	+11·1
Madras		804,900	809,300	887,300	·0·5	−9·3
Central Provinces and Berar		878,500	865,700	858,500	+1·5	+2·3
Bombay (a)		970,400	851,200	869,700	+14·0	+11·6
Bengal		281,500	241,000	294,200	+16·8	−4·3
Bihar and Orissa		216,500	219,700	193,800	−1·5	+6·5
Punjab		220,300	144,100	152,800	+52·9	+44·2
Sind (a)		85,400	91,300	72,200	−6·5	+18·3
Ajmer-Merwara		34,600	11,000	(b)	+150·8	...
Hyderabad State		598,900	612,000	620,000	−2·1	−3·4
TOTAL	unmixed	4,463,400	4,224,600	(c) 4,335,400	+5·7	+3·0
	mixed	1,000,000	850,000	900,000	+17·6	+11·1
GRAND TOTAL		5,463,400	5,074,600	(c) 5,235,400	+7·7	+4·4

(a) Including Native States. (b) Not available. (c) Excluding Ajmer-Merwara.

Provinces and States		Yield (in tons)			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in current year over	
		Current year (1914-15)	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years
					Per cent.	Per cent.
United Provinces	unmixed	31,200	18,000	38,200	+73·3	—18·3
	mixed	85,000	42,000	90,000	+102·4	—5·5
Madras		82,800	72,100	74,800	+14·8	+10·7
Central Provinces and Berar		96,600	69,400	72,300	+39·2	+33·6
Bombay (a)		165,500	89,700	93,400	+84·5	+77·3
Bengal		32,100	29,000	45,300	+10·7	—29·1
Bihar and Orissa		27,400	31,400	29,000	—12·7	—5·5
Punjab		24,400	15,800	16,600	+54·4	+46·9
Sind (a)		5,100	10,700	8,600	—52·3	—40·7
Ajmer-Merwara		1,200	100	(b)	+1,100·0	..
Hyderabad State		26,900	25,100	27,500	+7·2	—2·2
TOTAL	unmixed	493,200	361,300	(c) 405,700	+36·5	+21·6
	mixed	85,000	42,000	90,000	+102·4	—5·5
GRAND TOTAL		578,200	403,300	(c) 495,700	+43·4	+16·6

(a) Including Native States. (b) Not available. (c) Excluding Ajmer-Merwara.

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The Gazette of India.

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No. 18.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th April, 1915.

No. 22—In continuation of the orders contained in this Department's Notification No. 54, dated the 6th November, 1914, Babu Amrita Lal Banerjee, B.A., is confirmed as a Superintendent in the Legislative Department, with effect from 1st November, 1914.

No. 23.—Mr. T. W. Payne, I.S.O., Registrar, Legislative Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and six days under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd May, 1915.

No. 24.—Mr. C. H. F. Pereira, a Superintendent in the Legislative Department, is appointed to officiate as Registrar in that Department, with effect from the 3rd May, 1915, and until further orders.

No. 25.—Mr. A. St. C. McMahon, an Assistant in the Legislative Department, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent in that Department, with effect from the 3rd May, 1915, and until further orders.

No. 26.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Non-official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab have elected the Honourable Khan Bahadur Mian Mohammad Shafi to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, *vice* Sardar Daljit Singh, C.S.I., resigned.

No. 27.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

THE NAVAL DISCIPLINE ACT, 1915.

[5 GEO. 5, CH 30.]

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

Section.

1. Punishment for striking, &c., superior officer.
2. Punishment for absence without leave in time of war.
3. Offences punishable under the Act.
4. Provisions where offender has ceased to be subject to the Act.
5. Power to arrest offenders.
6. Power to inflict dismissal in addition to imprisonment.
7. Officers having power to try offences.
8. Place for holding courts martial.
9. Evidence of rank, &c., of officers.
10. Consecutive sentences of imprisonment.
11. Power to suspend sentences.
12. Change of place of confinement.
13. Relations between military and naval forces acting together.
14. Discipline on hired ships in time of war.
15. [illegible] parts of Naval Discipline Act.
16. Printing and construction of Naval Discipline Act.
17. Short title.

An Act to amend the Naval Discipline Act.

[16th March 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Punishment for striking, &c., superior officer.

1. A sentence of death shall not be passed on a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act for striking, or with any weapon attempting to strike, or drawing or lifting up any weapon against, his superior officer, and accordingly for section sixteen of that Act the following section shall be substituted :—

"Every person subject to this Act who shall strike or attempt to strike, or draw or lift up any weapon against, or use or attempt to use any violence against, his superior officer, whether or not such superior officer is in the execution of his office, shall be punished with penal servitude or such other punishment as is herein-after mentioned."

Punishment for absence without leave in time of war.

2. The term of imprisonment or detention which may be imposed for absence without leave in time of war may exceed ten weeks, and accordingly in section twenty-three of the Naval Discipline Act, after the words "shall be liable" there shall be inserted the words "in time of war to imprisonment or such other punishment as is herein-after mentioned, and at other times."

Offences punishable under the Act.

3. In section forty-six of the Naval Discipline Act, which defines the cases in which offences are triable by court martial, after the words "in any arsenal, barrack or hospital belonging to Her Majesty" there shall be inserted the words "or in any other premises held by or on behalf of the Crown for naval or military purposes, or in any canteen or sailors' home or any place of recreation placed at the disposal of or used by officers or men of His Majesty's Navy which may be prescribed by the Admiralty."

Provisions where offender has ceased to be subject to the Act.

4. After section forty-six of the Naval Discipline Act there shall be inserted the following section :—

"46A.—(1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by any person while subject to this Act, such person may be taken into and kept in custody and tried and punished for such offence although he has ceased to be subject to this Act in like manner as he might have been taken into and kept in custody, tried, or punished if he had continued so subject :

"Provided that where a person has since the commission of an offence ceased to be subject to this Act, he shall not be tried for such offence, except in case of offences of mutiny or desertion, unless proceedings against him are instituted within three months after he has ceased to be subject to this Act, but this section shall not affect the jurisdiction of a civil court in the case of any offence triable by such court as well as by court martial.

"(2) Where a person subject to this Act is sentenced under this Act to penal servitude, imprisonment, or detention, this Act shall apply to him during the term of his sentence notwithstanding that he is discharged or dismissed from His Majesty's service, or has otherwise ceased to be subject to this Act, and he may be kept in custody, removed, imprisoned, made to undergo detention and punished accordingly, as if he had continued to be subject to this Act."

Power to arrest offenders.

5. In section fifty of the Naval Discipline Act, which relates to the arrest of offenders after the words "or the senior officer present at a port," there shall be inserted the words "or an officer having by virtue of subsection (3) of section fifty-six of this Act power to try offences."

Power to inflict dismissal in addition to imprisonment.

6. A sentence of imprisonment may be accompanied by a sentence that the prisoner be dismissed from His Majesty's service and accordingly at the end of paragraph (7) of section fifty-three of the Naval Discipline Act there shall be inserted the words "and may be accompanied with a sentence of dismissal from His Majesty's service."

Officers having power to try offences.

7.—(1) In paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section fifty-six of the Naval Discipline Act, which as respects certain persons confers on certain officers the powers of an officer commanding a ship with respect to the trial of offences, for the words "on shore on detached service" there shall be substituted the words "on detached service either on shore or otherwise," and in the same paragraph the words "on shore" where they last occur shall be repealed.

(2) At the end of the same subsection the following paragraph shall be inserted :—

"(d) as respects persons subject to this Act quartered in naval barracks, the officer in command of those barracks."

Place for holding courts martial.

8. At the end of section fifty-nine of the Naval Discipline Act, which requires courts martial to be held on board ship, the following words shall be added, "unless the Admiralty or the officer who ordered the court martial in any particular case for reasons to be recorded on the proceedings otherwise direct, in which case the court martial shall be held at a port at such convenient place on shore as the Admiralty or the officer who ordered the court martial may direct."

Evidence of rank, etc., of officers.

9. The following section shall be inserted after section sixty-nine of the Naval Discipline Act :—

"69A. A Navy List or Gazette purporting to be published by authority and either to be printed by a Government printer or to be issued by His Majesty's Stationery Office, shall be evidence of the status and rank of the officers therein mentioned and of any appointment held by such officers until the contrary is proved."

Consecutive sentences of imprisonment.

10. In section seventy-three of the Naval Discipline Act, which relates to the power to impose consecutive sentences of imprisonment, for the words "passed upon him by a court martial for a former offence" there shall be substituted the words "passed upon him under this Act for a former offence."

Power to suspend sentences.

11. After section seventy-four of the Naval Discipline Act the following section shall be inserted :—

"**74A.** Where a person has been sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment or detention the Admiralty or officer who by virtue of subsection (3) of section seventy-four of this Act has power to issue an order of committal (herein-after in this section referred to as 'the committing authority') may, in lieu of issuing such an order, order that the sentence be suspended until an order of committal is issued, and in such case—

"(*a*) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the term of the sentence shall not be reckoned as commencing until an order of committal is issued ;

"(*b*) The case may at any time, and shall at intervals of not less than three months, be reconsidered by the Admiralty or committing authority, and if on any such reconsideration it appears to the Admiralty or committing authority that the conduct of the offender since his conviction has been such as to justify a remission of the sentence the Admiralty or committing authority shall remit the whole or any part of it ;

"(*c*) The Admiralty or committing authority may at any time whilst the sentence is suspended issue an order of committal and thereupon the sentence shall cease to be suspended ;

"(*d*) Where a person subject to this Act, whilst a sentence on him is so suspended, is sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment or detention for any other offence then, if he is at any time committed either under the suspended sentence or under any such subsequent sentence, and whether or not any such subsequent sentence has also been suspended, the committing authority may direct that the two sentences shall run either concurrently or consecutively, so, however, as not to cause a person to undergo imprisonment or detention for a period exceeding the aggregate of two consecutive years, and where the sentence for such other offence is a sentence of penal servitude, then, whether or not that sentence is suspended, any previous sentence of imprisonment or detention which has been suspended shall be avoided."

Change of place of confinement.

12. In section seventy-five of the Naval Discipline Act which relates to the change of the place of confinement, for the words 'any such commander in chief," there shall be substituted "the commander in chief or senior naval officer present."

Relations between military and naval forces acting together.

13. The following section shall be inserted in the Naval Discipline Act after section ninety :—

"**90A.**—(1) Where an officer or non-commissioned officer, not below the rank of sergeant, is a member of a body of His Majesty's military forces acting with, or is attached to, any body of His Majesty's naval forces under such condition as may be prescribed by regulations made by the Admiralty and Army Council, then for the purposes of command and discipline and for the purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to superior officers, he shall, in relation to such body of His Majesty's naval forces as aforesaid, be treated, and may exercise all such powers (other than powers of punishment), as if he were a naval officer or petty officer, as the case may be.

"(2) Where any naval officer or seaman is a member of a body of His Majesty's naval forces acting with, or is attached to, any body of His Majesty's military forces under such conditions as may be so prescribed as aforesaid, then, for the purposes of command and discipline and for the purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to superior officers, the officers and non commissioned officers, not below the rank of sergeant, of such military body shall, in relation to him, be treated, and may exercise all such powers (other than powers of punishment), as if they were naval officers and petty officers.

"(3) The relative rank of naval and military officers, petty officers, and non-commissioned officers shall, for the purposes of this section, be such as is provided by the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions for the time being in force."

Discipline on hired ships in time of war.

14. At the end of paragraph (5) of section ninety of the Naval Discipline Act, which relates to discipline upon hired ships in His Majesty's service in time of war, there shall be inserted the words "Provided that in the absence of the officer commanding such hired vessel, the officer commanding the ship or vessel or station in which such person may for the time being be held in custody shall have such power as aforesaid."

Revival of parts of Naval Discipline Act.

15. So much of the schedule to the Statute Law Revision Act, 1893, as relates to the preamble to, and part of section eighty-six of, the Naval Discipline Act shall cease to have and shall be deemed never to have had effect.

Printing and construction of Naval Discipline Act.

16.—(1) Every enactment and word which is directed by this Act to be substituted for or added to any portion of the Naval Discipline Act shall form part of that Act in the place assigned to it by this Act, and the Naval Discipline Act, and all Acts which refer thereto, shall after the commencement of this Act be construed as if that enactment or word had been originally enacted in the Naval Discipline Act in the place so assigned, and, where it is substituted for another enactment or word, had been so enacted in lieu of that enactment or word, and as if the Naval Discipline Act had been enacted with the omission of any enactment or word which is directed by this Act to be omitted from that Act, and the expression "this Act" in the Naval Discipline Act shall be construed accordingly.

(2) A copy of the Naval Discipline Act with every such enactment and word inserted in the place so assigned, and with the omission of any portion of that Act directed by this Act to be omitted from that Act, and with the substitution of references to His Majesty for references to Her Majesty shall be prepared and certified by the Clerk of the Parliaments and deposited with the rolls of Parliament, and His Majesty's printers shall print in accordance with the copy so certified all copies of the Naval Discipline Act which are printed after the commencement of this Act.

Short title.

17. This Act my be cited as the Naval Discipline Act, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 29th April, 1915.

No. 550.—The services of Mr. C. W. E. Cotton of the Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, are placed at the disposal of the Finance Department, with effect from the 1st May 1915.

The 30th April, 1915.

No. 560.—Mr. Prasanna Kumar Basu, a Superintendent in the Home Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th May 1915.

No. 562.—Mr. R. S. D'Arcy is appointed to officiate as Superintend[illegible] grade, *vice* Mr. Prasanna Kumar Basu granted privilege leave, with effect from the [illegible]th May 1915.

JUDICIAL.

The 29th April, 1915.

No. 348.—The services of Mr. W. S. Marris, C.I.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 30th April 1915.

No. 354.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fletcher, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 3rd August 1915.

MEDICAL.

The 29th April, 1915.

No. 377.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint Rai Qananji Lal Bahadur, B.A., L.R.C.S., Civil Surgeon and Chief Plague Officer, United Provinces, to be an Honorary Assistant Surgeon on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 17th October 1914, *vice* Rai Baldeo Singh Bahadur, Civil Surgeon, retired.

No. 382.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel B. R. Chatterton, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

POLICE.

The 28th April, 1915.

No 503.—Messrs. D. Petrie, G. C. Denham and F. A. R. Sempkins, Superintendents of Police, are placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 1st April 1915, and until further orders.

PORT BLAIR.

The 26th April, 1915.

No 119.—Mr. J. W. A. Grieve, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Settlement so long as he holds his present office or until further orders.

The 29th April, 1915.

No. 125.—Mr. C C. Chitham, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces, is appointed to be 3rd Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties or until further orders.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th April, 1915.

No. 838-Est. A.—Major A. P. Trevor, C I.E., of the Political Department, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 19th April 1915.

The 28th April, 1915.

No. 618-G.—With reference to Notification No. 2116-G., dated the 11th September 1914, Mr. E. Somerville Murray, Consul for Denmark at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 15th January 1915.

No. 846-Est. A.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Kennion, of the Political Department, on return from leave, is posted as His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Arabistan and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 10th April 1915.

The 29th April, 1915.

No. 621-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applied to the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1913, as subsequently amended, and in supersession of clauses (1) and (2) of the first paragraph of the like notification No. 1236-I.B., dated the 22nd March 1901, so far as it relates to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, the Governor General in Council is pleased hereby to declare :—

I.—Picric acid when in process of manufacture shall (for whatever purpose used or manufactured) be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exception :

(*a*) When the picric acid is mixed with not less than half its own weight of moisture in every process of manufacture, it shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act.

II.—Picric acid when kept, conveyed, imported or sold shall (for whatever purpose used or manufactured) be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exceptions :—

(*a*) Picric acid mixed with not less than half its own weight of water shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act.

(b) Picric acid which does not fall within the exemption (a), when the quantity does not exceed two thousand pounds in any one ship, boat, carriage, building or place, shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act; provided that such picric acid is so kept and conveyed as not to be liable, whether under the action of fire or otherwise, to come in contact with any substance specified in the schedule hereto, or with any fire or light capable of igniting such picric acid.

Provided also that such picric acid when dry is so packed in a substantial barrel or case that the contents cannot escape; and that no metal other than aluminium, or an alloy containing not less than ninety per centum of aluminium, is used in the construction of any package containing such picric acid, and that each barrel or case is legibly marked "Picric Acid."

Picric acid when not subject to the above exemptions must be packed and marked as laid down in the rules* relating to the packing of explosives in force in the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State.

*The Hyderabad Residency Explosives Rules, 1914.

III.—Picrates and mixture of picric acid with any other substance (for whatever purpose used or manufactured) shall be deemed to be explosives within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exceptions :—

(a) A picrate mixed with not less than half its own weight of water shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act.

(b) Picric acid thoroughly mixed with not less than three times its own weight of—

(i) anhydrous sulphate of soda,

(ii) crystallized sulphate of soda when packed in hermetically closed packages, or

(iii) potash alum,

shall be exempt from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Any of the following metals of metallic oxides, namely, lead, oxide of lead, oxide of iron, potash, baryta, lime, soda, oxide of zinc, oxide of copper; and any compound of such metal or oxide (other than a metallic sulphate); or any chlorate, nitrate, or other oxidizing agent; or any other substance declared by a notification of the Government of India to be capable of forming with picric acid a dangerous compound :

Provided that this schedule shall not be deemed to include any metal, or oxide unavoidably formed on any metal, used in the construction of any ship, boat or carriage, or contained in any paint, where the packages containing picric acid are protected from direct contact with such metal or paint.

No 622 I.-E.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections [illegible] and 16 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applied to the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 58[illegible]-I.B., dated the 22nd March 1913, as subsequently amended, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 756-59, dated the 30th January, 1915 :—

I. The Governor General in Council is pleased hereby to declare that acetylene, when liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exception : that if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that acetylene declared to be an explosive by this notification when in admixture with any substance, or in any form or condition, is not possessed of explosive properties, the Governor General in Council may, by order, exempt such acetylene from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to acetylene in admixture with air when such admixture takes place only in a burner or contrivance in which the mixture is intended to be burnt :

Provided, also, that nothing in this notification shall be held to apply to an admixture of acetylene and air which may unavoidably occur in the first use or recharging of an apparatus, properly designed and constructed with a view to the production of pure acetylene :

Provided also, that subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, acetylene, when in admixture with oil gas, (that is to say, a gas manufactured from mineral oil). shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, when under compression—

(1) The acetylene shall be generated only by the Atkins Dry Process.

(2) The proportion of acetylene shall not exceed fifty parts by volume in every one hundred parts of the mixture of acetylene and oil gas.

(3) The acetylene and oil gas shall be mixed together in a chamber or vessel before the gases are subjected to compression.

(4) The mixture shall not be compressed to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds per square inch.

Provided also, that, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, acetylene, when contained in a homogeneous porous substance, with or without acetone shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act—

( ) The pressure shall not exceed one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch.

(2) The porous substance shall fill, as completely as possible, the cylinder or other vessel into which the acetylene is compressed, and the porosity of the substance shall not exceed eighty per cent.

(3) Every cylinder or other vessel into which acetylene is to be compressed shall be thoroughly tested to a pressure of not less than double that to which the vessel is to be subjected in use, and shall be fitted with a fusible plug designed to act at or below a temperature of 212°F.

(4) Every cylinder or vessel in which acetylene is compressed shall be permanently and conspicuously marked with the name of the manufacturer and the words—"Acetylene compressed into porous substance exempted by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 622-I B., dated the 29th April 1915," and shall bear a label giving the date when it was last filled together with the name and address of the filler.

(5) When acetone is used for absorbing the acetylene due precaution shall be taken that the quantity of acetone is such that when fully charged with acetylene it does not completely fill the porosity of the porous substance.

When the operation of compressing the acetylene is carried out in the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State.

(6) The apparatus by means of which the acetylene is compressed into a porous substance shall be fitted with a safety valve designed to act at a pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch, and shall be surrounded by rope mantlets in such a manner as efficiently to protect the operators.

II. The Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the manufacture, possession and importation of such acetylene as is declared by paragraph 1 of this notification to be an explosive

No. 623-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 17 and 6 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), as applied to Berar by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3510-I. B., dated the 3rd November 1913, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 729-39, dated the 30th January 1915:—

I. The Governor General in Council is pleased hereby to declare that acetylene when liquid or when subject to a pressure above that of the atmosphere capable of supporting a column of water exceeding two hundred and fifty inches in height, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, or when in admixture with atmospheric air or with oxygen gas in whatever proportion and at whatever pressure, and whether or not in admixture with other substances, shall be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exception; that if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council that acetylene declared to be an explosive by this notification when in admixture with any substance, or in any form or condition, is not possessed of explosive properties, the Governor General in Council may, by order, exempt such acetylene from being deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act.

Provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to acetylene in admixture with air when such admixture takes place only in a burner or contrivance in which the mixture is intended to be burnt :

Provided, also, that nothing in this notification shall be held to apply to an admixture of acetylene and air which may unavoidably occur in the first use or recharging of an apparatus, properly designed and constructed with a view to the production of pure acetylene :

Provided also, that, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, acetylene, when in admixture with oil-gas, (that is to say, a gas manufactured from mineral oil), shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act, when under compression—

(1) The acetylene shall be generated only by the Atkins Dry Process.

(2) The proportion of acetylene shall not exceed fifty parts by volume in every one hundred parts of the mixture of acetylene and oil-gas.

(3) The acetylene and oil-gas shall be mixed together in a chamber or vessel before the gases are subjected to compression.

(4) The mixture shall not be compressed to a pressure exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds per square inch.

Provided also, that, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, acetylene, when contained in a homogeneous porous substance, with or without acetone, shall not be deemed to be an explosive within the meaning of the said Act—

(1) The pressure shall not exceed one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch.

(2) The porous substance shall fill, as completely as possible, the cylinder or other vessel into which the acetylene is compressed, and the porosity of the substance shall not exceed eighty per cent.

(3) Every cylinder or other vessel into which acetylene is to be compressed shall be thoroughly tested to a pressure of not less than double that to which the vessel is to be subjected in use, and shall be fitted with a fusible plug designed to act at or below a temperature of 212° F.

(4) Every cylinder or vessel in which acetylene is compressed shall be permanently and conspicuously marked with the name of the manufacturer and the words—"Acetylene compressed into porous substance exempted by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 628-I.B., dated the 29th April 1915," and shall bear a label giving the date when it was last filled together with the name and address of the filler.

(5) When acetone is used for absorbing the acetylene the precaution shall be taken that the quantity of acetone is such that when fully charged with acetylene it does not completely fill the porosity of the porous substance.

When the operation of compressing the acetylene is carried out in Berar :—

(6) The apparatus by means of which the acetylene is compressed into a porous substance shall be fitted with a safety valve designed to act at a pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch, and shall be surrounded by rope mantlets in such a manner as efficiently to protect the operators.

II. The Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the manufacture, possession and importation, of such acetylene as is declared by paragraph I of this notification to be an explosive.

No. 629-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1717-G., dated the 28th July 1914, Mr. E. Somerville Murray, Consul for Belgium at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 15th January 1915.

No. 865-Est.-A.—Mr. K. S. Fitze, I.C.S., Central Provinces, is appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department of the Government of India, and is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh, with effect from 12th April 1915.

No. 867-Est.-A.—Captain C. H. Gabriel, of the Political Department, is posted as Special Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the 12th April 1915.

No. 871-Est.-A.—Mr. J. G. Millar, having been temporarily appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Indian Educational Service, is posted as an additional Assistant Master in the Mayo College, Ajmer, with effect from the 2nd March 1915, and until further orders.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 27th April, 1915.

No. 501-F.E.—Mr. B. N. Mitra, C.I.E., has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, with effect from the 15th April 1915.

No. 507-F.E.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lloyd Jones, I.M S., Assay Master, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for two months and 19 days, with effect from the 19th April 1915 and Captain H. J. Wallis, Officiating Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Bombay, with effect from that date.

The 28th April, 1915.

No. 514-F.E.—Mr. F. D. Buxy, a Chief Superintendent, class II, attached to the office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, has been promoted temporarily to the General List of the Indian Finance Department, with effect from the 15th April 1915 and has been posted as Assistant Comptroller, Central Provinces, with effect from the same date.

Mr. A. Krishna Rao, a Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is appointed Chief Superintendent, class II, sub. *pro tempore*, with effect from the 15th April 1915, and has been attached to that office, with effect from the same date.

No. 515-F.E—Mr. V. S Sundaram has been posted as Assistant Comptroller, India Treasuries, with effect from the 16th April 1915.

Mr. B. K. Ray Chaudhuri, Chief Superintendent, class II, has been posted to the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 16th April 1915.

No. 516-F.E.—Mr. R. C. Keating, Chief Accountant, class II, attached to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 16th April 1915.

No 517-F E.—Mr. K. C. Biswas, Assistant Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, Telegraph Branch, Calcutta, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 14th April 1915.

Mr. C. [illegible] ux, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, class II, in the office of the Deputy Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, Telegraph Branch, Calcutta, with effect from the 14th April 1915 and during the absence on leave of Mr. K. C. Biswas.

No. 519-F.E.—Mr. W. T. M. Wright, I.C S., Deputy Accountant General, United Provinces, has been granted privilege leave for 17 days, with effect from the 16th April 1915.

The services of Mr. W. T. M. Wright, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 3rd May 1915.

Mr. G. D. Datta, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, class II, in that office, with effect from the 16th April 1915 and until further orders.

No. 520-F.E—Mr. J. L. Devine, Assistant Comptroller, Central Provinces, has been granted privilege leave for 1 month and 4 days and in continuation furlough on Medical Certificate for 5 months and 27 days, with effect from the 15th April 1915.

The 29th April, 1915.

No. 523-F.E.—Rao Bahadur K Balarama Ayyar has been posted as Chief Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with effect from the 22nd April 1915.

No. 524-F.E.—Mr. T. F Smithers, a first grade Accountant in the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, has been appointed to officiate as a Chief Accountant, class II, in that office, with effect from the 16th April 1915 and during the absence on leave of Mr. R. C. Keating.

The 30th April, 1915.

No. 530-F E.—Mr. B. L. A. Laville has been posted as Assistant Accountant General and Currency Officer, Madras, with effect from the 29th April 1915.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 30th April, 1915.

No. 719-F.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

March 1915.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	MARCH.		TO END OF MARCH.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914	Revised, 1914-1915	Actuals, 1913 1914.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation) ...	8,94	8,33	34,56	34,85	34,13	34,61
Opium ...	21	27	2,31	2,18	2,35	2,44
Salt ...	48	53	5,85	5,16	5,66	5,17
Stamps ...	72	75	7,43	7,79	7,57	7,98
Excise ...	1,23	1,32	13,24	13,33	13,21	13,34
Provincial Rates ...	1	5	7	28	5	27
Customs ...	82	1,27	9,52	11,33	9,75	11,34
Assessed Taxes ...	24	25	2,80	2,76	2,86	2,77
Forest ...	42	41	2,91	3,10	3,00	3,34
Registration ...	8	8	73	78	74	78
Tributes from Native States ...	24	24	91	93	91	93
Other Civil Revenue ...	64	58	4,42	4,46	4,73	5,30
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS ...	14,03	13,98	84,84	87,24	84,76	88,27
Major Irrigation Revenue ...	22	34	3,88	4,09	4,11	4 13
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue ..	4	19	53	71	68	73
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works) ...	14,29	14,51	89,25	92,04	89,55	93,13
Civil Expenditure						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works ...	—26	—20	—5,52	—4,97	—5 40	—4.78
Opium ...	—9	—7	—98	—1,51	—99	—1 5[illegible]
Famine Relief (Civil) ...	...	—16	—34	22	—85	—7
Other Civil Expenditure ...	—6 5[illegible]	—6 58	—16,13	—45,20	—47,62	—46,75
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS ...	—6,85	—7,01	—52,97	—51,90	—54,45	—53,22
Major Irrigation Working Expenses ...	—22	—30	—1,87	—1,81	—1,91	—1,81
Buildings and Roads Expenditure ...	—1,63	—1,84	—8,15	—7,86	—8,50	—7,99
Famine Relief (Public Works) ...	—2	—3	84	—7	—80	—78
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure ...	—2[illegible]	—39	—1,41	—2,12	—1,47	—1,82
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works)	—9,00	—9,57	—65,23	—63,76	—67,13	—65,13
Irrigation Capital Expenditure ...	—19	—35	—1,56	—1,87	—1,65	—1,83
Delhi Capital Expenditure ...	—8	—11	—45	—60	—46	—62
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	—27	—46	—2,01	—2,47	—2,11	—2,45
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Post Office (Net) ...	+16	+32	} —9,42	+1,18	—9,10 }	+2,52
Telegraph (Net) ...	—6	—12	}		}	—1 05
Marine (Net) ...	—74	—5	—7,81	—44	—7,70	—37
Military Works (Net) ...	—41	—30	—1,46	—1,25	—1,10	—1.11
Military Receipts ...	+14	+16	+2,27	+1,20	+1 42	+1,38
Military Issues ...	—2,84	—2,21	—26,92	—21,29	—26 09	—21.36
Railway Receipt.						
East Indian Railway ...	+80	+74	+8,49	+8 69	} +55,17	+8 61
Other Railways ...	+4.54	+4,68	+46,68	+50,53	}	+50,83
TOTAL ...	+5,34	+5,40	+55,17	+59,13	+55 17	+59,43
Railway Issues.						
East Indian Railway ...	—38	—37	—5,63	—4,73	} —38,54	—4,71
Other Railways ...	—2,50	—2,93	—32,49	—32,40	}	—32,16
TOTAL ...	—2,88	—3,30	—38,12	—37,13	—38 54	—37,70
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS ...	—1,43	—10	—26,39	+1,40	+26,64	+1,74
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — receipts less than payments) ...	...	...	+4,84	+2,85	+4,84	+2,55
Temporary Loan ...	+10	...	+11,10	...	+11,00	...
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+2	+22	+23	+57	+22	—2
Currency Transfers for Gold in England ...	...	...	—1,50	...	—1,50	...
Remittance through Imperial Government ..	...	...	—91	...	—91	+6,79
Deposits of District Funds ...	—17	+2	+13	+1,98	—1	—1,31
Loans by Governments ...	—3	—8	—43	—84	—20	—56
Exchange on Remittance Account ...	...	+2	...	+20	...	...
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R 15 per £	—1,92	—3,70	—9,90	—43,58	—9,97	—43,53
Other Debt Heads ...	+57	+81	—34	+6,69	+25	+63
Sterling bills on Telegraphic Transfers on London ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS ...	—1,43	—2,68	+3,18	—32,73	+3,70	—32,82
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES ...	+2,16	+1,70	—1,26	—5,52	—2,63	—5 53
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	19,99	21,71	23,41	28,94	23 41	28,94
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	22,15	23,42	22,15	23,42	20,78	23,41

I. R. BRUNYATE.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 30th April, 1915.

No. 563-134-2 F.—The services of Mr. R. S. Underhill, Forest Engineer, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma until further orders, with effect from the date on which he reported his arrival in that province.

No. 567-91-6-F.—Mr. R. S. Pearson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency, and Forest Economist at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months, with effect from the afternoon of 15th April 1915.

From the same date Mr. C. E. C. Cox, Deputy Conservator, Central Provinces, is appointed Forest Economist until further orders.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 1st May, 1915.

No. 5043-77—Mr. H. E. Chappel, Director of Telegraphs, Indian Telegraph Department, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 7th March 1915.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS.

The 1st May, 1915.

Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915.

No. 5073-9.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 3 and 4 of the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. These rules may be called the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915.

2. The Controller of Patents and Designs may, on the application of any person, and subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as he thinks fit, order the avoidance or suspension, in whole or in part, of any patent or license and of the registration of any design, and of all or any right in a registered design the person entitled to the benefit of which is a subject of any State at war with His Majesty, and the Controller before granting any such application may require to be satisfied—

(a) that the person entitled to such benefit is the subject of a State at war with His Majesty ;

(b) that the person applying intends to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, the patented article ; or to carry on, or cause to be carried on, the patented process ; or to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, the goods, or any of them, in respect of which the design is registered ;

(c) that it is in the general interest of the country, or of a section of the community, or of a trade, that such avoidance or suspension should be ordered.

3. The fee to be paid on any such application shall be Rs. 20.

4. The application shall be filed with the Controller of Patents and Designs, who shall notify any person whose name appears on the Registers of Patents or Designs as having an interest and shall appoint a date for hearing the application. The application and the date of the hearing shall be notified in the *Gazette of India*. The applicant shall produce evidence at the hearing to satisfy the Controller in respect of (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of Rule 2 and that he himself is not a subject of any State at war with His Majesty. The patentee, or proprietor of the design, or anyone interested, may appear at the hearing in opposition to the application, provided that notice of his intention is given to the Controller at the Patent Office before the date of hearing.

5. In any case in which the Controller makes an Order under these rules avoiding or suspending, in whole or in part, a patent, or license, or avoiding or suspending the registration, and all or any rights conferred by the registration, of any design, the Controller may in his discretion grant in favour of any person or persons other than the subject of any State at war with His Majesty, licenses to make, sell or use, the patented invention or registered design so avoided or suspended, upon such terms and conditions, and either for the whole term of the patent or registration of the design, or for such less period, as the Controller may think fit.

6. The decision of the Controller shall be subject to appeal to the Governor General in Council.

7. The Governor General in Council may at any time, in his absolute discretion, revoke or vary any avoidance or suspension or license ordered under these rules.

8. The Controller may avoid or suspend any proceedings on any application made under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, by a subject of any State at war with His Majesty.

9. The Controller may extend any time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Design Act, 1911, for doing any act or filing any document upon such terms and subject to such conditions as he may think fit—

(*a*) where it is shown to his satisfaction that the applicant, patentee or proprietor, as the case may be, was prevented from doing the said act or filing the said document, by reason of active service or enforced absence from this country, or any other circumstances arising from the present state of war, which in the opinion of the Controller, would justify such extension;

(*b*) where the doing of any act would, by reason of the circumstances arising from the present state of war, be prejudicial or injurious to the rights or interests of any applicant, patentee or proprietor, as aforesaid.

10. Save as otherwise provided in these rules the procedure prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and the rules made thereunder shall, so far as the same can be made applicable, apply to all proceedings taken under these rules.

11. These rules shall apply to any exclusive privilege acquired under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, as if such exclusive privilege had been a patent granted under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

POST OFFICE.

The 1st May, 1915.

No 5095.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following revised rule shall be substituted for rule 152 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No 2683-45, dated the 26th April 1913:—

152. In the case of official correspondence sent by British Packet to or from the public functionaries, departments, etc, in London, Edinburgh and Dublin having special accounts for foreign postage with the London Post Office, the prepayment of postage is not necessary if the articles are superscribed as "On His Majesty's Service" or "On Service," under the full signature and official designation of the sender; but when such articles are presented for registration or in transit, or are presented after the usual closing time, the registration fee and (in the case of insurance) the insurance fee, or the late fee shall always be prepaid by means of service stamps affixed to the articles in the ordinary way.

EMIGRATION.

The 1st May, 1915.

No 5109.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 116-A., sub-section (3) of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (VI of 1901), as amended by Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915 (VIII of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major W. M. Kennedy to be the Chairman of the Assam Labour Board,

and in pursuance of sub-section (4) of the said section is further pleased to approve the elections of the gentlemen named in the first column of the annexed schedule to be members of the Board as representatives of the bodies mentioned in the second column of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Names of Members	Bodies by whom elected
1 Honourable Mr R. Graham	Indian Tea Association, Calcutta, as representatives of that Association and of the Indian Tea Association, London
2 Honourable Mr E. H. Bray	
3. Mr. H. W. Carr	
4. Mr G. F. A. Denne	
5 Mr. John Leslie	
6. Mr J. Mackenzie	
7. Mr. A. D Pickford	
8. Mr. C Rennison	
9. Honourable Mr H. Miller	Assam Branch, Indian Tea Association.
10. Honourable Mr. C. L. Pringle	
11. Mr. A Chrystall	
12. Mr Eric H. Hannay	
13. Honourable Mr W B. Fox	Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association
14. Mr. W. Mason	
15. Mr. R. T. Fraser	

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 1st May, 1915

No. 5164-W.—The services of Mr W. J. Ward, Assistant Collector of Customs, Rangoon, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Army Department, with effect from the 8th April 1915.

C E LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

Simla, the 29th April, 1915

No. 142.—Mr J. F. Blakiston, Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months with extraordinary leave without pay for another three months, with effect from the 7th May 1915, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of the leave.

No 149.—Mr. Rakhal Das Banerji, Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, is granted privilege leave for one month and 29 days, with effect from the 3rd May 1915, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

GENERAL.

The 29th April, 1915.

No 751.—Mr. G. R. Kaye, Registrar, Department of Education, has been appointed on probation to be Curator of the Bureau of Education, with effect from the 17th April 1915.

No. 752.—Mr. R. H. Blaker, Superintendent, 1st grade, Department of Education, has been appointed on probation to be Registrar of the Department, with effect from the 17th April 1915, *vice* Mr. G. R. Kaye.

No. 753.—In consequence of the appointments made in the Department of Education Notifications nos. 751-752, dated the 29th April 1915, the following promotions have been made on probation, with effect from the 17th April 1915 :—

Mr. T. M. Smith, Superintendent, 2nd grade (on privilege leave), to be Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. L. D. Harrington, Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Superintendent, 2nd grade, and to officiate as Superintendent, 1st grade, *vice* Mr. T. M. Smith.

Mr. M. N. Chakrabarti to be Superintendent, 3rd grade, and to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. L. D. Harrington.

Mr. P. N. Sen to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade, *vice* Mr. M. N. Chakrabarti.

BOOKS.

The 30th April, 1915.

No. 163.—The following order of His Majesty in Council for giving effect to ratification by Italy of Berlin Copyright Convention, 1908 published in the *London Gazette* of the 23rd March 1915, is republished for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 23rd day of March, 1915.

PRESENT :

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT SIR FRANCIS HOPWOOD

LORD CHAMBERLAIN SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY.

WHEREAS His Majesty, by virtue of the authority conferred on Him by the Copyright Act, 1911, and having regard to the provisions of the Berlin Copyright Convention, was pleased to make an Order in Council, dated the 24th day of June, 1912, (hereinafter called the Principal Order), extending the protection of the said Act to certain classes of works to which protection is guaranteed by the said Convention :

And whereas the Kingdom of Italy has ratified the said Convention, subject to the reservations mentioned in the Schedule attached to this Order :

And whereas the provisions of Article (2), proviso (i), of the Principal Order, so far as they relate to works of which the Country of origin is Italy, were revoked by Order in Council, dated the 9th day of February, 1914, as varied by Order in Council, dated the 30th day of March, 1914 :

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon Him by the Copyright Act, 1911, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

(1) The provisions of Article (2), proviso (iii) (*a*), of the Principal Order shall apply as if Italy were included amongst the Foreign Countries named in those provisions.

(2) The provisions of Article (2), proviso (iii) (*b*), Article (2), proviso (iii) (*d*), and Article (2), proviso (iii) (*e*), of the Principal Order are hereby revoked so far as they relate to works of which the Country of origin is Italy, and the authors of all such works shall enjoy the same rights as if the said provisions had never related thereto.

(3) Where any person has, before the commencement of this Order, taken any action whereby he has incurred any expenditure or liability in connection with the reproduction or performance of any work in a manner which at the time was lawful, or for the purpose of, or with a view to the reproduction or performance of, a work at a time when such reproduction or performance would, but for the making of this Order, have been lawful, nothing in this Order shall diminish or prejudice any rights or interest arising from, or in connection with, such action which are subsisting or valuable at the said date unless the person who, by virtue of this Order, becomes entitled to restrain such reproduction or performance agrees to pay such compensation as, failing agreement, may be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911.

(4) This Order shall come into operation on the 23rd day of December, 1914, which day is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

And the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury are to give the necessary orders accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

SCHEDULE.

RESERVATIONS MADE TO THE BERLIN CONVENTION.

Country.	Subject.	Substituted Provisions of Berne Convention and Additional Act of Paris.
Italy ...	Translating right	Article 5 of the Berne Convention, as amended by the Additional Act.
	Performing right as regards translations	Article 9, paragraph (2), of the Berne Convention.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th April 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 392.—Captain R. J. C. Burke, Bombay Political Department, is appointed an Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, sub. *pro tempore, vice* Major A. W. Chitty; with effect from the afternoon of the 26th April 1915.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 393.—The following temporary appointments are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Captain.

Percy Whereat Mabbett. Dated 23rd April 1915.

To be Lieutenant.

Cyril Yeoman. Dated 23rd April 1915.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 394.—In the extract from the report of the Officer Commanding, Royal Artillery Indian Expeditionary Force "D," on the operations of the Artillery under his command up to the 20th November 1914, published on page 372 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, under Appendix 4. of Army Department Notification No. 205, dated the 26th February 1915, *for* Lieutenant-Colonel Greer, *read* Lieutenant-Colonel Grier.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 395.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

George Ramsay Murray. — Dated 30th April 1915.

Infantry Branch.

Francis Michael Dowley.
Edward Arthur Courthope.
Henry Ernest Stapleton.
} Dated 30th April 1915.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

Geoffrey Theodore Garrett.
Andrew Brooks Knowles.
John Myddleton Ashcroft.
Percy Henry Carpenter.
Alexander Bell Duncan.
James Evan Lloyd-Williams.
Jeremiah Joseph Durack.
} Dated 30th April 1915.

Infantry Branch.

Paul Henry Mangin. — Dated 4th March 1915.

Thomas Coutts Duguid.
Eric Whitmore Fisher.
} Dated 19th March 1915

Gerald Harper. — Dated 2nd April 1915.

Charles Edward Fieldsend.
Arthur William Walker.
Robert Hamilton.
William Charles Nelson Shilstone.
John Roger Gregory.
William Constantine Barnes.
John Patrick Doyle.
Henry Paul Jordan.
Sheldon Arthur Steward Bunting.
Charles Erskinner Hennessey Coles.
Ernest Burdsall Martin.
Arthur Winfield Nightingale.
Henry Patrick Tabor Lattey.
Alexander William Learmond.
Robert Ecklin Marriott.
William Alexander Knyvett.
Robert Thorning Underwood.
Francis Sidney Sheridan.
Austin George Birt.
Lewis John Macdonald.
George Howlett Tipper.
} Dated 30th April 1915.

No. 396.—The date of appointment of Edward Herbert Keeling as a Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is 2nd December 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 13, dated the 2nd January 1915.

No 397.—The date of appointment of Joseph Richard Denzil Rogers as a Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is 25th March 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 292, dated the 26th March 1915.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 398.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 23rd March 1915, pages 2861 and 2862.

India Office,
March 23, 1915.

* * * * * * * *

The KING has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned gentlemen :—

Mani Shanker Joshi. Dated 25th February 1915.

James Hales Parry. Dated 9th March 1915.

* * * * * * * *

The KING has approved the retirement of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Army :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Charles Barnes Cotgrave. Dated 10th May 1914.

* * * * * * * *

Second Supplement, dated the 24th March 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 23rd March 1915, pages 2939, 2942 and 2951.

War Office,
18th February 1915.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of the meritorious services of the undermentioned Officers during the war :—

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.

* * * * * * * *

6th Jat Light Infantry.
Major Patrick Henry Dundas.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles Elrington Duncan Davidson-Houston.

2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Major Frank Hay Norie (attached).

* * * * * * * *

AMENDMENTS.

The following amendments are made in the *London Gazette* :—

* * * * * * * *

Page 2463, dated 10th March 1915.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal. For "Subadar Rat Talab" *substitute* "Subadar Raj Talab."

* * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 393.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

24th April 1915.

Wyndham Philip Bannerman, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.
Gilbert Robert Cassels, 35th Sikhs.

Henry Anthony Carleton, 90th Punjabis.

John Herbert Peck, Cantonment Magistrates' Department.

27th April 1915.

George Arthur Becher, 8th Cavalry.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

25th April 1915.

Harold James Huxford, 125th Napier's Rifles.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 400.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Mactaggart, C.I.E., M.B., *vice* Colonel C. C. Manifold, C.B., M.B., vacated ; with effect from the 29th March 1915.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 27th January 1915.

Frederick Jasper Anderson, M.B.

James Hall Hislop, M.B.

No. 401.—The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval, and to the officers passing the prescribed examination for promotion at the first opportunity after the termination of the War :—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 22nd October 1914.

Harry Slater Cormack, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.

Edward Slade Goss.

George Blenkhorn Harland, M.D.

Dated 27th January 1915.

Ronald Herbert Candy, M.B.

Philip John Veale, M.B.

Jamasji Cursetji Bharucha.

Henry Hingston, M.B.

Heerajee Jehangir Manockjee Cursetjee, M.B.

Peter Fleming Gow, M.B.

John Simson Stuart Martin, M.B.

Robert Victor Morrison, M.D.

Jogesh Chandra Dey, M.B.

James Walker Jones, M.B.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 402.—Sub-Conductor Walter William Aydon to be Conductor and Staff-Serjeant Charles Frederick Collingwood to be Sub-Conductor on the General List, *vice* Thomas Lynch, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 26th March 1915.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 403.—1st class Assistant Surgeon Anthony Edwin Almeida, *seconded*, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant and to remain *seconded*, subject to His Majesty's approval, and 1st class Assistant Surgeon Alfred Beale to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 19th March 1915, to complete establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 404.—The following promotions are made :—

Governor's Body-Guard, Bengal.

Dafadar Mehr Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shah Sawar, transferred to the 22nd Cavalry; with effect from the 1st February 1915.

39th King George's Own Central India Horse.

Jemadar Malik Muhammad Bahadur Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Malik Khan Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 4th January 1915.

Ressaidar Ganda Singh to be Risaldar and Jemadar Bhagat Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Anup Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 19th February 1915.

25th Mountain Battery.

Kot-Havildar Lal Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 18th February 1915.

Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.

Jemadar Alam Khan to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Khawas Shah to be Jemadar to complete the establishment; with effect from the 6th April 1915.

9th Bhopal Infantry.

Jemadars Gobind Singh and Bir Singh to be Subadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 28th October 1914.

37th Dogras.

Havildar Sundar to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 30th November 1914.

Jemadar Ran Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Hira, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th January 1915.

1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Havildar-Major Gudalu Gusain to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th January 1915.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Havildar Ak[illegible] Ali to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 30th October 1914.

Havildars Zarif Khan and Rahim Ali to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 16th December 1914.

2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Pahal Sing Rana to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Kumbh Sing Gurung to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 6th April 1915.

1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Harkabir Limbu to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Manrup Limbu to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 2nd February 1915.

Colour-Havildar Sankhaman Limbu to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th April 1915.

37th Dogras.

With reference to Army Department Notification No. 189, dated the 19th February 1915, the promotion of Havildar Hukim Singh to the rank of Jemadar, has effect from the 30th November 1914.

2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

In Army Department Notification No. 299, dated the 26th March 1915, *for* "Havildar Lal Sing Gurung" *read* "Havildar Lal Sing Thapa."

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 405.—Captain Phillip Edward Collen, Supply and Transport Corps, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to resign his commission, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 30th April 1915.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 406.—Second Lieutenant Thomas Trewellard Robyns is permitted to resign his commission, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 18th April 1915.

No. 407.—Second Lieutenant John Nugent Gordon Stoker is permitted to resign his commission, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 20th April 1915.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 408.—Captain Archibald Frederick Bone, 76th Punjabis, has been transferred by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to the Temporary Half-Pay List, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 18th March 1915.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 409.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Thomas William Minty is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 26th March 1915.

REWARDS.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 410.—The last sentence of Clause (*b*) of Army Department Notification No. 284, dated the 19th March 1915, is cancelled.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers.

Naval Division.

No. 411.—In Army Department Notification No. 261, dated the 12th March 1915, against the name of Robert Harold Child, *for* "3rd November 1914," *read* "5th December 1914."

Madras Artillery Volunteers—"The Duke's Own."

No. 412.—Captain Percy Holt to be Major, *vice* J. B. Cunliffe, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Captain Charles Augustin William Payne, to be Major, *vice* P. Holt, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Lieutenant Percy Eccles to be Captain, *vice* P. Holt, promoted. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Lieutenant John Charles Ayling to be Captain, *vice* C. A. W. Payne, promoted. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Lieutenant Robert Wood Mellor to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Second Lieutenant Henry Stewart Robertson to be Lieutenant, *vice* P. Eccles, promoted. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Second Lieutenant Halley McKean to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. C. Ayling, promoted. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Second Lieutenant Horace Arthur DuCane Hignett to be Lieutenant, *vice* R. W. Mellor, promoted. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Second Lieutenant Frederic Gilbert Aulay Macaulay to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 413.—Lieutenant Alfred Master to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd February 1915.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 414.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Marshall Pearce, V.D., to be Colonel Commandant of the Corps. Dated the 5th December 1914.

Surgeon-Captain Edward Albert Houseman to be Surgeon-Major. Dated the 9th August 1914.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 415.—Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) Arthur Cecil Chapman, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 29th March 1915.

Captain (Honorary Major) Frederic Maurice Smith, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 29th March 1915.

Lieutenant Donald Gordon resigns his commission. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 416.—Harry Douglas Townend to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy Dated the 25th March 1915.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No 417.—Second Lieutenant Evan Victor Maclean resigns his commission. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 418.—John Harold Philbrick to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, *vice* Surgeon-Captain A. M. Leake, V.C., transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 8th January 1915.

Calcutta Scottish Volunteers.

No. 419.—Lieutenant James Archibald Brown to be Captain, *vice* N. F. Paton, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 20th February 1915.

George Fullerton Ross to be Lieutenant *vice* E. D. D. Jarrad, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 18th December 1914.

David Edwin Marshall to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. A. Brown, promoted. Dated the 20th February 1915.

Edwin George Lister Laird Macgregor to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th February 1915.

James Alexander Tassie to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th February 1915.

James Henderson Currie to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th February 1915.

John Murray Macfarlane to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th February 1915.

Melville Macfadyen to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th February 1915.

Alexander Marr to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th February 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th April, 1915.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified were received in the Army Department between the 22nd and 28th April 1915 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force). Attached Royal Flying Corps	Lieutenant Brian Lloyd Clarke.	19th April 1915	France.	
93rd Burma Infantry ...	Captain Francis Lloyd Dyer.	15th April 1915	Persian Gulf.	

Errata.

1. In Army Department notification dated the 27th November 1914, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 28th November 1914, under column " Date of decease " against—

Captain Robert Frank Clothier,
Second Lieutenant Maurice Charles Day,
Captain Richard Hope Waller,
Captain Bruce Edward Alexander Manson, and
Captain Laurence George Hart,

for " 4th November 1914 " as notified in the errata issued in Army Department notification dated the 8th January 1915, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 9th January 1915, *read* " 3rd November 1914 ".

2. In Army Department notification dated the 26th March 1915, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 27th March 1915, under column " Date of decease " against Captain Alan Moray Brown, *for* " 12th March 1915 " *read* " 13th March 1915 ".

3. In Army Department notification dated the 23rd April 1915, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 24th April 1915, under column " Date of decease " against Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Xavier Britten, *for* " 14th April 1915 " *read* " 15th April 1915 ".

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th April, 1915.

No. 107.—The following officiating promotions are ordered *vice* Rai Sahib Sris Chandra Lahiri, Superintendent, 1st grade, granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 3rd May 1915.

—	From	To
Mr. A. G. Saldanha	Superintendent, 2nd grade ...	Superintendent, 1st grade.
Mr. Balak Nath	Superintendent, 3rd grade ...	Superintendent, 2nd grade.
Mr. A. L. Misra	Secretariat Assistant, 2nd grade ...	Superintendent, 3rd grade.

The [illegible] April, 1915.

No. 108.—Mr. George Maurice Wells have been appointed by His Majesty's [illegible] of State for India as an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, Grade [illegible] of [illegible] Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways and is posted to the [illegible] [illegible] Railway.

The 29th April, 1915.

No. 109.—With reference to Notification No. 85, dated the 9th April 1915, Mr. F. Furnivall, Executive Engineer, and Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with the officiating rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, until further orders.

No. 110.—Mr. P. H. Maflin, Executive Engineer, Indo Burma Railway Connection Survey, is transferred to the North Western Railway.

The 30th April, 1915.

No. 111.—Mr. L. C. Matheison, Deputy Station Superintendent, Karachi, and Mr. H. L. Thorne, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, are appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendents on that Railway, with effect from the 22nd and 27th March 1915, respectively, and until further orders.

P. C. YOUNG,

Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 29th April, 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 24th April 1915 is published for general information.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	5	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	5	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	74	62
		Kaira District	9	5
		Panch Mahals District	...	...
		Ahmedabad "	2	3
		Broach "	33	24
		Broach Port	1	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	23	21
		Surat District	31	31
		Bhiwndi Port	8	5
		Bandra "	3	2
		Bassein "	...	...
		Thana "	...	...
		Kalyan "	...	...
		Kurla "	...	...
		Agashi "	...	...
		Thana District	9	10
	Central	Nasik District	90	63
		Ahmednagar District	1	2
		East Khandesh "	17	8
		Poona Town	5	5
		Poona District	16	14
		Chinchni Port	3	3
		Satara "	21	12
		Sholapur Town	5	7
		Sholapur District	10	6

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Southern	Panvel Port	4	2
		Kolaba District	1	1
		Ratnagiri "	...	...
		Belgaum "	47	25
		Dharwar "	25	20
		Hubli Town	...	...
		Bijapur District	...	...
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	129	100
		Karachi District	92	55
		Sukkur "	...	...
		Larkana "	157	18
		Nawabshah "	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	77	44
		Cutch "	7	7
		Mandvi Port	...	...
		Porbandar "	...	...
		Bhavnagar "	5	5
		Rewa Kantha Agency	3	...
		Kathiawar Agency	28	21
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	96	61
		Akalkot State	...	...
		Khairpur "	...	...
		Surat Agency	1	1
		Satara "	3	3
		TOTAL	1,036	652
Madras Presidency	...	Anantapur District	...	...
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	2	1
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	2	3*
		Mangalore Town and Port	2	1
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	3	2
		Madura "	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	...	...

* One imported.

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 17th April 1915 :—

Sukkur district *read* 231 cases, 28 deaths *for* 430 cases, 57 deaths.
Nawabshah " " 8 " 6 " " 19 " 21 "
Khairpur State " 4 " *nil* " " 1 case, 1 death.

The figures entered in the return for the week ending 17th April 1915 against the Sukkur and Nawabshah districts and Khairpur State are for the week ending 10th April 1915.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Trichinopoly District	...	...
		Chingleput "	...	...
		Kistna "	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	9	7
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	19*	18
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur "	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna "	...	...
		TOTAL	19	18
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	292	248
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	144	76
		Shahabad "	109	80
	Tirhut	Saran District	181	189
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur "	24	24
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	67	82

* One imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	136	101
		Purnea „	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	5	4
		Bhagalpur District	22	19
		Sonthal Parganas District	4	4
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	12	3
		Hazaribagh „	...	...
		TOTAL	936	830
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	...	...
		Saharanpur City	11	11
		Saharanpur District	111	69
		Muzaffarnagar „	39	38
		Meerut City	8	1
		Meerut District	132	119
		Bulandshahr „	186	163
	Agra	Aligarh City	43	25
		Aligarh District	54	54
		Muttra City	...	...
		Muttra District	91	65
		Agra City	2	6
		Agra District	18	9
		Mainpuri „	...	...
		Etah „	147	128
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	...	...
		Bareilly District	1	1
		Bijnor „	106	106
		Moradabad City	3	3
		Moradabad District	26	22
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	1*
		Pilibhit „	8	8
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	8	8
		Farrukhabad District	12	12
		Etawah „	3	...
		Cawnpore City	80	80
		Cawnpore District	8	8
		Fatehpur „	44	34
		Allahabad City	11	11
		Allahabad District	137	117

* Imported.

In the return for the week ending 17th April 1915 against Cawnpore City *read* 153 cases, 153 deaths *for* 56 cases, 56 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun "	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	1	1
		Benares District	11	11
		Mirzapur "	8	3
		Jaunpur "	54	54
		Ghazipur "	440	360
		Ballia "	288	245
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	141	90
		Basti "	87	71
		Azamgarh "	433	444
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	14	14
		Lucknow District	20	20
		Unao "	118	98
		Rae Bareli "	89	86
		Sitapur "	101	92
		Hardoi "	18	12
		Kheri "	6	6
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	21	18
		Fyzabad District	17	18
		Gonda "	12	11
		Bahraich "	38	28
		Sultanpur "	14	14
		Partabgarh "	6	7
		Bara Banki "	53	53
		TOTAL	3,214	2,860
PUNJAB	Ambala	Hissar District	413	324
		Gurgaon "	79	75
		Rohtak "	169	147
		Karnal "	371	364
		Ambala "	229	94
	Jullundur	Kangra District	4	2
		Hoshiarpur "	810	736
		Jullundur City	27	20
		Jullundur District	2,872	2,081
		Ludhiana "	1,449	802
		Ferozepore "	165	100
	Lahore	Lahore City	28	21
		Lahore District	1,220	800
		Amritsar City	17	17
		Amritsar District	799	799
		Gurdaspur "	1,263	1,130
		Sialkot "	1,288	1,267
		Gujranwala "	1,168	1,112

In the return for the week ending 17th April 1915, against the Ghazipur district *read* 583 cases *for* 522 cases.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	747	557
		Gujrat "	1,839	1,785
		Jhelum "	1,733	1,298
		Rawalpindi "	1,301	905
		Attock "	1,129	1,007
		Mianwali "	2	...
	Multan	Montgomery District	86	19
		Lyallpur "	218	201
		Jhang "	75	61
		Multan "	70	28
		Muzaffargarh "	7	4
	NATIVE STATES	Nabha State	148	131
		Patiala City	5	3
		Patiala State	1,434	1,211
		Kapurthala State	249	144
		Malerkotla "	67	44
		Jind "	67	33
		Kalsia "	56	25
		TOTAL	21,554	17,857
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	4	3
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	3	3
		Tharrawaddy "	...	...
		Pegu District	5	5
		Prome "	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	19	15
		Bassein District	2	2
		Henzada "	...	...
		Myaungmya "	1	2
		Maubin "	2	1
		Pyapon "	...	...
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	...	...
		Toungoo "	2	2
		Thaton "	...	...
		Moulmein Town	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...
		Magwe "	1	1

In the return for the week ending 17th April 1915, against Jind State *read* 99 deaths *for* 39 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	...
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Katha "	1	...
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	...	...
		Meiktila "	...	...
		Yamethin "	...	...
		Myingyan "	...	...
	Shan States	Northern Shan States	...	...
		TOTAL	40	34
ASSAM	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	...	...
		Nagpur District	55	25
		Kamptee Cantonment	8	3
		Bhandara Town	2	1
		Bhandara District	12	8
		Wardha Town	...	...
		Wardha District	50	34
		Balaghat Town	6	4
		Balaghat District	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	...	1
		Jubbulpore District	...	...
		Saugor Town	...	...
		Saugor District	25	28
		Saugor Cantonment	...	...
		Damoh Town	13	9
		Damoh District	24	7
		Seoni Town	14	7
		Seoni District	10	5
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	23	20
		Nimar "	...	...
		Narsinghpur "	7	7
		Chhindwara Town	...	...
		Chhindwara District	6	5
	Berar	Amraoti Town	6	7
		Amraoti District	...	...
		Akola Town	4	1
		Akola District	...	...
		Buldana "	7	7
		TOTAL	267	179
COORG	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	13	10
		Bangalore City	...	...
		Bangalore District	2	...
		Mysore City	...	...
		Mysore District	6	4
		Hassan "	1	1
		Kadur "	6	7
		Kolar "	1	1
		Kolar Gold Fields	1	2
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga "	...	...
		Chitaldroog "	...	...
		TOTAL	30	25
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	...	...
		Bidar "	57	52
		Medak "	1	1
		Parbhani "	...	...
		Gulbarga "	41	42
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	...	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Usmanabad "	...	...
		Aurangabad "	...	...
		TOTAL	99 (a)	95 (a)
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal City	...	...
		Bhopal State	25	20
		Gwalior "	17	15
		Indore City	9	6
		Sehore Cantonment	1	...
		TOTAL	52 (b)	41 (b)
RAJPUTANA	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	14	10
		Jaipur State	...	...
		Bharatpur "	9	...
		Serohi "	...	...
		TOTAL	23	10
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar City	1	...
		Peshawar District	17	6
		Abbottabad City	...	...
		Hazara District	43	19
		Bannu City	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan City	...	...
		Kohat City	...	...
		TOTAL	61	25
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	207	120
		TOTAL	207	120
		GRAND TOTAL	27,612	22,258

(a) From the 12th to the 18th April 1915.
(b) For the week ending 17th April 1915.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Nos. 55-77.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Simla, the 28th April 1915.

RESOLUTION.

Local Self-Government Policy of the Government of India.

Historical retrospect.

Local self-government as a conscious process of administrative devolution and political education dates, outside presidency towns, from the financial reforms of Lord Mayo's government. Consultative committees had indeed been appointed in various towns in 1850, and measures were taken in 1864 and following years to give effect to the recommendations of the report of the Royal Army Sanitary Commission, which was published in 1863, but no comprehensive scheme was introduced until the years following 1870. Legislation affecting several provinces was then undertaken. Lord Ripon's government in 1882 carried still further the principles of local self-government with the object, by measures cautiously but substantially progressive, of inducing the people themselves to undertake, as far as might be and subject to necessary control from without, the management of their own local affairs, and of developing and creating, if need be, a capacity for self-help in respect of all matters that had not, for administrative reasons, to be retained in the hands of a representative of Government. Various Acts were passed, by which the elective principle, financial independence and the reduction of official control were given a wide extension. In two resolutions nos. $\frac{}{146\text{-}164}$, dated the 24th October 1896, and nos. 18-37, dated the 20th August 1897, respectively, Lord Elgin's government again reviewed the subject and laid down further conditions of progress. Important principles have, from time to time, been considered by the Government of India in connection with the revision of local self-government Acts and otherwise, and recently the whole field of policy has, in their survey of Indian administration, been ably and exhaustively reviewed by the Royal Commission upon Decentralization.

Substantial progress.

2. The Governor-General in Council is glad to be assured by the report of the Commission and the opinions of local Governments and Administrations upon it, that the results have on the whole justified the policy out of which local self-government arose. The degree of success varies from province to province and from one part of a province to another, but there is definite and satisfactory evidence of the growth of a feeling of good citizenship, particularly in the towns. The spread of education is largely responsible for the quickening of a sense of responsibility and improvements in the machinery. In certain provinces, beneficial results have followed the elaboration of a system of local audit. On all sides there are signs of vitality and growth.

Future general policy.

3. The obstacles in the way of realising completely the ideals which have prompted action in the past are still, however, by no means inconsiderable. The smallness and inelasticity of local revenues, the difficulty of devising further forms of taxation, the indifference still prevailing in many places towards all forms of public life, the

continued unwillingness of many Indian gentlemen to submit to the troubles, expense and inconveniences of election, the unfitness of some of those whom these obstacles do not deter, the prevalence of sectarian animosities, the varying character of the municipal area, all these are causes which cannot but impede the free and full development of local self-government. The growing demand among the educated classes in towns for greater efficiency, involving more direct expert control, in matters affecting public health and education, is a further influence of a different character. A similar tendency, it may be observed, is discernible in England and in other European countries, the Governments of which have shown a growing disposition to place on central authorities the duty of stimulating and encouraging local bodies in cases of default or deficiency on their part, and to give to the former powers of intervention and, in case of need, of actual supersession of the latter. These and similar considerations indicate the need for caution in delegating powers to non-official bodies, when they are not as yet adapted nor prepared for them. But on the whole the Government of India declare unhesitatingly in favour of a general policy of further progress, limited only by such conditions as local circumstances may dictate. Uniformity, even were it attainable, would be undesirable as tending to monotony, lifelessness and discouragement of new experiments. But, in fact, any attempt to exact uniformity in local administration would be foredoomed to failure. In each province, sometimes in each part of a province, the administrative system has grown up on lines of its own with reference to local needs and the wishes and abilities of the people. On a review of all the circumstances, the Government of India have decided to accept in almost every case the conclusion of the local Government or Administration as to the degree of progress possible at the present time. But in the more backward provinces in particular, it is their conviction that there is room for advance, and that the aim to be steadily pursued is abstention from interference in detail and increased reliance on the non-official element in local bodies.

Reforms accepted by local Governments.

4. Local Governments and Administrations in general are prepared to advance in the direction of the main recommendations of the Commission. They propose in varying degrees to expand the electoral element in the constitution of local bodies, to extend the employment of non-official chairmen in municipalities, to allow local bodies more ample control over budgets and freer powers of reappropriation, to concede increased authority to local bodies over establishments and to relax existing restrictions in regard to outside sanction for expenditure on works of importance. These changes will mark a real and immediate extension of the principles of local self-government.

5. The Government of India now propose to state the principal conclusions that have been reached after full discussion in the public press, in debates of the Legislative Councils, and in consultation with local Governments and, in certain matters, with His Majesty's Secretary of State, on the questions that arise respecting (1) towns, (2) districts, (3) villages or other small local areas; in other words, in relation to (1) municipal boards, (2) district and sub-district boards, and (3) panchayats or other unions. In each case they will consider the constitution of the local body, its ability to tax and its powers in regard to its budget and its establishment. Finally, they will deal with the recommendations of the Commission in connection with presidency towns and Rangoon.

MUNICIPAL BOARDS.

Elective majority.

6. The Commission recommended that municipal boards should ordinarily be constituted on the basis of a substantial elective majority, and that nominated members should be limited to a number sufficient to provide for the due representation of minorities and official experience. This recommendation has already been adopted in several provinces and is generally accepted by local Governments and the Government of India, subject to the proviso that the principle should in places, where its success is doubtful, be introduced gradually, and after experiment in selected municipalities.

Chairmen.

7. The Commission also proposed that the municipal chairman should usually be an elected non-official, that Government officers should not be allowed to stand for election, and that where a nominated chairman might still be required he should be an official. The following statistics show how in the different provinces chairmen of municipalities are at present secured:—

Number of chairmen of municipalities, elected and nominated, officials and non-officials.

Province.	Elected non-officials.	Elected officials.	Nominated non-officials	Nominated officials.	TOTAL.
Madras	38	2	15	8	63
Bombay	53	37	3	60	153
Bengal	74	10	8	19	111
United Provinces . . .	20	34	19	11	84
Punjab	15	77	1	11	104
Burma	...	41	...	4	45
Bihar and Orissa . . .	7	7	5	36	55
Central Provinces and Berar .	12	36	...	8	56
Assam	3	4	...	8	15
North-West Frontier Province	...	...	...	6	6
Coorg	...	...	...	2	2
Delhi . . .	...	...	...	1	1
Total .	222	248	51	174	695

Non-official chairmen.

8. The majority of local Governments are in favour of substituting, so far as possible, non-official for official chairmen, and the Government of India are in full sympathy with the proposal. The increasing burden of administration, apart from other considerations, renders it desirable that the district officer should be relieved of the executive control of municipal bodies. The Governor-General in Council recognises, however, that the change must be made gradually, and that in the absence of suitable candidates, it may not be possible to make it finally and once for all in particular places. He agrees with the opinion expressed in several quarters that discretion should be reserved to a local Government to nominate a non-official as chairman. Many gentlemen of influence, well fitted to be chairmen of boards, are not prepared to offer themselves for election, and insistence on election as the only alternative to the nomination of an official would unnecessarily narrow the field of choice. Nor does it appear necessary to prohibit boards under any circumstances from electing an official as their chairman. It may be desirable, however, to require the election of an official as chairman to be confirmed by the Commissioner, or even higher authority.

The Bombay system in larger municipalities.

9. The Commission suggested that some of the largest cities should adopt the system in force in Bombay city, where there is an elected chairman, who is the official mouthpiece of the corporation as a whole, the executive

administration, however, vesting in a full-time nominated official subject to the control of the corporation and of a standing committee thereof. In the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, also there are provisions under which a Chief Officer can be appointed by a city municipality, on its own initiative or at the instance of the Governor in Council. The Governor in Council may also appoint an executive officer known as the Municipal Commissioner for any municipal district which contains one hundred thousand inhabitants, or for any other municipal district on the application of the municipality, provided that such application has been previously supported by not less than two-thirds of the whole body of councillors. A Municipal Commissioner has in some respects more extensive powers than a Chief Officer. Under this arrangement the direction of the general policy of a municipality vests in the whole body of councillors, while the executive power, with certain reservations, vests in the Municipal Commissioner. The municipal committee may cause him to furnish any returns and reports on matters appertaining to municipal administration and they retain financial control. The Chief Officer or Municipal Commissioner is not removeable, except by order of the Governor in Council, or by the vote of three-fourths of the whole number of councillors. These officers exercise certain executive powers specifically conferred on them by the Municipal Act, and such other powers as may be delegated to them under the provisions of the Act; and the Governor in Council may require that they shall be invested with any powers which can be lawfully delegated. The system works well in Bombay. The Government of India do not desire to press for its adoption in provinces where it may not be suited to the local conditions. They are, however, of opinion that it has the advantages of ensuring a continuous and strong executive administration by an efficient paid staff, while maintaining the corporate control and activity of the municipal board. It is in fact not dissimilar to the system in force in England They commend it to local Governments as a means of overcoming, at any rate in large cities, the difficulties inherent in the introduction of the important changes contemplated, especially when non-official chairmen are busy professional men. In smaller towns they suggest that the object aimed at might be attained by the wider delegation of executive functions to responsible secretaries, engineers and health officers and that power to enforce such delegation might be secured by legislation.

Financial resources.

10. The aggregate income of 701 municipalities in existence at the close of 1912-1913 (excluding the presidency towns and Rangoon) amounted to £3,282,845 (R4,92,42,675) apart from loans, sales of securities and other extraordinary receipts, or an average of about £4,683 (R70,245) a year. This income was distributed as follows :—

Madras	451,908
Bombay	586,651
Bengal	339,979
United Provinces	592,391
Punjab	435,039
Burma	292,524
Bihar and Orissa	145,270
Central Provinces	177,496
Berar	37,594
Assam	34,764
North-West Frontier Province	72,560
Coorg	3,700
Delhi	110,566*
	£3,282,845 (R4,92,42,675)

The following further statements show the proportions under various heads of municipal income and expenditure respectively in the different provinces for the year 1912-1913.

* Note.—The figures are abnormal on account of large grants from Government during the year.

Income.

Province.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME FROM MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES DERIVED FROM								PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME EXCLUDING LOANS AND ADVANCES DERIVED FROM				
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls.	Water rate.	Conservancy tax.	Other taxes.	Taxation.	Under special Acts.	Municipal property.	Grants from Government and other sources.	Miscellaneous.
Madras	...	45·0	10·2	8 6	19·0	16·8	...	0·4	44·0	0·3	15·1	36·4	4·2
Bombay	46 9	16·3	3·2	0·3	1·5	16·9	8·0	8 9	62·6	0·5	16·4	17·1	3·4
Bengal	...	37·2	5·5	1·8	2·1	13·9	25·1	14·4	75·8	2·1	8·4	11·5	2·2
United Provinces	69·2	5·4	1·0	3·8	2·8	6·6	1·1	10·1	62·8	1·6	19·7	13·6	2·3
Punjab	89·7	6·8	0·8	..	...	1·3	1·2	0·2	63·1	0·8	19 3	13·7	3 1
Burma	...	42·5	3·7	...	14·0	9·2	20·6	10 0	38·1	1·1	42·3	17·2	1·3
Bihar and Orissa	1·7	40·7	9·5	1 8	5 6	3·5	21·6	15·6	62·5	1·4	9·9	25·1	1·1
Central Provinces	61 6	3·3	1·3	0·1	1·2	15·3	10·9	3·3	60·3	2·7	16·3	16·4	4·3
Berar	...	20·7	4·3	26·8	10·4	4·6	20·5	12·7	47·9	8 2	13·5	29·5	0·9
Assam	...	40·5	7·6	...	9 9	11·6	22·1	8·3	36·8	4·0	10·8	47·3	1·1
North-West Frontier Province	98·0	0·6	0·1	...	...	1·2	0·1	...	42·1	0·2	15·9	41·1	0·7
Coorg	...	62·7	3·9	18·9	7·1	7 4	..	...	28·7	2·6	11·9	56·8	...
Delhi	80·2	13·1	4·8	...	1·9	[illegible]	...	...	38·5	0 3	19·8	39·5	1·9

Expenditure.

Province.	PERCENTAGE OF MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE ON							
	General administration.	Public safety.	Water-supply and drainage.	Conservancy.	Public works.	Other measures for public health and convenience.	Public instruction.	Miscellaneous.
Madras	6 9	4·2	10·5	20·3	27·6	13·2	10·2	7·1
Bombay	8·5	5·2	25·1	14·1	14·3	16·5	15·2	7·1
Bengal	7 2	6·9	24·7	26 8	16·4	7·5	3·3	7·2
United Provinces	10 2	6·0	27·7	17·2	13·9	6·2	4·5	14·3
Punjab	12·0	6·1	16·8	13·3	15·5	15·9	10·6	9·3
Burma	10·1	6·6	10·7	19·3	18 3	25·5	4·3	5·2
Bihar and Orissa	8 2	5·5	12·7	28·3	15·7	21·9	3 0	4·7
Central Provinces	11·1	3·2	30·4	15·9	10·3	11·9	10·2	7·0
Berar	9·4	4·6	24 4	21·6	8·9	10·5	18·3	2·3
Assam	5·7	3·8	32·6	23·3	19·4	7·9	4·2	3·1
North-West Frontier Province	10·8	7·4	11·1	16·5	13·7	21·3	14·3	4·9
Coorg	10·8	3·4	1·6	19·3	9 6	8·4	16·5	30·4
Delhi	7 4	4·0	33·5	18·0	10·9	11·0	1·8	13·4

Taxation.

11. The taxes, tolls and fees which may ordinarily be levied by municipalities are provided for in the municipal enactments in force in the different provinces. They are imposed in most cases with the previous sanction of the local Government concerned and within the limits laid down in the Acts. They usually take one or other of the following forms:—

(1) Tax on arts, professions, trades, callings, offices and appointments.
(2) Tax on buildings, lands and holdings.
(3) Water, drainage, sewage, conservancy, scavenging and lighting tax.
(4) Tax on vehicles, boats, palanquins and animals kept for use or used within municipal limits.
(5) Tax on circumstances and property.
(6) Tax on private menials and domestic servants.
(7) Tax on private markets.
(8) Octroi on animals or goods or both, brought within municipal limits for consumption or use.
(9) Tolls on vehicles and animals entering municipal limits, and tolls on ferries, bridges and metalled roads.
(10) Fees on the registration of cattle sold within municipal limits and of carts and other vehicles.

The taxes provided for in the Acts vary, however, in the different provinces, and not all these taxes are actually levied in any one province. Any tax other than those specified in the Acts, which is proposed to be levied, ordinarily requires and should continue to require the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

12. The most important taxes now in force are octroi duties, levied principally in Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the North-West Frontier Province, and the tax on houses and lands which holds the chief place in the other provinces as well as in Bombay city.

Octroi and the terminal tax.

13. The octroi system in the existing circumstances of the country has certain obvious advantages. As a tax octroi is productive and grows with the prosperity of the town. Its imposition is sanctioned by immemorial usage, and the people are habituated to the system by long custom. The tax is usually paid in small amounts and the effect of the payment is not generally felt as a burden. On the other hand, there is no doubt that it provides constant opportunities for fraud, delay and oppression owing to the necessity of entrusting large discretionary powers to a subordinate agency, that it is expensive to collect and wasteful and, finally, that in many places it constitutes a serious burden on trade in general, and in particular on through trade, notwithstanding the provision made for refunds. On the recommendation of a strong representative committee and the local Government, the Government of India have sanctioned an experiment in the United Provinces, which involves (*a*) the substitution of direct taxation for octroi in the smaller towns, and (*b*) the application to a large number of other towns in which conditions are suitable of the system of a terminal tax, or light transit dues on imports or exports, subject to no refunds. The Government of the United Provinces considers that some of the main benefits of such a system, and in particular a reduction of the high cost of collection, can only be secured if the tax is collected through the agency of the railway companies, who should be adequately remunerated for their services. The Government of India are prepared to facilitate negotiations to this end. The Government of Bombay have assented to the tentative replacement of octroi by a terminal tax in a few municipalities selected from those desirous of making the experiment. The question is under consideration or experiment in other provinces also. The Government of India while adhering to the principle that municipal taxation should not operate, so far as can be avoided, as a transit duty on through trade, are prepared to concede that a light terminal tax with no refunds may in practice prove less burdensome to through trade than the octroi system as hitherto administered, provided that the following conditions are observed—*viz.*, (1) that the terminal tax, wherever imposed, should be substantially lower in its rates than the octroi which it replaces, (2) that it should be limited to places where there are special grounds

for applying it, which must be adequately demonstrated, (3) that it should be regarded as facilitating the transition to a system in which direct taxation will form an increasingly important factor, and not as an elastic means of progressively increasing the resources of municipalities apart from normal development due to increase of traffic and (4) that it should not be adjusted with the primary object of compensating municipalities for the loss of octroi.

House and land tax.

14. The house and land tax is the chief source of municipal income in Madras, Bengal, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam and it has been imposed with some success in portions of Northern India. This tax, however, is difficult of assessment, in many places, where it is the custom to own rather than to rent dwelling houses, because in such cases the house affords no indication of the financial status of the owner. Many aristocratic but impoverished families live in large buildings which are merely relics of vanished prosperity, while the rich trader often remains content with the humble dwelling in which he was born. There is, however, a growing tendency on the part of the professional and trading classes to spend a larger proportion of their incomes on securing sanitary accommodation, so that it is reasonable to anticipate that the house tax revenue will gradually expand, and will generally be contributed by those best able to pay. The technical and administrative difficulties of assessment have in places been overcome by entrusting the preparation and periodic revision of registers to outside agency.

Tax on professions and trades.

15. A tax on professions and trades yields a considerable revenue in certain provinces, *e.g.*, £17,239 (Rs. 2,58,591) in Madras, £4,697 (Rs. 70,465) in Bengal, £14,106 (Rs. 2,11,599) in the United Provinces and £4,869 (Rs. 73,036) in the Central Provinces. It has also been imposed in some towns in Northern India. But neither it nor the tax on circumstances and property is likely to yield a large revenue, and there is always danger lest local taxation of this kind encroach on the field of Imperial taxation.

Tax on pilgrims.

16. In Benares there is a form of terminal tax which is imposed, with certain exceptions, on passengers coming to or leaving that station by rail. There is a radius of exemption beyond which the tax is levied and it is collected by the railway companies as a surcharge on railway fares. A similar tax is also in force in Calcutta which is levied by the Calcutta Improvement Trust and is collected from passengers entering or leaving that city by rail or steamer. In Hardwar, Ajudhia and Thaneswar, there is a tax on pilgrims and other persons who enter the limits of those municipalities. The tax at Hardwar is levied on railway passengers throughout the year, while that at the other two municipalities is imposed only on the occasion of certain special fairs. In Bombay a pilgrim tax may be levied under section 59 (*b*) (*x*) of the District Municipal Act, III of 1901.

Powers of taxation.

17. The Commission were of opinion that municipalities should have full liberty to impose or alter taxation within the limits laid down by the municipal laws but that the sanction of an outside authority to any increase in taxation should be required where the law did not prescribe a maximum rate. Subject to the general control of the Government of India over the principles to be followed, the sanction of the local Government is at present necessary to every proposal for the imposition of taxation. A maximum rate is prescribed in the Madras, Bengal, and Burma Acts, and in the Punjab, United Provinces and Central Provinces, so far as regards the tax on buildings and lands; but none is laid down in Bombay. The recommendations of the Commission do not command general assent. It is pointed out, for instance, that a municipality might reduce its taxation without due consideration to the needs of the administration and the security of loans. The Government of India, while recognizing the force of such objections, are, on the whole, in general sympathy with the Commission's recommendations. They think, however, that power to vary any tax might be reserved by such local Governments as are unable to accept in full the

recommendations of the Commission and that in the case of indebted municipalities the previous sanction of higher authority should be required to any alteration of taxation.

18. Municipal finance has shown a marked expanse during the last decade.

Subventions by Government.

The total income of 701 municipalities in 1912-1913 was £3,282,845 (Rs. 4,92,42,675) as compared with £1,844,081 (Rs. 2,76,61,215) for 753 municipalities in 1902-1903. Contributions from Government have materially assisted this expansion. Since 1911, the Government of India have made grants amounting to £3,076,466 (Rs. 4,61,47,000), of which £368,200 (Rs. 55,23,000) are recurring, for urban sanitation. Municipalities have also received their share—the exact figure is not easily ascertainable—of the large educational grants made by the Government of India since 1911, amounting to about £3,987,800 (Rs. 5,98,17,000), of which £826,666 (Rs. 1,24,00,000) are recurring. Municipal boards have been relieved of all charges for the maintenance of police within municipal limits. In almost every province the recommendation that municipalities should be relieved from financial responsibility for famine relief and should receive assistance from Government in the case of severe epidemics, has been already given effect to, or the principle has been accepted.

There is a growing demand on every side for improvements and it is not possible for all municipalities to finance large schemes of water-supply and drainage without substantial aid. Such aid has been freely given by the Imperial and local Governments. The power of the Government to make grants is, however, limited and financial assistance of this nature cannot be expected unless the rate-payers are prepared to bear a reasonable proportion of the burden. Where, however, further taxation is not possible the Government of India trust that municipalities will bear in mind the possibility of supplementing taxation by development of municipal property, so as to ensure the best possible returns and by maintaining the principle that special services such as the supply of water, electric lighting, etc., should, as far as possible, pay for themselves.

The Government of India have also accepted a further recommendation of the Commission, namely, that assistance may legitimately be given by Government to poorer municipalities which, without it, would be unable to carry on the normal standard of administration required from them. In such cases, the Government of India agree with the Commission that assistance can best be given, when it is given, by a general recurring grant-in-aid, which should be at the discretion of the local Government and met from its own resources.

19. The Commission proposed that if a municipal or rural board has to pay for a service it should control it, and that where it is expedient that the control should be largely in the hands of Government, the service should be a provincial one.

Payment and control of services.

The Government of India while not prepared to accept the proposal in full have approved it in a somewhat modified form. They consider that charges should be remitted in cases where a local body contributes to Government for services inherent in the duty of supervision and control by Government officers, or for services which cannot expediently be performed except by Government agency. For example, Government may properly cease to charge for clerical establishments in the offices of supervision and control, or for the collection of District cesses which it is clearly expedient to realise along with the Government revenue. On this principle they have made assignments which will relieve both municipalities and rural boards of payments amounting to £40,000 (Rs. 6,00,000) a year approximately.

20. It was suggested by the Commission that municipalities should be empowered to levy a special rate for the construction or promotion of tramways.

Tramway cess.

Local Governments generally are doubtful as to the value of the proposal. The Government of India will, however, be prepared to consider any practical proposal to this end, which they may receive.

21. Commenting on the minute control exercised in some provinces over municipal finance, the Commission recommended that municipalities should have a free hand with regard to their budgets; the only check required should, they thought, be the maintenance of a minimum standing balance to be prescribed by the local Government. They acknowledged that relaxed control might lead to mistakes and mismanagement, but they were of opinion that municipal bodies could attain adequate financial responsibility only by the exercise of such powers and by having to bear the consequences of their errors. Further checks would be provided by the control which local Governments would exercise over loans, and by the power which should be reserved to compel a municipality to discharge its duties in case of default. The system proposed is stated to be in force in the Bombay Presidency where, however, no minimum balance is required by law. The Government of the United Provinces accepts the recommendations subject to the condition that Commissioners should pass and that Government should see the budgets of indebted municipalities. The Punjab Government also agrees subject to the proviso that the budget of an indebted municipality should be forwarded to the Government for information. The Government of Bengal are prepared to introduce the change experimentally in certain selected municipalities. They intend also to issue general instructions to Commissioners in this province to abstain from interference in details and to restrict their supervision to securing (1) a minimum closing balance, (2) provision for the service of loans, (3) the observance of the provisions of the Act or statutory rules and of any standing orders of Government. Other Governments concede certain relaxations of existing rules. The Government of India accept these opinions for the present, but they nevertheless regard the recommendations of the Commission as expressing a policy to be steadily kept in view and gradually realised.

Budgets and financial control.

22. The Commission proposed that the existing restrictions on municipalities, which require outside sanction for works estimated to cost more than a certain amount, should be removed but that Government should scrutinize and sanction estimates of projects to be carried out from loan funds. The majority of the local Governments are prepared to relax the existing rules in the direction of giving more freedom to municipal boards. The Government of India are in favour of extended freedom subject, where necessary, to proper precautions against extravagant and ill-considered projects. They are content, however, to leave the precise extent of relaxation to be determined by local Governments. One important factor in this connection will be the quality of the professional agency available in the various boards. In their resolution no. 1019-A., dated the 10th November 1914, promulgating rules relating to the grant of loans to local bodies under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914, the Government of India have emphasised the necessity for a proper scrutiny of projects financed with borrowed money and they trust that the rules in question will be carefully observed.

Estimates for public works.

23. It was recommended by the Commission that the degree of outside control over municipal establishments should be relaxed, that the appointment of municipal secretaries or other chief executive officers, of engineers and health officers, where these exist, should require the sanction of the local Government in the case of cities, and of the Commissioner elsewhere, and that the same sanction should be required for any alteration in the emoluments of these posts, and for the appointment and dismissal of the occupants. As regards other appointments, they proposed that the local Governments should lay down for municipal boards general rules in respect to such matters as leave, acting and travelling allowances, pensions or provident funds and maximum salaries, and that their sanction should be required for any deviation therefrom. Almost all local Governments have expressed their willingness to relax outside control over the appointment of the staff employed by local bodies. In Bombay, the system is generally that recommended by the Commission. In some other provinces, the existing rules give a free hand to municipalities, subject to outside control

Establishments.

in the case of certain appointments. The Government of India, while considering that Government control over other posts might reasonably be relaxed, accept the view that outside sanction should be required to the appointment or dismissal of secretaries, engineers and health officers, and they have already advised local Governments to take powers where these do not exist, to require a municipality to appoint a health officer and to veto the appointment of an unfit person. Such powers already exist in the Bombay Presidency and have recently been taken by legislation in Bengal. The Imperial and Provincial Governments have given liberal grants to selected municipalities in order to establish a trained service of health officers and sanitary inspectors, the conditions of these grants being, as in England, such as will ensure the appointment of qualified men and reasonable security of tenure.

Special outside control.

24. The Commission thought that the Collector should retain certain powers, given under the existing Acts, *e.g.*, the power to suspend in certain cases the operation of municipal resolutions and that the Commissioner should be able to require a municipality which had neglected a particular service to take such action as he may consider necessary. The local Governments generally and the Government of India are of opinion that special powers of outside control are necessary and should continue.

Town-planning and relief of congested areas.

25. The question of extending the powers of selected municipalities to enable them to relieve the pressure of population in congested areas, and to undertake schemes of orderly town-planning in order to provide for future needs, has been dealt with by the Government of India in paragraphs 43 and 44 of their Sanitary Resolution nos. 888-908, dated the 23rd May 1914. A Town Planning Bill, combining many original features with others derived from the latest English and Continental legislation, has now been passed into law in the Bombay Presidency, and the Government of India will watch with deep interest the results of this experiment, which will, they trust, pioneer a fruitful expansion of municipal activities in India.

RURAL BOARDS (DISTRICT AND SUB-DISTRICT).

Sub-district boards.

26. The Commission desired that sub-district boards should be universally established and that they should be the principal agencies of rural boards administration. They noted that there was a considerable body of evidence that the sub-district boards existing in Bombay, Bengal, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces had not been efficient or successful bodies, and this they attributed largely to the circumscription of their powers and resources. They thought that these boards should have adequate funds and a large measure of independence, and that their jurisdiction should be so limited in area as to ensure local knowledge and interest on the part of the members, and be at the same time a unit well known to the people. For this purpose they suggested the taluka or tahsil as a suitable unit. The system recommended by the Commission is in force in Madras, where, however, the territorial jurisdiction is coterminous with the revenue division. In Bombay the taluka board is universal and is the principal agency in rural board administration. In Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa the sub-district boards are merely the agents of the district boards and have restricted powers. The local Governments concerned deprecate such a reconstitution as would involve sapping the vitality of district boards while in entire agreement with the Commission that sufficient use has not hitherto been made of these bodies. In the Central Provinces where also sub-district boards with limited powers exist, a scheme has been introduced for enlarging their scope by entrusting them with the management of minor public works, sanitation, water-supply, etc., and placing an adequate share of the district council funds at their disposal for these purposes. In Assam the rural boards have jurisdiction over sub-divisional areas, and perform the duties assigned elsewhere to district boards. The Governments of the United Provinces and the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province consider the scheme unsuitable in view of local conditions. Districts in Northern India are

comparatively small and form an easily controlled unit, communications are good, and moreover under existing conditions in the provinces concerned it would be more difficult to secure competent boards in tahsils than in districts. The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces considers, moreover, that there is every prospect of a steady advance in the reality and utility of district boards by a continuous and orderly development of the existing system of delegation to tahsil or sub-divisional committees. The Punjab Government favours the formation of sub-committees within a district board on a local basis. The Government of India accept the views of the several local Governments in regard to their own provinces.

Elective majority.

27. District and sub-district boards, in the opinion of the Commission, should contain a large preponderance of elected members, together with a nominated element sufficient to secure the due representation of minorities and of official experience.

In the United Provinces, the number of nominated members on a district board cannot exceed one-third of the elected members, while in the Central Provinces the number of such members cannot exceed one-third of the total number. The Government of Madras are prepared to raise the proportion of elected members to two-thirds and one-half of the maximum strength on district and sub-district boards, respectively. In Bombay, the Governor in Council regards it as inadvisable, in present conditions, to provide for an elected majority on the boards. There is already a substantial majority of elected members both in district and sub-district boards in Bengal, and in Bihar and Orissa. In the Punjab, the elective system has been applied to many districts and the local Government has expressed its readiness to extend it. The Chief Commissioner of Assam has adopted the principle of granting an elective majority. In the North-West Frontier Province, the change is not yet practicable owing to factional and tribal feeling. It will be seen that local Governments in general are in sympathy with the Commission's proposal.

Chairmen.

28. The Commission were of opinion that an official should remain, as he usually is at present, chairman of every district and sub-district board. They considered that the removal of the district and sub-divisional officer from the presidentship of rural boards would have the effect of dissociating them from the general interests of the district in such matters as roads, education, sanitation, etc., and would divorce them from healthy contact with instructed non-official opinion. They differentiated the circumstances of rural boards from those of municipalities, in that the latter are less connected with general district administration, that they have reached a higher level of political education and that the jurisdictional area is much smaller and more compact. All local Governments have accepted this view with which the Government of India are in agreement, though they will have no objection to non-official chairmen being retained where such exist, or appointed where a local Government or Administration desires to make the experiment.

Financial resources.

29. The funds of district boards are mainly derived from a cess levied upon agricultural land over and above the land revenue, with which it is collected, and not usually exceeding one anna in the rupee ($6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.) on the annual rent value. Since 1905 this income has been specially supplemented by a Government contribution amounting to 25 per cent. of the then existing income. Besides this, special grants are frequently made to district boards by local Governments. The total number of district and sub-district boards in 1912-1913 was 199 and 536, respectively, with an aggregate income of £3,787,219 (R 5,68,08,292). In the same year they received specially large grants from the sums allotted by the Imperial Government for education and sanitation. Prior to 1913 the district boards of several provinces did not receive the whole of the land cess. For example, this cess in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa was divided into two parts, *viz.*, the road cess and the public works cess. The district boards only enjoyed the benefits of the road cess, while the public works cess belonged of right to the local Government, which returned, however, a portion

in the shape of discretionary grants. In other Provinces, *e g.*, the United Provinces, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, considerable deductions were made by the local Governments concerned from the cess for various purposes. In 1913 the Imperial Government made assignments to the local Governments concerned to enable them to hand over the entire net proceeds of the cess to the boards. The relief thus given amounted to £548,866 (R 82,33,000) a year and the provinces which benefited were Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and to a smaller extent the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. The income of district boards in Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa has mainly by this measure been increased by 44, 43 and 55 per cent., respectively, in the year 1913-1914. This notable expansion will enable them in future to undertake or develop many beneficent activities from which they have hitherto been debarred by lack of financial means.

The following statements show the proportions under various heads of income and expenditure of the district boards in the different Provinces for the year 1912-1913.

Income.

PROVINCE.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME EXCLUDING LOANS AND ADVANCES DERIVED FROM								
	Rates.	Cattle-pound receipts.	Educational receipts.	Medical receipts.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Receipts from civil works.	Contributions. From provincial to local.	Contributions. From other boards.	Other items.
Madras	36·8	...	1·9	0·4	5·1	10·5	34·0	0·9	10·4
Bombay	43·2	2·0	2·5	0·1	0·3	6·4	40·5	1·7	3·3
Bengal	46·2	5·7	0·9	0·1	0·4	7·4	31·3	2·6	2·4
United Provinces	45·8	6·3	3·6	0·3	0·4	8·4	27·2	6·5	1·5
Punjab	45·8	1·4	4·0	0·3	1·3	10·2	30·7	2·1	4·2
Bihar and Orissa	53·9	4·9	0·7	...	0·4	7·6	29·5	1·5	1·5
Central Provinces	33·3	20·9	0·5	0·1	3·5	4·0	34·2	2·7	0·8
Berar	41·4	16·7	0·1	...	16·1	1·6	18·0	5·2	0·9
Assam	32·8	3·2	0·9	...	0·1	5·4	55·4	0·3	1·9
North-West Frontier Province.	36·5	0·6	1·5	0·1	0·2	3·3	52·9	1·2	3·7
Coorg	28·2	3·1	2·9	1·8	4·0	15·7	39·3	0·3	4·7
Delhi	48·5	3·3	2·1	0·2	0·2	5·7	35·1	1·8	3·1

Expenditure.

PROVINCE.	Education.	Medical.	Civil works.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Administration (general establishments of local funds).	Cattle pound charges.	Miscellaneous.	Famine relief.	Contributions.	Other items.
Madras	10·3	10·0	50·6	0·1	2·9	...	2·6	...	8·4	15·1
Bombay	38·6	4·5	46·6	...	2·3	0·1	1·3	0·1	2·9	3·6
Bengal	25·3	5·9	53·7	...	3·3	0·4	0·3	...	0·5	10·6
United Provinces	51·7	12·5	45·2	...	2·7	2·0	0·1	...	2·2	3·6
Punjab	23·7	7·8	41·4	...	2·9	1·1	1·0	...	18·6	8·5
Bihar and Orissa	17·1	6·4	56·3	...	2·8	0·3	0·3	...	1·4	15·4
Central Provinces	30·0	6·3	33·0	...	3·8	6·3	0·3	...	1·0	19·3
Berar	31·7	8·4	37·8	...	3·8	3·2	0·2	...	4·6	10·3
Assam	26·4	8·7	57·8	0·2	1·5	...	0·9	...	1·6	2·9
North-West Frontier Province	30·0	12·5	34·5	...	3·8	0·1	0·3	...	7·5	11·3
Coorg	21·8	11·6	51·3	...	2·3	1·8	1·4	...	1·2	8·6
Delhi	24·4	0·2	51·0	...	3·5	1·8	0·9	...	3·3	6·4

Taxation.

30. It was the opinion of the Commission that district boards should not be empowered to raise the land cess beyond one anna in the rupee on the rent value, as this would be an unpopular measure. Under present conditions any proposal to raise the limit imposed by the existing law, would require the previous sanction of the Government of India. Such proposals would need the most careful consideration on the merits, and the Government of India do not consider it necessary for the present to make any pronouncement on the subject.

Railway or tramway cess.

31. The Commission proposed to allow district boards to levy a special extra land cess of 3 pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of land for the construction of light railways or tramways conditional on the approval of the tax by not less than three-fourths of the members of the board. This resolution would be subject to confirmation after a period of six months by an equal majority, at a like meeting and to the sanction of the local Government. The Government of India, after consulting local Governments, have, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, empowered local Governments to undertake legislation, if they so desire, in accordance with the Commission's proposals. The scheme is to be commended from many points of view. It has an educative value by associating local self-government with responsibility for taxation for local objects and it opens up great possibilities of economic development. The actual imposition of the tax will in many instances probably not be necessary; the power to impose it, if necessary, will be sufficient for purposes of guarantee. In a few districts in Bengal the ordinary resources of district boards have proved sufficient for the construction of railways within the limits of the district. The eminently satisfactory results which have attended the construction of district board lines in the presidency of Madras encourage the Government of India to hope that the financial results of carefully selected schemes will in the course of a few years materially strengthen the financial resources of district boards which are in a position to undertake the construction or guarantee of these lines. Legislation to carry out the proposal has already been undertaken in Assam and is under consideration in the Punjab. The Government of India trust that other local Governments will take steps to confer the necessary powers on the local authorities and that selected boards throughout the country will experiment on the lines suggested.

Methods of railway construction.

32. There are two general methods by which district boards, which possess the necessary resources, may secure the construction of a railway within the limits of the district. A district board may wait until the surplus funds, which it has accumulated from the levy of a special cess or otherwise, are adequate to justify it in undertaking construction at its own cost, or it may decide to allow to a company floated for the special purpose of the construction of the proposed railway a firm guarantee on the capital paid up. In such cases in return for the guarantee, the district board will become entitled to a share of the surplus profits over a certain fixed percentage accruing from the working of the feeder railway. If the former method be adopted, it will usually be found convenient and economical to entrust the construction and working of the railway owned by the district board to the main line—whether worked by the State or by a company—with which the district board railway connects. In the latter case, the Branch Line Company receiving the district board's guarantee may itself undertake construction and working, or may arrange for construction and working through the agency of the main line. The Government of India are of opinion that when a light railway using steam locomotives is projected outside urban limits it will ordinarily be preferable to deal with the project as a railway under the Railways Act rather than as a tramway under the Tramways Act. In any event the sanction of the Railway Department is necessary in order to ensure that the project shall not conflict with others which that Department may have under their consideration, and the Railway Department will at all times, when so desired, endeavour to arrange suitable terms for construction and working on behalf of the district board, or on behalf of a Company which has received a district board guarantee. As a result of a recent reference from the Government of Madras the Government of India have decided that when a district board has accumulated a sum which, though

substantial, is insufficient to meet the entire cost of a railway project which a district board desires to carry out, there is no objection to the raising of a debenture loan on the security of the railway to be constructed and the potential resources which a district board possesses through the power to continue the levy of a railway cess. For the redemption of such debentures a special sinking fund need not be accumulated. By this expedient a district board may become the owner of a district railway at a much earlier date than would formerly have been possible. A large field is thus offered for district board enterprise. This recent decision will, it is hoped, be of substantial assistance in accelerating the construction of local feeder railways outside the Imperial programme.

Budgets and financial control.

33. A further recommendation was that rural boards should be given full power to pass their budgets subject only to the maintenance of a prescribed minimum balance. The procedure recommended by the Commission is stated to be already in force in the Bombay Presidency. Other local Governments generally are not prepared to accede to this complete removal of restrictions, although some of them propose some relaxation in the existing rules. The Government of India consider that the present restrictions on the powers of the boards with regard generally to budget expenditure should be gradually relaxed with due regard to local conditions and requirements. The fact that an official is almost invariably president of a rural board and that powers of inspection and control by certain officers of Government are provided under the Acts relating to rural boards should ordinarily, in their opinion, be sufficient safeguards against gross inefficiency or mismanagement.

Estimates for public works.

34. The Commission also proposed that the existing stringent restrictions on rural boards with regard to estimates for public works should be removed. At present rural boards have to obtain outside sanction in respect to roads and other public works, the estimates of which involve any considerable amount, the limits varying for different provinces. In the opinion of the Government of India, which has the general support of local Governments, the grant to rural boards of full powers in the allotment of funds and the passing of estimates cannot, for the present at least, be conceded, but the extent of the necessary financial control might depend in the case of rural boards on the competence of the staff employed, and, where this varies, it would not be desirable to lay down hard and fast rules for the whole province. In such cases district boards might be placed in different classes according to the staff employed. The Government of India accept the view of the Commission that in districts where there are sufficient works to justify the special appointment of a trained engineer, a district board which desires to entertain such an officer and can afford to pay him an adequate salary should be permitted to do so.

Establishments.

35. The Government of India have come to the same conclusions in the case of establishments of rural boards as in the case of municipalities (paragraph 23 *supra*). They have recently, in their Sanitary Resolution, nos. 888-908, dated the 23rd May 1914, expressed the opinion that the appointment of well-qualified and wholetime district sanitary officers to control and organise all sanitary arrangements and experiments in the district is one of the urgent needs of the present time.

Special outside control.

36. Special powers of control over rural boards are vested in outside authorities under the existing Acts, and the Commission recommended that these should continue. The local Governments in general as well as the Government of India accept this view.

VILLAGE ORGANISATION—PANCHAYATS OR OTHER COMMITTEES.

Recommendations of the Commission.

37. The Commission recommended the constitution and development of village panchayats possessed with certain administrative powers, with jurisdiction in petty civil and criminal cases, and financed by a portion of the land cess, special

grants, receipts from village cattle pounds and markets, and small fees on civil suits. This proposal, favourably commended by the Government of India, who expressed their readiness to acquiesce in some form of permissive taxation, if need be, has in general been sympathetically received. The practical difficulties are, however, felt to be very great in many parts of India. The Government of Burma and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces deprecate the introduction of a system which, in their judgment, is alien to the customs of the people and will not command public confidence. Other Governments are willing to experiment, but on different lines. The Punjab Government has already established panchayats for civil cases only and of a voluntary character. Sir Leslie Porter, when officiating as Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, expressed his willingness to entrust selected panchayats with criminal as well as civil jurisdiction. The Madras Government are desirous of experimenting in the establishment of panchayats but consider that action should be confined for the present to the encouragement of voluntary self-contained organisms independent of statutory sanction and consisting of village elders conferring together for common village purposes. So far as judicial functions are concerned they are content to rely on the provisions of the Madras Village Panchayats Regulation, 1816, and the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, which authorise the assembling of panchayats and the convening of village bench courts for the settlement of particular civil suits on the application of the parties and to encourage the operation of these enactments wherever practicable. The Governments of Bengal and of Bihar and Orissa are of opinion that their existing laws sufficiently provide for the establishment of panchayats with administrative duties, while powers to dispose of criminal cases could be given under the existing Acts dealing with these matters. The Chief Commissioner of Assam has expressed his readiness to develop village government, and the Local Self-Government Bill which has recently passed the Legislative Council of that province permits the constitution of village authorities, the grant of funds by local boards and from other sources, and the delegation of minor powers of local control. The whole question has now been raised again in the discussions contained in the report of the Bengal District Administration Committee, 1913-1914.

Panchayats.

38. The Commission recognised that any policy of establishing panchayats would be the work of many years, would require great care and discretion, and much patience and judicious discrimination between the circumstances of different villages. The Government of India desire that where any practical scheme can be worked out in co-operation with the people concerned, full experiment should be made on lines approved by the local Government or Administration concerned. Throughout the greater part of India the word "panchayat" is familiar. The lower castes commonly have voluntarily constituted panchayats, to whom they allow quasi-judicial authority in social matters. The more artificial administrative committees such as chaukidari panchayats, local fund unions, and village sanitation and education committees, and, in places even village panchayats, already exist. The spread of co-operative societies and the distribution of Government advances in times of famine and scarcity on joint security are educative influences. Village tribunals for the disposal of petty civil suits have got beyond the experimental stage in some places and are in the experimental stage in others. There is, therefore, some material with which to build. The Government of India agree, however, with the view prominently brought forward by the Bengal District Administration Committee that much will depend on the local knowledge and personality of the officers who may be selected to introduce any scheme.

General principles.

39. With this general commendation, the Government of India are content to leave the matter in the hands of local Governments and Administrations. They are disposed to consider that the following general principles indicate the lines on which advance is most likely to be successful:—

(1) The experiments should be made in selected villages or areas larger than a village, where the people in general agree.

(2) Legislation, where necessary, should be permissive and general. The powers and duties of panchayats, whether administrative or judicial, need not and, indeed, should not be identical in every village.

(3) In areas where it is considered desirable to confer judicial as well as administrative functions upon panchayats the same body should exercise both functions.

(4) Existing village administrative committees, such as village sanitation and education committees, should be merged in the village panchayats where these are established.

(5) The jurisdiction of panchayats in judicial cases should ordinarily be permissive, but in order to provide inducement to litigants reasonable facilities might be allowed to persons wishing to have their cases decided by panchayats. For instance, court fees, if levied, should be small, technicalities in procedure should be avoided and possibly a speedier execution of decrees permitted.

(6) Powers of permissive taxation may be conferred on panchayats, where desired, subject to the control of the local Government or Administration, but the development of the panchayat system should not be prejudiced by an excessive association with taxation.

(7) The relations of panchayats on the administrative side with other administrative bodies should be clearly defined. If they are financed by district or sub-district boards, there can be no objection to some supervision by such boards.

PRESIDENCY CORPORATIONS AND RANGOON.

Recommendations of the Commission.

40. The Commission recommended that all the presidency corporations should be invested with the powers possessed by the Corporation of Bombay, and that the system of administration in force in that city, *viz.*, that of a nominated official Commissioner in combination with an elected chairman, should be extended to the other towns. They also considered that the same privileges should be conferred on the Rangoon municipality in view of its population, the large future which lies before it, and the strength of its commercial community.

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras.

41. The presidency municipalities are regulated by special Acts, and their resources and powers are far greater than those of any district municipality. In Calcutta and Madras, the municipal chairman is appointed by Government. In Bombay, he is elected, but the executive administration is vested in a Commissioner nominated by Government. He is assisted by a Deputy Commissioner appointed by the corporation subject to the confirmation of Government. The Commissioner possesses wide executive powers; in some matters he must obtain the sanction of the standing committee (a statutory body, one-third of whose members are nominated by Government); in others again of the corporation. The corporation enjoys a very full discretion in the work of municipal administration; it passes its own budget, and may impose taxation within the limits of the law; and the sanction of Government is necessary only to the appointments of health officer and engineer.

The corporation of Calcutta possesses similarly wide powers. The sanction of Government is, however, required to the execution of works costing one lakh of rupees or more and to the salary of any employé drawing more than Rs. 1,000 a month, as well as to the appointments of health officer and engineer.

In Madras, the Government possess numerous powers which are not reserved to the Governments of Bengal and Bombay.

The adoption of the Bombay constitution.

42. As regards the main proposal of the Commission, the Government of Bengal were in 1909 disposed to agree with the preference expressed for the constitution of the Bombay municipality in respect of the offices of municipal Commissioner and chairman, but stated that the point would be considered hereafter, should the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act be undertaken. The Government of Madras agree with the corporation as to the advisability of introducing the Bombay system, and they have no objection to the general emancipation of the corporation from Government control, provided that the Municipal Commissioner is placed in a position substantially as strong as he occupies in Bombay.

43. The Government of India have accepted in the main the recommendations of the local Governments which will go far towards carrying out the proposals of the Commission. They have expressed to the Government of Madras the opinion that a free hand might be left to the corporation to impose, without the sanction of Government, any tax specifically sanctioned by the Act with regard to which maximum rates have been laid down therein. They consider that in order to provide security of tenure, the health officer, revenue officer, and engineer should not be removeable without the sanction of Government. In the case both of Calcutta and Madras, the limit of cost of works which may be undertaken without the sanction of Government will be raised to Rs. 2½ lakhs, and, with regard to Calcutta, the Government of Bengal have agreed to remove the restriction requiring the sanction of Government to salaries carrying more than Rs. 1,000 a month. The appointments of health officer and engineer will continue to require this sanction.

Rangoon

44. With regard to Rangoon, the Government of Burma is not prepared to make the concessions recommended. The circumstances of Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon are in many respects widely different, and the Government of India defer, at any rate at present, to the views of the local Government on this point. But they observe, as a general proposition, that in cities where there is a responsible public press and representation in the Provincial councils, the case for entrusting large powers and extended freedom to the municipal bodies appears to be specially strong.

Local Government Board

45. The suggestion that Government control over rural boards and municipalities should be exercised in each Province by a Local Government Board, which should contain a proportion of non-official members, was not accepted by the Commission. They considered that, since their proposals would greatly reduce the outside control exercised over the proceedings of municipal and rural boards and would provide for the delegation in large measure of such powers of guidance as are necessary to Commissioners and other local officers, no benefit would be derived from the creation of a special controlling board of this nature. The Government of India also are not prepared to support the proposal, which is not only unnecessary in the opinion of the local Governments consulted but is undesirable as tending to perpetuate the very centralisation in local affairs, which it is the object of Government to diminish.

Conclusion

46. In conclusion, the Governor-General in Council hopes that this declaration of policy may lead to steady and sound progress, without hampering local Governments and Administrations or unduly fettering local self-government. It is designed to mark a definite advance in devolution and political education. His Excellency in Council trusts that it will be interpreted in the spirit in which it is framed, a spirit of prudent boldness, calculating risks but not afraid to take them in the cause of progress.

Government of Madras
Ditto Bombay
Ditto Bengal
Ditto United Provinces
Ditto Punjab.
Ditto Burma
Ditto Bihar and Orissa
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg
The Chief Commissioner of Delhi.
The Home Department
The Foreign and Political Department
The Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
The Public Works Department.
The Finance Department.
The Department of Commerce and Industry
The Railway Department.
The Army Department.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information to the local Governments and Administrations and the Departments of the Government of India noted in the margin, and the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hours on Thursday, the 29th April 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Fairly well marked hot weather conditions have prevailed. Duststorms and thunderstorms have occurred over a large part of the country.

2. *Burma.*—Rainfall was of daily occurrence, being most widespread on the 22nd, 23rd and 25th.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There was nearly general light rain in Assam during the first three days, and in Bengal on the 22nd and 23rd; in the remainder of the division only a few falls were reported.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Only a few thundershowers were recorded.

Northwest India.—Nearly general rain fell in Kashmir on the 26th and 27th and a few falls occurred in the North-West Frontier Province and the north Punjab.

The Peninsula.—Thundershowers were fairly numerous, except on the west coast and in north Hyderabad.

3. The chief amounts of rainfall were as follows :—

April 22nd. Mergui 1·42", Bhamo 1·07", Silchar 1·07" and Mymensingh 0·97".

,, 23rd. Rangoon 1·75", Maymyo 1·33", Gauhati 1·19", Shillong 2·29", Cherrapunji 1·65", Chittagong 1·94", Narayanganj 1·92", Jessore 1·03" and Calcutta 1·24".

,, 24th. Shillong 1·23", Cherrapunji 1·10", Cox's Bazar 2·07", Mymensingh 1·60" and Jagdalpur 1·40".

,, 25th. Kyaukpyu 1·33", Raichur 0·93" and Cocanada 1·68".

,, 26th. Tavoy 1·36", Cuttack 1·28", Murree 1·18", Sonamarg 1·14", Gilgit 1·59" and Calingapatam 1·95".

,, 27th. Bassein 1·47", Sonamarg 1·83", Dras 1·53" and Skardu 1·20".

,, 28th. Darjiling 1·07".

4. The week's rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess in Burma, Orissa, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Central India East, Hyderabad South and the Madras Deccan, and was within 20 per cent. of the normal in the Bay Islands, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces West, the Punjab East and North, Central India West, the Central Provinces West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Madras Southeast. No rain usually falls at this time in Sind, Rajputana West and Gujarat, but in the remaining divisions the rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in defect.

Rainfall from the 4th December to date is 33 per cent. in defect in Orissa. It differs by less than 20 per cent. from the normal in Assam, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab Southwest, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Sind and Madras Southeast; and is 20 per cent. or more in excess elsewhere.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 28th April 1915.			Rainfall data from 4th December 1914 to 29th April 1915.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	1·6	1·5	+0·1	18·2	10·7	+7·5	+ 70	+ 80
Lower Burma	1·4	1·1	+0·3	5·4	4·0	+1·4	+ 35	+ 38
Upper Burma	0·8	0·5	+0·3	3·7	2·4	+1·3	+ 54	+ 53
Assam	1·4	2·6	−1·2	13·4	15·3	−1·9	− 12	− 6
Bengal	1·3	1·1	+0·2	7·5	5·9	+1·6	[illegible] 27	+ 29
Orissa	0·4	0·3	+0·1	2·9	4·3	−1·4	− 33	− 37
Chota Nagpur	0·2	0·2	0	5·0	4·3	+0·7	+ 16	+ 17
Bihar	0·1	0·2	−0·1	3·0	2·5	+0·5	+ 20	+ 26
United Provinces, East	0	0·1	−0·1	3·9	2·3	+1·6	+ 70	+ 77
United Provinces, West	0·1	0·1	0	7·6	3·5	+4·1	+117	+121
Punjab, East and North	0·1	0·1	0	7·0	5·2	+1·8	+ 35	+ 35
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	−0·1	3·0	2·7	+0·3	+ 11	+ 16
Kashmir	1·6	0·9	+0·7	13·6	15·0	−1·4	− 9	− 15
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·3	0·2	+0·1	7·9	5·1	+2·8	+ 55	+ 55
Baluchistan	0	0·1	−0·1	5·3	[illegible]	−0·6	− 10	− 9
Sind	0	0	0	1·1	1·1	0	0	0
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	1·7	0·8	+0·9	+113	+113
Rajputana, East	0	0·1	−0·1	3·8	1·4	+2·4	+171	+192
Gujarat	0	0	0	0·9	0·2	+0·7	+350	+350
Central India, West	0·1	0·1	0	3·1	0·5	+2·6	+520	+650
Central India, East	0·3	0·1	+0·2	4·0	2·5	+1·5	+ 60	+ 54
Berar	0	0·1	−0·1	5·1	1·8	+3·3	+183	+200
Central Provinces, West	0·1	0·1	0	4·5	2·3	+2·2	+ 96	+100
Central Provinces, East	0·1	0·3	−0·2	5·2	3·7	+1·5	+ 41	+ 50
Konkan	0·1	0·1	0	1·6	0·5	+1·1	+220	+275
Bombay Deccan	0·2	0·2	0	3·1	1·4	+1·7	+121	+142
Hyderabad, North	0·1	0·2	−0·1	4·4	1·8	+2·6	+144	+169
Hyderabad, South	0·8	0·3	+0·5	4·4	2·0	+2·4	+120	+112
Mysore	0·7	0·6	+0·1	3·4	2·8	+0·6	+ 21	+ 23
Malabar	0·4	1·2	−0·8	11·3	6·9	+4·4	+ 64	+ 91
Madras, South-East	0·4	0·4	0	8·6	7·6	+1·0	+ 13	+ 14
Madras Deccan	0·4	0·2	+0·2	4·8	1·6	+3·2	+200	+214
Madras Coast, North	0·9	0·2	+0·7	6·1	3·4	+2·7	+ 79	+ 63

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 29th April 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 24th April 1915.

Burma.—The rainfall during the week was general and mostly moderate. Agricultural operations for spring rice and harvesting of island crops are proceeding normally. Standing crops are generally satisfactory. The price of unhusked rice has fallen slightly at Rangoon. Pasturage is ample. The health of cattle is good.

Assam.—The weather was rainy during the latter half of the week and generally favourable for standing crops. Hoeing and plucking of tea are in progress. Prospects are good. Ploughing of land for jute and for early and late rice continues and their sowing has commenced in places. Planting of sugarcane has begun. The price of common rice shows a tendency to rise. Cattle disease is reported from five districts.

Bengal.—Rain fell generally throughout the Province. It has facilitated ploughing operations and the sowing of autumn crops and has been favourable to standing crops. More rain is wanted for autumn paddy and jute. Damage to *boro* paddy and mango crop by hailstorm has been reported from Murshidabad and Malda. Cattle disease is reported from ten districts. The average price of common rice has risen by 0·6 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain fell in parts of Chota Nagpur and Orissa. There was practically no rain in Bihar. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops and preparation of lands for the next season continue. Sowing of jute and autumn paddy is going on in some districts. Standing crops and vegetables are on the whole doing well. The average price of common rice has risen as compared with that of the preceding week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from fourteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—The week has been practically rainless. Standing crops are doing well. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops, irrigation of sugarcane and of extra crops, hoeing and sowing of cane, preparation of land for autumn crops and weighments of opium are in progress. Agricultural stock is in good condition but cattle disease is still lingering in many districts. Fodder and water are ample everywhere except that water is scarce in Mirzapur. Markets are well stocked. Prices are generally stationary but are falling in places. The export of agricultural produce is in progress in a few districts but rice is being imported into Hardoi.

Punjab.—The weather is dry. The condition of standing spring crops is good. Reaping and threshing of wheat, gram and other crops are in progress with yield normal to good. Extra spring crops are being sown in the western districts. The area sown is normal. Sowings of sugarcane and cotton continue and are generally average. Cattle are healthy and fodder and water for drinking and irrigation are sufficient. Prices are either stationary or are falling slightly but they still range between warning and scarcity rates. Prices of wheat :—Ambala 8¾, Ferozepore and Lahore 8½ and Rawalpindi and Lyallpur 9 seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rain fell in Peshawar during the week. The weather is temperate. The Paharpur canal is running. Standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated areas are fairly good. Hail fell in the Marwat tahsil of the Bannu district but did no damage. Sowing of extra spring and autumn crops is proceeding. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress in Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are procurable. Prices are high and are rising in Bannu but are falling in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan except those of maize in the former and of *bajra* in the latter.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 7½ to 13½ and maize from 8½ to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Good rain fell during the week. Standing crops are in good condition. Agricultural operations for autumn crops are in progress. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices are normal. Fodder is scanty in Baramulla but sufficient elsewhere.

Rajputana.—The weather is hot. Harvesting and threshing are in progress. Prospects are fair to good. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are almost stationary.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was general in Gwalior, partial in Bhopal, slight in Indore and in the Southern States and *nil* elsewhere. Harvesting of spring crops has been completed in Gwalior, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand and is in

progress elsewhere. Lands are being prepared for autumn crops in Indore and in the Southern States. The probable outturn is fair in Baghelkhand and good elsewhere. Agricultural stock is good except in the Shajapur pargana of the Gwalior State, in the Kannod, Indore, Sanwer, Depalpur and Sundarsi parganas of the Indore State and in parts of Dhar, Alirajpur and Jobat of Southern States where cattle disease prevails. The fodder supply is sufficient throughout. Prices are high in Bhopal and Baghelkhand, are falling in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Malwa, are slightly fluctuating in the Indore, Nemawar and Mehidpur districts of the Indore State and are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been hot and cloudy with high winds. Drug received over 1 inch of rain accompanied by hail. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops still continue in the Nerbudda and Jubbulpore divisions. Preparation of lands and construction of field embankments in rice districts are in progress. Fodder and water are sufficient and agricultural stock is in good condition. The price of wheat rose in three districts of the Jubbulpore division and now varies from 8 to 10¾ seers per rupee. Other fluctuations of prices are insignificant.

Feudatory States.—Bastar received 58 cents of rain. Ploughing of fields for autumn crops is being pushed on. The price of rice in Sarangarh and of gram in Sirguja rose by 2 and 4 seers per rupee respectively.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in Larkana, Kanara, Ahmednagar, Satara, the Karnatak, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Cotton picking continues in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Satara, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Cutch. Harvesting of spring crops is nearing completion. Preparations for the cultivation of autumn crops are progressing. The fodder supply is sufficient except in two mahals of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar, one taluka of Nawabshah and one taluka of Hyderabad. Cattle are good. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices have slightly risen in Gujarat and the Karnatak and are generally steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—Light showers fell during the week. The average fall was 2 cents. The late rice crop is fair to good and is being harvested. Lands are being prepared in places for the sowing of autumn crops. Cattle disease prevails in five talukas. Water scarcity is reported in parts of Gulbarga. Prices of grains are high and steady. The highest price in districts is *juar* 10½ seers per rupee in Warangal and the lowest 22 seers in Bir, Gulbarga and Adilabad.

Mysore.—Light to fair rain was received throughout the State except Bangalore and Kolar. The price of *ragi* has fallen in Kolar, Hassan and Chitaldrug and that of rice has risen in Hassan. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested sugarcane is good and that of paddy, cotton and wheat is fair. Ploughing and sowing operations are in progress. Sugarcane, paddy, *ragi* and gingelly have been sown in parts. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Four inches and twenty-four cents of rain fell during the week. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was good in the Vizagapatam littoral and South Canara, fair in the Nilgiris and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water-supply is sufficient except in Guntur, Kurnool, Trichinopoly, parts of Ganjam, Godavari, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, the central parts, the west coast and the southern districts except Tinnevelly. Pasture is sufficient except in Guntur, the Deccan, Coimbatore, the west coast and in parts of six other districts. Fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are falling.

Nepal.—*Report for the quarter ending 15th April 1915.*—The rainfall for the period was 6·08 inches against 6·94 inches for the corresponding period of last year

January and February.—The second crop of potatoes and winter vegetables were sown.

March.—The spring crop (wheat, barley, gram and oilseeds) was harvested in the Terai and the outturn was good. The sowing of *makai* crop was commenced in the hills.

April.—The wheat and barley crops are thriving both in the hills and the Nepal Valley. Peas (small) are being gathered. The second crop of potatoes is being dug. Fields are being prepared for the sowing of early rice and *makai* in the Valley. Red pepper is being sown. The market is well stocked and the prices of food grains continue normal. The health of the live stock is reported to be good.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK. During official year 1914-15.	MEAN MILEAGE WORKED. 1914.	MEAN MILEAGE WORKED. 1915.	TOTAL EARNINGS FOR WEEK ENDING 17th April 1914.	TOTAL EARNINGS FOR WEEK ENDING 17th April 1915.	EARNINGS PER MILE OPEN FOR WEEK. 1914.	EARNINGS PER MILE OPEN FOR WEEK. 1915.	TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 17th April 1914.	TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 17th April 1915.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	302	2,674	2,687	8,23,866	7,69,000	308	286	20,75,902	19,16,000	...	1,59,902	
Bezwada Extension	376	21	21	10,911	3,900	520	424	29,719	23,700	...	6,019	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	1,001	1,001	8,32,961	7,84,000	832	783	20,31,073	18,71,000	...	1,60,073	
Eastern Bengal (including 3′ 3⅜″ and 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	158	1,578	1,570	6,47,403	6,27,000	410	399	15,50,897	15,33,000		17,897	
East Indian	775	2,571	2,571	22,19,811	21,94,000	863	853	50,89,908	51,28,000	38,092	...	
Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,552	19,48,098	16,69,000	758	654	47,21,885	41,46,000	...	5,75,885	
Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	54,335	60,000	432	476	1,15,220	1,35,000	19,780	...	
Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	3,332	4,000	83	100	8,275	7,500	...	775	
Bhopal-Itarsi	506	57	57	26,385	22,800	463	400	61,075	53,600	...	7,475	
Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	84	2,537	1,700	77	56	6,028	10,100	4,072	...	
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3′ 3⅜″ gauge lines)	278	2,553	2,551	8,54,040	8,33,000	335	327	20,61,620	19,81,000	...	80,620	
North-Western (including 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,010	14,68,670	13,00,000	366	324	35,39,798	34,30,000	...	1,09,798	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3′ 3⅜″ link)	280	1,600	1,601	4,54,643	7,91,000	284	494	10,81,356	16,07,000	5,25,644	...	
Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	11,588	16,800	362	525	27,126	33,400	6,274	...	
Assam-Bengal	167	812	865	1,28,251	1,37,000	158	158	3,14,091	3,30,000	15,909	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	6,09,318	5,12,000	333	298	14,68,036	13,09,000	...	1,59,036	
Burma	306	1,342	1,342	4,76,644	3,88,000	355	289	12,49,936	10,71,000	...	1,78,936	
Burma Extensions	...	187	187	45,064	33,000	241	176	1,22,159	91,000	...	31,159	
Southern Shan States	...	23	70	951	3,000	41	43	2,244	9,000	6,756	...	
Dhone-Kurnool	...	32	32	2,379	2,700	74	84	5,769	6,300	531	...	
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	20,329	22,900	164	185	49,370	48,600	...	770	
Lucknow-Bareilly	151	309	313	44,000	37,500	142	120	1,05,362	84,600	...	20,762	
Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5′ 6″)	179	411	411	80,638	75,200	196	183	1,94,901	1,83,000	...	11,901	
South Indian (including 5′ 6″ and 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	371	1,454	1,455	5,98,634	5,49,000	412	377	14,47,566	13,25,000	...	1,22,566	
Travancore Branch	161	108	108	17,912	16,200	166	150	43,356	39,200	...	4,156	
Tirhoot	251	788	788	2,26,988	1,70,000	288	216	5,58,268	4,08,000	...	1,50,268	
Broach-Jambusar (a)	...	...	30	...	1,200	...	40	...	2,600	2,800	...	(a) Opened from 23rd November 1914.
Jorhat Provincial	78	32	32	2,069	3,900	65	122	5,608	7,600	1,992	...	
TOTAL	415	26,289	26,488	1,16,11,993	1,10,65,800	442	418	2,82,72,548	2,70,96,400	...	11,76,148	
All other Railways.												
Amrit[illegible]-Patti	255	56	56	13,053	14,000	233	250	32,164	30,000	...	2,164	
Bhop[illegible]-Ujjain	187	[illegible]	114	27,138	23,000	238	202	68,099	54,000	...	14,099	
[illegible]-Baran	80	[illegible]	148	16,625	12,000	113	[illegible]	49,157	30,000	...	19,157	
Delhi-[illegible]ala-Kalka	317	[illegible]	192	64,332	60,700	335	31[illegible]	1,59,202	1,60,000	798	...	
[illegible]mir (Native State Section)	139	[illegible]3	16	1,270	1,500	79	94	2,935	4,500	1,565	...	
Jullundur-Doab	49	103	133	6,874	10,000	67	[illegible]5	14,922	23,000	8,078	...	
Khanpur-Chachran	32	22	22	1,029	700	47	32	3,125	2,700	...	425	
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	217	79	79	10,729	10,000	136	127	29,390	26,000	...	3,390	
Nagda-Ujjain	185	34	34	7,588	7,300	223	215	18,428	17,700	...	728	
Nizam's Guaranteed State	376	334	334	1,27,795	1,03,000	383	308	3,20,047	2,62,000	...	58,047	
Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	7,854	6,600	231	194	19,074	15,800	...	3,274	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	352	108	108	15,588	30,000	144	278	39,980	65,000	25,020	...	
Southern Punjab	262	425	425	72,527	77,000	171	181	1,73,310	1,92,000	18,690	...	
Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	167	155	165	16,760	16,000	108	103	46,530	46,000	...	530	
Sutlej Valley	63	208	208	10,171	9,000	49	43	23,266	23,000	...	266	
Tapti Valley	198	155	155	37,296	35,700	241	230	90,576	86,200	...	4,376	
Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	2,814	2,400	83	71	6,834	5,800	...	1,034	
Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brahmakhed Extension)	87	89	89	12,285	9,900	139	111	29,835	23,700	...	6,135	
Bengal and North Western	166	1,240	1,240	2,57,695	1,97,000	208	159	6,18,134	4,64,000	...	1,54,134	
Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	27,133	21,200	177	139	55,063	56,000	937	...	
Bezwada-Masulipatam	131	52	52	8,591	9,800	165	188	20,728	24,300	3,572	...	
Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	246	36,565	39,100	161	147	81,227	89,000	7,773	...	
Cooch Behar	175	33	33	5,142	4,700	156	143	13,872	11,400	...	2,472	
Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	28,594	24,800	332	288	68,984	63,000	...	5,984	
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	199	22,883	20,500	124	103	55,573	49,300	...	6,273	
Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	220	220	32,831	29,600	149	135	75,619	67,300	...	8,319	
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	1,23,216	88,100	279	199	2,95,387	2,29,000	...	66,387	
Jaipur	82	73	73	7,182	6,700	98	92	17,442	16,300	...	1,142	
Jamnagar	104	54	54	6,366	5,500	118	102	16,272	13,300	...	2,972	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,057	1,074	1,04,219	81,400	99	76	2,53,103	1,98,000	...	55,103	
Junagad	105	113	113	16,878	12,800	149	112	41,681	31,000	...	10,681	
Kolhapur	226	29	29	9,581	7,500	330	259	23,122	17,400	...	5,722	
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	4,666	4,200	47	42	11,332	11,600	268	...	
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2′ 6″ gauge)	161	93	93	16,058	12,500	173	134	38,998	28,800	...	10,198	
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	10,024	10,800	182	196	25,927	25,300	...	627	
Rohilkund and Kumaon	149	268	268	39,565	40,500	148	151	98,091	86,800	...	11,291	
Sangli	153	5	5	1,163	900	233	180	2,814	2,100	...	714	
Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	13,429	12,100	207	186	32,489	29,400	...	3,089	
Tanjore District Board	183	103	112	20,401	19,500	198	174	49,453	47,400	...	2,053	
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	4,718	4,500	70	72	11,458	11,600	142	...	
Bangalore Chickballapur (b)	...	...	15	...	300	...	20		400	400	...	(b) Opened from 1st April 1915.
Barsi	219	116	116	39,153	20,400	338	176	95,086	53,100	...	41,986	
Bilimora-Kala-Amba (c)	...	...	26	...	400	...	15	...	900	900	...	(c) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
Kolar District	...	11	11	743	800	67	71	1,986	2,000	14	...	
Champaner-Shivrajpur	83	20	20	2,569	1,500	128	75	6,239	3,700	...	2,539	
Dhond-Baramati (d)	...	...	27	...	1,700	...	63	...	4,600	4,600	...	(d) Opened from 20th May 1914.
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	142	142	20,182	17,300	141	122	49,742	41,600	...	8,142	
Godhra-Lunavada	...	24	25	1,008	900	[illegible]	36	2,448	2,000	...	448	
Jacobabad-Kashmore (e)	...	...	76	...	1,100	...	11	...	3,100	3,100	...	(e) Opened from 1st December 1914.
Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	623	500	2[illegible]	19	1,513	1,200	...	313	
Murtajapur-Ellichpur (including Karanja Sec.)	...	48	68	5,858	7,700	123	113	12,286	17,200	4,914	...	
Nadiad Kapadvanj	71	28	28	2,912	2,800	104	100	7,072	6,800	...	272	
Petlad-Vaso (f)	...	...	16	...	400	...	25		1,000	1,000	...	(f) Opened from 10th December 1914.
Rajpipla	67	37	37	4,025	3,200	109	86	9,775	7,800	...	1,975	
Darjeeling-Himalayan	452	51	51	28,750	27,000	564	529	64,493	63,000	...	1,493	
Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions (g)	...	...	54	...	1,000	...	19	...	3,000	3,000	...	(g) Opened from 16th June 1914.
Pipar-Bilara	20	25	25	603	400	24	16	1,464	900	...	564	
TOTAL	166	7,553	7,879	13,55,354	11,67,200	179	148	32,85,747	28,52,000	...	4,33,747	
GRAND TOTAL	359	33,842	34,367	1,29,67,347	1,22,33,000	383	356	3,15,58,295	2,99,48,400	...	16,09,895	

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Simla, the 29th April 1915.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

REGISTERED No. C. 696



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 19th March 1915.

On and after 3rd April and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 1st May 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

April 17.

2099. Y. I. A. Lalljee. *A process for the extraction of salts other than sodium chloride from sea water.*

2100. K Sanjiva Rao. *Solid border motion applied to flyshuttle loom.*

April 19.

2101. S. D. Garbis. *Improvements in means and apparatus for securing locks and the like and attaching metal or other seals thereto.*

2102. E. A. Gimingham. *Improvements in arc incandescent electric lamps.*

2103. H. W. Arnold and B. M. Green. *Improvements in rifle carriers for mounted troops.*

April 20.

2104. W. S. Sinclair. *Improved adjustable packing ring for vaccum brake piston rod.*

2105. S. C. Davidson. *Improvements in or relating to tea leaf rolling machinery.*

April 21.

2106. (Miss) A. Hanneborg. *Improvements in and relating to excavating machines.*

April 22.

2107. A. A. Bhisey. *Improvements in the construction of rail-road by inserting a seat or joint supporter, below a joint.*

2108. H. S. Bishnu. *A specific for removing, destroying, eradicating and washing paint varnish and electroplating from wood, metals, glass, marble, etc.*

April 23.

2109. P. C. Mitter. *Improved hookah holder.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India,* give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the conpon at the foot of the order.

2017. L. M. Mullick. *Annular chimney stove.*

2031. A. Thompson. *Punkah controller.*

2032. A. G. Kershaw, T. E. Haywood, Saxby & Farmer, Ld., and Saxby & Farmer (India), Ld. *Improvements in interlocking apparatus for railway signalling.*

2061. R. S. Heap. *Improvements in machinery employed in the processes of washing, steaming, bleaching, dyeing and drying yarn.*

2062. H. A. Stenning and J. H. Sterling. *Improvements in and relating to steam superheaters.*

2066. J. M. Hornaday. *Improvement in cutting mechanism for cigarette machines.*

2077. C. Abraham. *Excavating hammer bucket.*

2078. J Stone & Company, Limited. *Improvements in and connected with dynamo electric generators.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1521. S. T. Gresham. *An insulated railway-van.*

1952. F. A. C. Leigh and H. Parkinson. *Improvements in and relating to the control of trains, railroad vehicles and the like.*

1977. A. R. Farid. *Stove burner.*

1998. C. G. Balabhadra Nayagar. *Improvements in rotary oil mills or chucks.*

2020. J. Gardner. *Improvements in microphonic signalling devices.*

2030. H. E. H. Pratt. *An improved scale or balance.*

2033. C. A. Dickson and A. A. C. Dickson. *Mica mat.*

2034. J. P. Hitchcock. *Improved nut lock.*

2038. W. A. Kosinski and P. P. Rhode. *Improvements in and relating to slag removing and indicating mechanism for open hearth furnaces.*

2039. J. McL. Cameron. *Improvements in and relating to drying machines.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1707. Brownlie.
1845. Willison.
1846. Willison.
1945. Grugeon and (Mrs.) Grugeon.
1949. Danforth.
1950. Barooah.
1953. Bowles.
1954. California Macvan Co.
1959. Lucas's Low Pressure Oil Cracking Process, Ld.

PATENTS SEALED.

1761. Stent.
1826. Bhani
1838. Mechanical Process Manufacturing Co.
1839. Mechanical Process Manufacturing Co.
1938. Maude, Crosse, Pratt, & Barrowcliffe.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

1 of 1903. Kitson. (To 29 April 1916.)
19 of 1903. Creed and anr. (To 21 May 1916.)
535 of 1904. Cummins. (To 30 June 1916.)
537 of 1904. Holden and anr. (To 28 July 1916.)
309 of 1905. Cross. (To 27 September 1916.)
118 of 1907. Rees. (To 17 May 1916.)
557 of 1907. Davidson. (To 20 May 1916.)
352 of 1908. Thomas. (To 5 April 1916.)
388 of 1908. Maschinenfabrik Munchen G. m. b. H. (To 20 April 1916.)
394 of 1908. Dinwoodie. (To 28 April 1916.)
141 of 1909. Barton. (To 24 April 1916.)
493 of 1909. Hardy. (To 24 May 1916.)
651 of 1909. Kershaw and ors. (To 28 April 1916.)
682 of 1909. Crawford. (To 21 April 1916.)
38 of 1910. Robertson. (To 7 February 1916.)
130 of 1910. Walker. (To 25 April 1916.)
182 of 1910. Humphrey. (To 23 May 1916.)
183 of 1910. Davidson. (To 23 May 1916.)

184 of 1910. Davidson. (To 23 May 1916.)
550 of 1910. Wort. (To 16 May 1916.)
19 of 1911. Asari. (To 16 March 1916.)
88 of 1911. Mills Equipment Co., Ld. (To 26 May 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

1908.

91, (Jawahar Singh).

1910.

123, (Lee). 271, (Hall and anr.). 305, (Dieffenbach and anr.). 345, (Rook and anr.). 638. (Clayton).

DESIGN ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

March 15th to 20th, 1915.

Class 11. No. 2712. S. F. Chishti & Co., Banarsi Mansion, Delhi. February 17.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India applications should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs*, etc., for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas

per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W. C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, and in the Record Offices, Madras and Bombay.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

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(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
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(h) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1) Collection for 1902-03, price R3 a copy.
(2) " " 1903-04 " " 3 "
(3) " " 1904-05 " " 3 "
(4) " " 1908-09 " " 3 "
(5) " " 1909-10 " " 3-8 "
(6) " " 1910-11 " " 3-8 "
(7) " " 1912-13 " " 2-8 "
(8) " " 1913-14 " " 2-8 "

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"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

"Rajniti" (new annotated edition), prescribed as an alternative text-book for the Proficiency examination in Hindi ; price R3 per copy.

"Selections for the Lower Standard examination in Persian"; price R2 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . . . 5th Hampshire Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . Regimental Munshi, Dorset Battery, Sadar Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . 17/1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . 155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . 36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
7. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . 1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 106, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
9. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
10. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Muslim . . . . . 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan Haidari . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . Regimental Munshi, Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.
2. M. Saiyad Amir Ali . . . C/o 2nd Devon Battery, Dinapore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1. M. Abdul Karim . . . Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1. M. S. Karim Bukhsh . . Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . . . C/o Wheeler's Book Stall, Railway Station, Meerut Cantonment.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . Late Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Taily Muhalla, Sadar Bazar, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 2nd The Queen's Own West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
3. M. S. Abdul Ghani . . . . Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sadar Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . Opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz . . . . . . Islamabad, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul . . . . Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1. M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2. Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5. M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Government Baker, Madrasah Hostel, or 8, Smith Lane, Dharamtola, P. O. Calcutta.
7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also

H. ST. J. B. PHILBY,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *boná-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID*.

For any quantity	4 per lb

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re 1 As and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

EXAMINATION QUALIFYING FOR ADMISSION TO THE FOURTH GRADE OF THE ACCOUNTS BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The examination will be conducted by the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on June 7th and 8th, 1915, at the following centres :—

Centres.	*Registering officer.*
(1) The Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. (There is no other centre at Calcutta.)	For candidates registered by the Accountant-General, Bengal.
	For candidates registered by the Post and Telegraphs.
	The Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.
	The Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway.
	The Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
	For candidates outside Government service over 25 years of age registered by the Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
(2) Office of the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi.	For candidates registered by the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa.
(3) The Office of the Comptroller, Shillong.	For candidates registered by him.
(4) The Office of the Accountant-General, Rangoon.	For candidates registered by him.
(5) The Office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Chittagong.	For candidates registered by him.
(6) The Office of the Accountant-General, Railways, Simla.	For candidates registered by him.
(7) The Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Lower Ganges Bridge, Paksey.	For candidates registered by him.

Candidates must apply for registration to one of the Government officials on the above list. Those over 25 years of age not in Government service must apply for registration to the Principal.

Applications *on the prescribed form* must reach the office of the registering officer not later than May 7th, 1915. They must be accompanied by a fee of ₹10 and the following certificates in original, or true copies of them certified by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch. These certificates will not be returned :—

(*i*) Certificates of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)

(*ii*) Certificate of age, baptismal or of birth (not required, if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(*iii*) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's own handwriting.

Copies of rules may be had on application from the undersigned.

B. HEATON,
Principal.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR,
The 8th April 1915.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 22ND APRIL 1915.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance
Calcutta	...	1	..	1	3	...	3	1	..	10	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	17	...	..	...	...	...	...

A. McCORMICK, MAJOR, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 26th April 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 24th April 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd April 1915.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE. COIN AND BULLION. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		SECURITIES (PURCHASED PRICE).		TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	69,93,255	22,52,76,615	23,42,59,870	13,80,77,983	97,34,407	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	36,43,12,336	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571.
Cawnpore	...	2,69,67,255	2,69,67,255	2,10,87,962	62,95,335	...	...	...		...	...	...	2,73,83,297	
Lahore	...	4,34,70,900	4,34,70,900	2,84,73,283	1,29,49,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,14,22,935	
Bombay	1,22,00,425	12,68,72,990	13,90,73,415	2,26,64,755	3,89,49,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,16,14,043	
Karachi	...	2,61,10,550	2,61,10,550	35,98,993	30,00,465	...		...	...	...	...	...	65,99,458	
Madras	1,24,59,065	7,07,68,165	8,32,27,230	4,66,78,310	21,13,800	...	...	...		...		...	4,87,92,110	
Rangoon	...	5,22,11,585	5,22,11,585	4,89,06,506	37,06,740	...	...	...	...	...		...	5,26,13,246	
	3,86,42,745	57,16,78,060	60,53,20,805	30,94,87,792	7,67,49,682	...	7,65,00,000		...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	60,27,37,420	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			29,33,385	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									3,50,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			60,23,87,420								TOTAL RESERVE R		60,23,87,420	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd April 1915.
The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 22nd April 1915 to 7,86 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th April 1915.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,11,98,403	1	8	2,49,57,029	10	10
Public Deposits at Branches	1,37,58,626	9	2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				19.57,90,723	13	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.				13,27,998	13	11
Sundries				16,28,628	13	1
RUPEES				26,37,04,381	3	0

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities				4,95,91,500	0	0
Other authorised Investments				99,77,830	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				4,16,06,487	2	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				4,53,14,219	11	6
Bills discounted and purchased				2,34,78,682	1	8
Balances with other Banks				16,15,052	6	10
Bullion				.....		
Dead Stock				27,78,865	10	2
Stamps				14,668	12	9
Sundries				8,65,893	13	3
				17,47,43,1[illegible]	10	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	5,73,69,922	10	10	8,89,61,241	8	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	3,15,91,318	13	9			
RUPEES				26,37,04,381	3	0

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,20,340 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 7,91,632 8 0

Rs. 11,11,972 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 29th April 1915.

S. A. H. SITWELL,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 39·76

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICES.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on the 25th September last while excavating near a house formerly belonging to Mr. Ibrahim Khan Mahomed Fitavala and now acquired by the City Improvement Trust in Case No. 2 of their East Agripada Scheme No. 32, 21 pieces of silver ornaments specified in the margin and 3 pieces of silver (parts of the ornaments) weighing in all about 21 Tolas were found by certain coolies, named Laha Chakori, Geni Dhanu, Gangadin Bhika, Frai Gayadin and Data Din Dabaj. Any persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Bombay at his Office in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, Bombay, on the 1st June 1915, when the Collector will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

6 Talismans.
2 Tops for tassels.
8 Earrings of two kinds.
2 Old coins used as pendants.
1 Armlet.
2 Pieces of an Armplate.

Total 21 pieces.

A. H. F. SIMCOX,
Collector of Bombay.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 17th October 1914.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION, REVENUE AND SCARCITY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Nagpur, the 1st April 1915.

No. 596.—The agreement hereinafter set forth entered into by the Company known as the Church Missionary Trust Association, in accordance with the provisions of Part VII of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, is hereby published for general information :—

An agreement entered into this 16th day of February 1915, between the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereafter called the Secretary of State) on the one part and the Church Missionary Trust Association a company registered.

Whereas the aforesaid Chuch Missionary Trust Association has made an application to the Government of the Central Provinces to acquire under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act No. I of 1894, land and premises in the village of Hinotia, S. No. 754, Tehsil and District Jubbulpore, for the purposes of such company amounting to acres 4·04 (four decimal cypher four) or thereabouts as detailed and described in the schedule annexed hereto and for the sake of greater clearness delineated or shown on the plan hereto annexed and thereon with it boundaries coloured red.

And whereas the aforesaid Local Government is satisfied that the said Church Missionary Trust Association is a Company within the meaning of section 3 (*e*) of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894.

And whereas the aforesaid Local Government after making and holding such enquiry as is required and prescribed by law is satisfied that the acquisition of the aforesaid land required by the Church Missionary Trust Association is needed for the construction of some work and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public.

And whereas under section 41 of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894 the Church Missionary Trust Association is require' to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State regarding matters laid down in the aforesaid section 41 of the said Act. It is hereby agreed and declared as follows .—

1. That the aforesaid Church Missionary Trust Association will pay to the Local Government of the Central Provinces or to such person or persons whom the Local Government may appoint in this behalf all such sums of money as shall be awarde under t' provisions of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act of 1894 as compensatio to any person or persons who may be found on enquiry held under the provisions of said Act, to be interested in the land hereinbefore mentioned as required by the Church Missionary Trust Association Company.

2. That the Church Missionary Trust Association will defray and pay to the Local Government from its funds the charges of and incidental to and the cost of the acquisition of the aforesaid land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894.

3. That upon the Church Missionary Trust Association having made the payments mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs Nos. 1 and 2 of this agreement the Local Government will forthwith in consideration of the repayment of the compensation money and cost of acquisition aforesaid convey and grant to the Church Missionary Trust Association all that aforesaid piece of land containing by admeasurement acres 1·04 (four decimal cypher four) situate in the village of Hinotia, S. No. 754, Tehsil and District Jubbulpore, and described and shown in the schedule and plan annexed hereto free from all encumbrances and occupancy rights easements and appurtenances thereto in fact or by reputation belonging now or heretofore enjoyed therewith to hold the premises unto and to the use of the Church Missionary Trust Association.

Provided always and the Church Missionary Trust Association hereby agrees that (1) the property shall be liable to be resumed by Government if used for other than the specific purpose for which it is granted and (2) should the property be at any time resumed by the Government the compensation payable therefor shall not exceed the amount paid to theGovernment as hereinbefore agreed to be paid by the aforesaid Church Missionary Trust Association as compensation and cost of acquisition for these lands under the Land Acquisition Act together with the cost of their present value whichever shall be the less, of any building erected or other works executed on the land by the said Church Missionary Trust Association.

Provided also and the Church Missionary Trust Association hereby agrees that no building shall be erected on the said property without the sanction of the Local Government or other competent authority and if any building is erected without such sanction, the grant of the property herein contained will be liable to forfeiture without compensation.

4. That the Church Missionary Trust Association will perpetually hold the aforesaid property for the purpose hereby agreed on subject to immediate forfeiture on any breach of the provisions to paragraph (3).

5. That the Church Missionary Trust Association will use the aforesaid land and premises for the purpose of building a school house and a hostel and of providing a play ground for the pupils of the Church Missionary Trust Association High School.

E. A HENSLEY,
Agent of the Church Missionary Association

A. McDONALD,
Assistant Commissioner, for Deputy Commissioner.

J. HULLAH,
Third Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Witness I.—S. T. GHOSE.

Witness II.—MOHOMAD SHIBLI

E. GORDON,
Under Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces

N P PUROHIT,
Superintendent, Revenue and Scarcity Department

} Witnesses

THE SCHEDULE

District	Tehsil	Village	Settlement No	Approximate area
Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore	Hinotia	754	4·04 acres in Survey Nos 203, 205/1, 205/2, 161 and 159

J. HULLAH,
Third Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers
6. Engine Drivers
7. Men trained in—

   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

Applications are invited from candidates for the Maharaja of Darbhanga Scholarship for 1915. Such applications are to reach the undersigned not later than the 30th May, 1915.

The value of the scholarship is Rs. 50 per month. The scholarship is tenable for one year only from July, 1915 to June, 1916.

All Graduates and Licentiates in Medicine of the Calcutta University are eligible to compete for the scholarship.

Every candidate is required to state in his application the special subject or branch of medical science in which he proposes to carry on investigation or research work and also to state in what respects his investigations appear to him to tend to the advancement of medical studies. He is also required to state in his application the place where he intends to carry on his research work. If in a recognised laboratory or hospital, a recommendation from the head of such laboratory or hospital as to the fitness of the candidate to conduct such work, and the probable value of such work must accompany the application. If the candidate intends to carry on investigations privately, his application must be supported by a certificate to the above effect from a Member of the Faculty of Medicine.

The scholar will be appointed by the Syndicate on the recommendation of the Faculty of Medicine.

During the tenure of his scholarship the scholar will be required to devote at least four hours a day, Sundays and holidays excepted, to research work in the special branch of medical science selected by him and approved by the Board of Studies in Medicine, and his work will be open to inspection by a Member of the Faculty of Medicine to be specially deputed by the Faculty in that behalf.

During the tenure of his scholarship, every Research scholar will be required to submit short quarterly reports of his work to the Member of the Faculty of Medicine who may be deputed to inspect his work and upon whose favourable report the continuance of his scholarship will depend.

Each scholar will also be required to submit, at the end of his tenure of scholarship, a complete statement which must be type-written and otherwise ready for publication and which will be laid before the Faculty of Medicine, who, if publication be deemed advisable, will decide all questions in connection therewith.

P. BRÜHL,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 28th April 1915.

WANTED.

For the Post Office, Central Circle, candidates who have passed the B.A. examination and who are under 25 years.

The initial pay will be Rs. 40 and there will be one year's probation.

Applicants should state the date of birth, send testimonials and the certificate of their degree either in original or copy.

Applications should be addressed to the Postmaster General, Nagpur, C. P.

H. A. SAMS,
Postmaster General,
Central Circle.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st March 1915.

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	ART, ENGLISH.				
1	**Diagram** useful for Electrical Engineer, **by Mr. M. E. D.' Rozario,** Technical Telegraph Master, Nagpur, C. P. Pages 57, size 18 x 22 x 8. Published by the author.	Delhi Printing Works.	1,000	14 / 26th Jan. '15.	
	BIOGRAPHY, HINDI.				
2	**Prince Bismark, by Indra Vedalanker,** Professor, Gurokal, Hardowar. Life of Prince Bismark, Prime Minister of Germany. No. of pages 172, size 20 x 26 x 8. Published by the author.	Satdhoram Pracharak Press.	2,000	44 / 23rd Mar. '15	
3	**Virangna** (Vanita Vinod Book Series), **by Gyan Chandra Batala.** Life of Chanchal Kumari, Princess of Rupnagor. No. of pages 108, size 20 x 30 x 16. Published by the author.	Do.	1,000	47 / 31st Mar. '15.	
4	**Mithlesh Kumari, by Chandra Shekhar Gupta,** a College Student, Delhi. Life of Maharani Sita. No. of pages 94, size 20 x 30 x 16. Published by the author.	Do.	1,000	20 / 27th Jan. '15.	
	BIOGRAPHY, URDU.				
5	**Zebulnisan Begam, by Umrao Mirza,** Delhi. Life of Zebulnisan Begum daughter of Emperor Mohiuddin Mohmad Aurangzeb Alamgir. No. of pages 32, size 18 x 22 x 8. Published by Munshi Bulaqi Das, Proprietor, Muir Press, Delhi.	Delhi Printing Works.	1,000	42 (b) / 23rd Mar. '15.	
	FICTION, HINDI.				
6	**Amardat** (Jasusi Upaniyás), **by Shiv Narain Dewvedi.** A Novel. No. of pages 322, size 20 x 30 x 16. Published by Nagri Pracharak Karyalaya, Delhi.	Satdhoram Pracharak Press.	1,000	45 / 23rd Mar. '15.	
	FICTION, URDU.				
7	**Chanderkala, Part 1** (2nd Edition), **by Pandit Shimbhu Nath Bhargwa,** of Delhi. A Novel. No. of pages 120, size 18 x 22 x 12 Published by the author.	Loxmi Press .	1,000	32 / 24th Feb. '15.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st March 1915—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No and date of registration of copyright.
	FICTION, URDU—*contd.*				
8	**Shadab Phool, by Richhpal Singh Kalsi** of Forozpore City. A Novel. No of pages 76, size 18 x 22 x 8 Published by the author.	Loxmi Press	1,000	33 24th Feb. '15	
	HISTORY, ENGLISH.				
9	**Intermediate History of Rome, Part II** (146 B C 176 A D), **by Professor Wilayat Ahmad,** M.A, LL B., of the M. A O College, Aligarh. Notes on Roman History. No of pages 114, size 20 x 26 x 16. Published by the author.	Rajkishan Press	1,000	35 24th Feb '15	
	HISTORY, HINDI.				
10	**Udhki Thalak, Part I, by Shiv Narain Dewvedi.** History of the German War. No. of pages 63, size 20 x 30 x 16. Published by Manager, Nagri Pracharak Karayalia, Delhi	Art Printing Works	1,000	12 26th Jan '15.	
	HISTORY, URDU.				
11	**Tazkarat ul-Abdin Imdadul Arfin** (2nd Edition), **by Haji Mohamad Nazir of Doband,** Lives of hermits for the guidance of the religious men Number of pages 301, size 20 x 26 x 8 Published by the Author.	Delhi Printing Works	500	13 26th Jan. '15.	
12	**Ghadr, Delhi ke Afsane (with pictures), by Khawaja Hasan, Nizami of Delhi** Stories about the mutiny at Delhi of 1857. No. of pages 128, size 18 x 22 x 16. Published by Mohamad Saddiq.	Durvesh Press	1,000	36 23rd Mar. '15.	
	GEOGRAPHY, URDU.				
13	**Mukhtasir Gugrofia Zilla Hissar, by Master Girdhari Lal and Jagat Narain of Delhi.** An abstract of the Geography of Hissar District. No. of pages 16, size 22 x 29 x 32. Published by the Authors.	Delhi Printing Works.	1,000	40 23rd Mar. '15.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st March 1915—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	GEOGRAPHY, URDU—*contd.*				
14	**Mukhtasir Gughraphia, Delhi Province, by Master Girdhari Lal and Jagat Narain of Delhi.** An abstract of the Geography of Delhi Province. Published by the author. No. of pages 16, size 22 x 29 x 32.	Delhi Printing Works.	1,000	41 / 23rd Mar. '15.	
	LANGUAGE, ARABIC.				
15	**Sarf Mir by Molvi Habibulla of Kandhar. Arabic Grammar.** No. of pages 44, size 20 x 26 x 8. Published by the author.	Mujtabai Press.	2,000	10 / 26th Jan. '15.	
	LANGUAGE, HINDI.				
	Man aur Bachha by Professor Gordhan, B.A., of Gurukal Kangri, Hardwar. A translation of the 7th book of a French Work "Emile." No. of pages 134, size 20 x 30 x 16. Published by the author at Prohlad Office, Delhi.	Sat Dharam Procharok Press.	1,000	46 / 31st Mar. '15.	
17	**Hindi Shikhsha, Part I, by Mohkan Lal of Delhi. Hindi Reader No. 1.** No. of pages 30, size 20 x 30 x 16. Published by the author.	Ditto .	1,000	19 / 27th Jan. '15.	
	LANGUAGE, URDU.				
18	**Jadid Dihati Urdu ki Chothi Kitab ki Farhang, by Master Girdhari Lal and Jagat Narain of Delhi.** Key to IV Urdu Reader for rural schools. No. of pages 16, size 22 x 29 x 16. Published by the author.	Delhi Printing Works.	1,000	3 / 5th Jan. '15.	
19	**Jadid Dihati Urdu ki Panchwi Kitab ki Farhang, by Master Girdhari Lal and Jagat Narain of Delhi.** Key to V Urdu Reader for rural schools. No. of pages 16, size 22 x 29 x 16. Published by the author.	Ditto .	1,000	3 / 4th Jan. '15.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st March 1915—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	MISCELLANEOUS (ENGLISH AND URDU).				
20	**Delhi Electric Tramways and Lighting Company, Limited Rules and Regulations for Traffic Staff, by Mr. J. G. Griffin, General Manager of the Company. Rules and Regulations for the guidance of officers and servants of the Delhi Electric Tramways and Lighting Company.** No. of pages 129, size 18 x 22 x 16. Published by Delhi Electric Tramways and Lighting Company, Limited.	Delhi Printing Works.	250	16 / 27th Jan. '15.	
	MISCELLANEOUS, ENGLISH.				
21	**Indian Government for March 1915, by Mr. J. Renton Denning, Secretary, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi.** A list of Government officials and a statement regarding crops in India. No. of pages 29, size 18 x 22 x 8. Published by the author.	Ditto	50	37 / 23rd Mar.'15.	
22	**Report of the Committee of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce for the year 1914, by the Secretary, Punjab Chamber of Commerce.** No. of pages 25, size 20 x 26 x 8. Published by the Secretary.	Ditto	150	38 / 23rd Mar.'15.	
	MISCELLANEOUS, HINDI.				
23	**Bharat kē Raj Rajeshwar, by Professor Balkrishna, M.A., Gurokal Kangri, Hardwar.** Names of 100 Princes of ancient India. No. of pages 15, size 20 x 30 x 16. Published by the author.	Sat Dharam Pracharak Press.	2,000	1 / 27th Jan.'15.	
24	**Vaidakta Rajya Prachin Bharat ki Rajya Prarauli, by Professor Balkrishna, M.A., Professor, Gurokal Kangri, Hardwar.** A book on Government according to Vedas. No. of pages 156, size 20 x 30 x 16. Published by the author.	Ditto	1,000	18 / 27th Jan.'15.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st March 1915—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	MISCELLANEOUS HINDI— *contd.*				
25	**Jain Tirath Yatra, by Fateh Chand of Delhi.** A guide for Jaini Pilgrims. Number of pages 99, size 20 x 30 x 16. Published by the author.	Sat Dharam Pracharak Press.	500	22 / 27th Jan '15	
	MISCELLANEOUS URDU.				
26	**Bhojan Sagar, by L. Nanumal, late Proprietor, Qaisar i-Hind Press, Ludhiana,** containing methods of preparing different kinds of food, pickles, etc. Number of pages 90, size 18 x 22 x 8. Published by Qaisar-i-Hind Agency, Ludhiana.	Delhi Printing Works.	1,000	1 / 5th Jan. '15.	
27	**Prem Bachan, by Maharaja Sir Kishan Pershad. late Prime Minister of Hyderabad State.** Advice to Samajists and Khalsa brethren against quarrelling with one another. Number of pages 32, size 20 x 26 x 16. Published by Diwan Singh, Medical Practitioner, Patiala State, for free distribution.	Durvaish Press	1,000	[illegible]5 / 24th Feb. '15.	
28	**Choltre Salana Ijlas ki Ruidad, by Man Singh Vaid,** Honorary Secretary, All-India Vedic and Unani-Tibbi Conference. Report of the fourth annual meeting of the All-India Vedic and Unani-Tibbi Conference. Number of pages 248, size 20 x 26 x 8. Published by the Honorary Secretary of the Conference.	Delhi Printing Works.	1,000	31 / 28th Feb. '15	
	POETRY, ENGLISH (PHILOSOPHY).				
29	**The Path Eternal, by Mr. J. Renton Denning.** A Poem on the existence of the Soul. Number of pages 25, size 18 x 22 x 8. Published by the Printer Thackur Dass, Proprietor, Delhi Printing Works.	Delhi Printing Works.	250	5 / 14th Jan. '15.	

Catalogue of Books registered the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867, and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st March 1915—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era, when other than the Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	POETRY, HINDI.				
30	**Hitaishi Gayan, Part III, by Pandit Bhuramal Mushraf of Jaipur,** Head Master, Jain Vidialya, Delhi. A collection of songs. No. of pages 18, size 20 x 30 x 16. Published by Lala Sarnimal Agarwal of Delhi.	Sat Dharam Prachark Press.	2,000	21 / 27th Jan. '15	
31	**Gurokal Gita by Indra Vedalankar, Professor, Gurokal, Kangri,** Hardwar. A Hindi song sung in Gurukul, Hardwar. No. of pages 8, size 20 x 30 x 16. Published by the author.	Ditto	1,000	18th Feb. '15	
	POETRY, URDU-HINDI.				
32	**Bhajan Gayan Prokash by Pandit Kirpa Ram, late Head Master, Mission School, Ambala Cantonment.** A collection of religious songs. No. of pages 48, size 18 x 22 x 22. Published by the author.	Delhi Printing Works.	500	27th Jan '15	
	POETRY, URDU.				
33	**Qandil Khayal** for October 1914, **by Sardar Mohamad Yusaf Khan Popalzai, Secretary, Mashaira, Lurlai, Baluchistan.** A collection of verses of some of the poets of Baluchistan read in a meeting held in October 1914. No. of pages 36, size 18 x 22 x 8. Published by the author.	Ditto	250	29 / 24th Feb. '15	
34	**Qandil Khayal** for November 1914, **by Sardar Mahamad Yusaf Khan Popalzai, Secretary, Mashaira Lurlai, Baluchistan.** A collection of verses of some of the poets of Baluchistan read in a meeting held in October 1914. No. of pages 36, size 18 x 22 x 8. Published by the author.	Ditto	250	30 / 24th Feb. '15	
35	**Qandil Khayal** for December 1914, **by Sardar Mohamad Yusaf Khan Popalzai, Secretary, Mashaira Lurlai Baluchistan.** A collection of verses of some of the poets of Baluchistan read in a meeting held in October 1014. No. of pages 36, size 18 x 22 x 8. Published by the author.	Ditto	250	39 / 23rd Mar. '15	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1869 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st March 1915—*contd.*

Serial No	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of era, when other than the Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No and date of registration of copyright
	RELIGION, MOHAMDAAN (ARABIC).				
36	**Abdul Muntahá Maal Hawashiul Jadida by Maulvi Abdul Ahad** A book on Mohamedan Law No. of pages 80, size 20 x 26 x 8 Published by M Abdulla, Bookseller. Kandhal.	Mujtahai Press	2 000	9 26th Jan. '15	
	RELIGION, HINDU (ARABIC, URDU AND SANSKRIT).				
37	**Satya Dharam Prakash** in three parts **by Bhagwatanand** Describes what true religion is. No. of pages : Part I, 78, Part II, 84 and Part III, 56, respectively, size 18 x 22 x 8 Published by Raghbar Dayal, Proprietor, Imperial Native Press, Delhi.	Imperial Native Press	500 copies of each Part	28 24th Feb '15.	
	RELIGION, HINDU (HINDI).				
38	**Sarva Janik Hita, Part I, by Sri Munimanik** A collection of sermons in the form of questions and answers No of pages 46, size 18 x 22 x 8 Published by Jain Mitra Mandal Sabha, Mandál.	Sat Dharam Prachrak.	500	43 23rd Mar '15	
	RELIGION, HINDU (SANSKRIT, HINDI).				
39	**Ganesh Pujan by Swami Raghnath Sharma** Eulogy of Ganesh No. of pages 10, size Foolscap. Published by Raghbar Dayal, Proprietor of Imperial Native Press	Imperial Native Press.	2,000	49 31st Mar. '15	
40	**Bhagti Márg by Swami Raghnath Sharma.** A description of Bhagti (Faith). No. of pages 8. size Foolsap. Published by Raghbar Dayal, Proprietor of Imperial Native Press	Ditto	2,000	50 31st Mar. '15	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st March 1915—*contd.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era,—when other than the Christian era,—date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies	Registration Number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence) Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
	RELIGION, HINDU (URDU).				
41	**Vaidic Dharm Ki Zabardast Fateh, by Sher Singh, Secretary, Arya Samaj, Garhi Abdullah Khan.** The victory of Samajists in a discussion held at Thana Bhowan in June 1913. No. of pages 49, size 20 x 30 x 16. Published by Monohar Book Depôt, Jaforpur, Dist. Saharanpore.	Delhi Printing Works.	1,000	6 / 14th Jan. '15.	
	RELIGION, MOHAMADAN (URDU).				
42	**Islam Ki Pehli Kitab Yani Islam ke Agayad, by Molana Nawab Mir Sadaruddin Husain Khan, Rais Baroda, Gujrat.** The Chief principles of Islam. No. of pages, 32, size royal 16mo. Published by Ashfaq Hussain Sadrul Islam Book Depôt, Muradabad.	Ditto	1,000	2 / 5th Jan. '15.	
43	**Alkalamul Mubaiyan, Fi Tafzil-i-khatam-ul-Nabiyan, by Mohd. Abdul Gani, late Teacher, Fatehpuri School, Delhi,** containing replies to 16 objections raised by the Christians against Islam. No. of pages 72, size 20 x 26 x 8. Published by the author.	Ditto	1,000	7 / 14th Jan. '15.	
44	**Majmua Khutabat-ul-Tohid Jadid Mutrajim Almaruf Khutabat-ul-Quran-ul-Hadis, by Molvi Abdul Ahad.** A collection of sermons and sayings of the Prophet. No. of pages 128, size 20 x 26 x 8. Published by the Proprietor of Mujtabai Press, Delhi.	Mujtabai Press.	1,600	8 / 26th Jan. '15.	
45	**Tarif-i-Afal-ul-Islam, by Qari Mohamad Beg.** Actions and their result. No. of pages 20, size 20 x 26 x 8. Published by the proprietor of Mujtabai Press.	Ditto	500	11 / 26th Jan. '15.	

Catalogue of Books registered in the Province of Delhi under Act XXV of 1867 and Act X of 1890 during the quarter ending 31st March 1915—*concld.*

Serial No.	Author and title, brief subject including the age of the book where the same is obscure, number of pages, publisher and place of publication, date given on the title page with the name of the era, when other than the Christian era, date of issue from the press or of publication, size, edition and price.	Printer and place of printing.	Number of copies.	Registration number.	Proprietor of copyright (his name and residence), Register No. and date of registration of copyright.
46	**Irshad-i-Rahmani, Fazal Nirdani, by Maulana Said Mohd. Ali, containing the Sermons and Sayings of Hazrat Fazul-ul-Rahman Shah.** No. of pages 96, size 20 x 26 x 8. Published by Khanqah-i-Rahmani, Mongher.	Durvaish Press, Delhi.	1,000	26 / 24th Feb. '15.	
47	**Ummat-ul-umma, Part I, known as Izebwaj-i-Paighambar, by Shamshul-ulma Molvi Nazir Ahmad, L.L.D.** The theory of polygamy. No. of pages 58, size 18 x 22 x 8. Published by Abdur Rashid Alkhairi at the Tammadun Press.	Tammadun Press.	3,000	27 / 24th Feb. '15.	
	PHILOSOPHY (MORAL) HINDI.				
48	**Bande Viram, Virya Rakhsha Part I. by Seth Jawaharlal Jaini of Sikandrabad.** A treatise on abstinence. No. of pages 134, size 20 x 30 x 16. Published by Sobhagmal Jaini of Sikandrabad.	Sat Dharam Pracharak Press.	1,000	34 / 24th Feb. '15.	
	PHILOSOPHY (URDU).				
49	**Ainé In Kilab, by Khalifa Abdul Hakim.** A few verses on the instability of the world. No. of pages 16, size 18 x 22 x 8. Published by Said Saghir Husain.	Yusafi Press	500	48 / 31st Mar. '15.	

G. F. DE MONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE;
Delhi, the 16th April 1915.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 19th April 1915.

No. 631.—The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the prescribed tests in Pashto by the Higher Standard at an examination held at Quetta on the 12th and 13th April 1915 :—

1. Lieutenant H. P. Thomas, 126th Baluchistan Light Infantry.
2. „ E. P. Yeates, 12th Pioneers.
3. „ S. H. Killick, No. 33 Divisional Signal Company.
4. Army School Master T. A. Lisk (No. 4 Mountain Artillery Brigade Staff, Royal Garrison Artillery).

By order,
C. H. GIDNEY,
Second Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 23rd April 1915.

No. 1296-*R*.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to remit the fees prescribed in his notification No. 318-S., dated the 11th February 1910, issued under section 38 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (XVII of 1887), as applied to the Tahsil of Quetta, on mutation of names in respect of the property of any person subject to military law either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict. C. 58) or under the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), who is killed or dies of wounds inflicted, accident occurring or disease contracted within 12 months before death, while on active service in the present war.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Abu, 21st April 1915.

No. 1511—82-*II*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872 as amended by Act II of 1891) which have been delegated to him by the Governor General in Council under section 86 of the said Act the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana is pleased to grant a license to Pastor Hanifulla of the Mission Church, Udaipur, to solemnise marriages between Native Christians within the territories of the Native States under the Rajputana Agency.

Provided that the powers conferred by this notification shall be exercised only in the case of Indian Christian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India.

By order,
B. J. GLANCY, I.C.S.,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 22nd April 1915.

No. 2656-*C. & I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Excise Act of 1914 (I of 1914) as applied to Delhi Province by Notification No. 3246—39, dated 2nd May 1914, of the Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, and

with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi is pleased to declare that the following shall, for the purposes of sections 18, 24, 26, 27, 30 and 64 of the said Act, be deemed to be "country liquor" and "foreign liquor," respectively :—

"*Country Liquor.*"—All liquor other than rectified spirit and denatured spirit, not included in the definition of "foreign liquor."

"*Foreign Liquor.*"—Any liquor, other than rectified spirit and denatured spirit, on which a duty of customs is leviable under schedule III of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), or on which a duty of customs or excise is leviable at the rate imposed under that schedule on similar liquor imported by sea into British India.

No. 2671-*C. & I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the headquarters of Delhi Province are published for information :—

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi Province during the fortnight ending 15th April 1915.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.			ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Rice, husked	6	10	0	Flour (Wheat)	5	6	0
Wheat	5	0	0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	9	0	0
Barley	2	12	0	Turmeric (unground)	8	0	0
Oats	...			Salt, Sambhar	1	12	0
Jowar	2	15	0	Raw Hides (Cow)	45	0	0
Bajra	3	8	0	Bran	3	0	0
Maize	3	3	0	Grass (dry)	1	2	3
Gram	3	0	0	Bhusa, white	1	5	0
Arhar Dál	5	0	0	Bengal coal	0	10	0
Linseed	6	0	0	Jowar stalks	1	5	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	4	0	0	Kerosine Oil (per tin, stating the brand) (Victoria).	2	3	0
Til (Jinjili seed)	6	0	0	Plough Bullocks, per pair	150	0	0
Sugar (raw), Gur	5	8	0	Sheep, per score	80	0	0
Cotton (cleaned)	13	0	0	Cotton seed	2	0	0
Ghi	42	8	0	Bejhar	3	5	0

Retail Prices Current of Food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 15th April 1915.

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.		ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.	
	Srs.	Chts.		Srs.	Chts.
Wheat, white	7	12	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dal) (Desi).	7	8
Barley	14	0	Firewood	70	0
Rice { Best sort	3	4	Bengal coal	53	0
Rice { Common sort	5	12	Salt Sambhar { Wholesale	23	0
Jowar (Andropogon sorghum)	13	0	Salt Sambhar { Retail	22	0
Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	11	0	Bejhar	11	8
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	12	0	Gur	6	12
Maize	12	0	Cotton (unginned)	7	0

The 24th April 1915.

No. 2707-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 17th April 1915, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi	225,471	80	73	153	69	73	142	6	...	...	71	6	43	2	14	2	27	31	58	34·6	32·1
	Notified Area.	3,673	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	13·9
	Total	...	80	73	153	69	74	143	6	...	...	72	6	43	2	14	2	27	32	59	...	...

No. 2709-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half-month ending the 15th April 1915, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half-month.	Total in present half-month.	Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	27	21	...	...	...	15	1	4	...	...	1	...	2	4	6
Nangloi	32	25	...	...	...	17	...	6	...	...	2	1	3	5	8
Najafgarh	31	28	...	...	...	9	...	17	...	...	2	...	10	7	17
Subzimundi	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	14	26	...	...	...	18	1	7	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Raisina	25	21	...	...	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	7
Shahdra	...	16	...	..	...	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
Total of the District	133	139	...	...	...	95	3	36	...	...	5	1	22	28	50

The 28th April 1915.

No. 2775-*Education*.—In supersession of the by-laws published with Punjab Government Notification No. 393, dated 7th August 1902, the following revised by-laws made under the provision of sections 188 (1) (t) and 199 (1) of Municipal Act III of 1911 for

the regulation and collection of House Tax within the Municipal limits of Delhi, are approved by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi Province and are hereby published for general information.

These by-laws will come into force six weeks after the publication of the Notification.

House Tax By-laws.

1. The annual value of houses and buildings vested is His Majesty and of factories as defined in section 2 of the Indian Factories Act shall be calculated as follows :—

(a) For buildings vested in His Majesty and not administered by the Municipal Committee a sum equal to 5 per cent of the value as certified by the Public Works Department.

(b) For factories of which the buildings are owned by the proprietors of the factory, a sum equal to 5 per cent on the sum obtained by adding the estimated cost of erecting the building, less such amount as the Committee may deem reasonable to be deducted on account of depreciation (if any) to the estimated market value of the site and any land attached to the house or building. In the calculation of the annual value of any premises no account should be taken of any machinery thereon.

2. A building or house shall be held to include the compound within which it stands.

3. The tax shall be payable on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July in each year; provided that any person so wishing may pay the whole year's tax on the former of these dates.

4. When entry of a house is made in accordance with the provisions of section 75 (a) of Act III of 1911, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers and before any apartment in the actual occupancy of any woman who, according to custom, does not appear in public, is entered, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

5. When public notice regarding completion of the assessment lists is given under section 64 of Act III of 1911, such public notice shall be given by advertisement in at least two local newspapers and also by placards posted up in conspicuous places throughout the Municipality and in such other manner as the Committee may prescribe.

6. Every person likely to be affected by the list, or an authorised agent of such person shall be entitled to inspect the list in the Committee's office during the office hours and shall further be entitled to receive a copy of the entries affecting him on payment of a fee of one anna for each entry.

7. Objections to the assessment shall, on receipt, be entered in a register of objections, and notice shall be given to each objector of the day, time and place when and whereat his objection will be considered.

8. At the time and place so fixed the objection received shall be considered by the Direct Tax Sub-committee in the presence of the objector or his agent if he shall appear, and, if not, in his absence.

For reasonable cause the investigation of the objections may from time to time be adjourned.

9. On the completion of the amended list (*vide* section 66 of the Act) notice that the list is open to inspection in the Committee's office shall be given in the manner described in by-law number five preceding.

10. Where there is a dispute regarding ownership and doubt exist as to who is entitled to be registered as owner of any premises, the Committee shall determine who is entitled to be registered as such, and this decision shall remain in force for the purposes of these rules till set aside by the order of a competent Court.

11. When the name of the owner is not known it shall be sufficient to designate him in the Assessment List as " the owner ."

12. In the event of any person preventing a Municipal Officer from entering a house under by-law 4 above, the person so obstructing shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

By order,

G. F. deMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 22nd April 1915.

Transfer and taking over charge.

No. 789-E.—*Mr. H. J. Glenn, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the VI Project Division, 2nd Circle, which he left on the afternoon of the 14th April 1915, to the IV Project Division, 2nd Circle, which he joined at the same time.*

Mr. Glenn took over executive charge of the IV Project Division on the afternoon of the 14th *idem* from Mr. J. L. Sale, Executive Engineer, who proceeded on Military duty.

Transfer.

No. 793-E.—The services of Mr. J. L. Sale, Executive Engineer, having been placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, he was relieved of his duties in this Department on the afternoon of the 14th April 1915.

Delhi, the 28th April 1915.

LEAVE.

No. 837-E.—Mr. A. M. Rouse, C.I.E., Superintendent of Works, 1st Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th April 1915 or such subsequent date as he is relieved of his duties.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd April 1915.

No. 8.—The services of 2nd class Assistant Surgeon J. S. Salt are placed at the disposal of the Goverment of India, Foreign and Political Department, for employment at the Residency Hospital, Bushire, with effect from the 1st April 1915.

Simla, the 26th April 1915.

No. 9.—Third Class Assistant Surgeon G. McGuire, I.S.M.D., is appointed to the Station Staff Dispensary, Simla, with effect from the 3rd March 1915.

C. P. LUKIS,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th April 1915.

No. 3.—Mr. A. R. G. Lilley, Assistant Agent, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani held on 12th April 1915.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 22nd April 1915.

No. 3.—Mr. E. Verrieros, Executive Engineer, State Railways, is granted combined leave for one year (*viz.*, Privilege leave for 27 days and leave on Medical Certificate for the remaining period) under Articles 233-260 and 336 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 1st May 1915 or subsequent date of relief.

H. B. HOLMES,
Offg. Agent, O. and R. Railway.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 98 OF 1915.

Dated the 29th April 1915.

Re Arthur Robert Mackenzie, residing at No. 102, Collin Street, in the town of Calcutta, a guard on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Kharagpur.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 8th day of April 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 99 OF 1915.

Dated the 27th April 1915.

Re Ane Chand and Narain Das, both residing at and carrying on business in co-partnership at No. 201, Harrison Road, in Calcutta, under the name, style and firm of Narain Dass, Rukmanand.

Ex parte Bullav Dass, Bital Dass, the creditors. N. C. Mandal, Creditors' Attorney.

On the 21st day of April 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 104 OF 1915.

Dated the 26th April 1915.

Re Nagendra Nath Shaha, residing at No. 11, Madhu Roy's Bye Lane, in the town of Calcutta, without any occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. Birendro Nath Mitra, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 19th day of April 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 105 OF 1915.

Dated the 26th April 1915.

Re Ghasiram Sree Lal, a firm lately carrying on business as dealers in piece goods, a No. 26, Nahar Mull Lohea's Lane, in Baro Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, the members whereof being Ghasiram Nawrung Rai, at present residing at No. 5, Shama Bye's Lane, in Calcutta aforesaid, and Moti Lal and Dhone Raj, at present residing at Ratangarh, in Bikaneer in Rajputana.

Ex parte the debtors. Kumar Krishna Dutt, Insolvents' Attorney.

On the 22nd day of April 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed firm of Ghasiram Sree Lal as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 107 OF 1915.

Dated the 29th April 1915.

Re Hari Dass Dey, residing at No. 2, Sakrapara Lane, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as sweetmeat vender at No. 92, Bow Bazar Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name, style and firm of Hari Dass Dey at present without any occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. Mitter and Boral, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 26th day of April 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 108 OF 1915.

Dated the 29th April 1915.

Re Osmond Albert D'Crus, residing at No. 19, Ripon Lane, in the town of Calcutta, in the employ of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Bankers of Calcutta.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 26th day of April 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 109 OF 1915.

Dated the 29th April 1915.

Re Debi Prosad Bhakat, residing at No. 7, Mandal Street, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business at the same place as Banker and Commission Agent under the name, style and firm of Debi Prosad Harbans Lall.

Ex parte the debtor. Subodh Chandra Mitter, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 27th day of April 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

C. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BUKSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 91 OF 1914.

Dated the 26th April 1914

Notice to creditors of the date of consideration of a composition or scheme of arrangement.

In the matter of Bihari Lal, son of Baldeo Das Mahajan Aggarwal of Delhi, proprietor of the firms of Baldeo Das Jugal Kishore at Delhi and Hib Dyal Hardhian Das at Bhiwani, Debtors.

To

The Creditors.

Take notice that the Court has fixed the 13th day of May 1915 for the consideration of a composition (or scheme of arrangement) submitted by the abovenamed debtors in the above insolvency petition. No creditor who has not proved his debt before the afore said date will be permitted to note on the consideration of the above matter. If you desire to be represented at the abovementioned hearing you should be present in person or by duly authorized pleader with your proofs.

SUIT No. 23 OF 1915.

Dated the 19th April 1915.

In the matter of Mohamad Yaqub, son of Mohamad Husein, proprietor of Mohamad Husein Mohamad Yaqub, caste Sheikh of Delhi, debtor, and of an Insolvency petition dated the 19th April 1915, presented by Abdul Hamid and H Abdul Qayum claiming themselves to be the creditors of the abovenamed debtor.

To

The Creditors.

Take notice that an Insolvency petition has been presented against the abovenamed debtor, by the abovenamed creditors, and that the said petition will be heard at this Court on the 5th day of May 1915 at 10 o'clock in the fore noon, on which day the creditors of the said debtor are required to appear, and if they do not appear the Court may make an order of adjudication against the said debtor.

SUIT No. 23 OF 1915.

Dated the 19th April 1915.

In the matter of Mohamad Yaqub, son of Mohamad Husein, proprietor of Mohamad Husain Mohamad Yaqub, caste Sheikh of Delhi, Debtor.

To

Mohamad Yaqub, son of Mohamad Husein, Debtor of Delhi.

Take notice that an Insolvency petition has been presented against you to this Court by Abdul Hamid and Abdul Qayum, creditors of Delhi, and that the petition will be heard at this Court on the 5th May 1915 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on which day you are required to appear, and if you do not appear the Court may make an order of adjudication against you in your absence.

SUIT No 25 OF 1915.

Dated the 26th April 1915.

In the matter of Insolvency of Kanwar Singh, son of Ghasi Ram of Delhi, Kinari Bazar.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Kanwar Singh to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 17th May 1915.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 71 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 17th April 1915.

In the Court of M. Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., Judge, Insolvency Court at Delhi.

In the matter of Jugal Kishore, Niranjan Lal, Pursotam Das and Chandu Lal, proprietors of Jugal Kishore Niranjan Lal of Delhi, Debtors.

Whereas the abovenamed debtors were adjudicated insolvents by order of this Court, dated 15th December 1914, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvents is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvents and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvents and L. Janki Das, L. Zhan Singh, L. Lachhmi Narain, L. Ram Gopal, Madan Mohan Lal, Baldeo Das, Sheo Chand Rai and Bakhtawar Lal, are hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

It is further ordered that the order dated 15th December 1915 appointing M. Abdul Wahid, Pleader, as receiver is hereby cancelled.

RAHIM BAKHSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, WITH INSOLVENCY POWERS, AJMER-MERWARA, AJMER.

SUIT No. 22 OF 1915.

Ram Pershad Bipti, Insolvent,

versus

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Choga Lal, retail shop-keeper, Kaisargunj, Ajmer	60	0	0
2. Ganga Pershad, son of Narain Das, Beawar Bazar, Ajmer	406	0	0
3. Seth Choga Lal, Hindu Hotel, Madar Gate, Ajmer	110	0	0
4. Rup Narain, son of Godar Mal, shop-keeper, Babrod Village, District Agra, P. O. Achnera, Babrod	350	0	0
5. Sham Lal, Kaisargunj, Ajmer	50	0	0
Creditors			
TOTAL	976	0	0

Whereas the applicant Ram Pershad Bipti has filed an application under Act III of 1907 and the application will be heard by the Court on 31st May 1915 at 12 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this 20th day of April 1915.

SUIT No. 23 OF 1915.

Peman and Mohan Lal, sons of Dewa Chamar of Ajmer . Applicants Insolvents.

versus

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Mohan Lal, son of Dhanna Regar of Ajmer	82	8	0
2. Musammat Ganga, widow of Hira Chamar of Ajmer	190	0	0
3. Sri Kishen, son of Hira Chand, Mhajan Qasarganj, Ajmer	30	0	0
4. Pokhor, son of Ram Lal Chamar, of Ajmer	200	0	0
5. Pema, deceased, represented by Musammat Bhoori, widow of Pema Chamar, of Ajmer	600	0	0
	1,102	8	0

Whereas the applicants have filed an application under section 11, Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court on 30th May 1915 at 12 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 23rd day of April 1915.

SUIT No. 24 OF 1915.

Jiwan Teli of Kharwa . . . . Applicant.

versus

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Magan Mal, son of Jiwan Mal, of Kharwa	600	0	0
2. Rajori Mal, son of Ridhkaran, Mahajan of Kharwa	300	0	0
3. Jey Lal of Kharwa	150	0	0
4. Sua Lal, son of Kanak Mal, Mahajan of Kharwa	190	0	0
5. Tej Mal, son of Daulat Ram, Mahajan of Kharwa	150	0	0
6. Rajori Mal, Mahajan of Kharwa	56	0	0

Whereas the applicant Jiwan has filed an application under section 11, Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court on 1st June 1915 at 12 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance, the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 23rd day of April 1915.

SUIT No. 25 OF 1915.

Ramzan Ali, son of Qader Baksh of Ajmer. . . . . Applicant, Insolvent.

versus

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Akbar Ali, son of Lal Mohamed, of Ajmer	30	0	0
2. Chhotu, son of Khaju Musalman, of Ajmer	60	0	0
3. Behairoon Mahajan Mehsri, of Bela Pur	30	0	0
4. Shahbuddin Musalman, of Kuchaman	171	0	0
5. Baldeo, son of Kanhia Lal, Mahajan of Bhusaval	250	0	0
6. Sheo Baksh, son of Ram Chander, Mahajan, Agarwala, Bhusaval	350	0	0
7. Radha Kishen Ram Dhan, Mahajan, Bombay	60	0	0

Whereas the applicant Ramzan Ali, son of Qader Baksh, has filed an application under section 11, Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court on 2nd June 1915 at 12 A.M. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 23rd day of April 1915.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN,
Sub-Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 181 OF 1913.

The 21st April 1915.

Re Kawasji Nasserwanji Nicholson, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Lower Parel, a fireman in Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 14th day of March 1913 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

No. 222 OF 1913.

Bombay, the 27th April 1915.

Re Shamrao Narayan Desai and Wasanteao Narayan Desai of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon 1st Debtor, a Turner and the 2nd Debtor a Pattern-maker in the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dock, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 11th day of April 1913 against the said Insolvents has been this day annulled.

No. 240 OF 1913.

The 27th April 1915.

Re Tribhewan Pitamber Gola of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lalbag, Parel. a Sawyer in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Coy.; an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that order of adjudication made herein on the 24th day of April 1913 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

No. 30 OF 1915.

The 27th April 1915.

Re Damodar Vishram Ganatia of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Hindu Lodge, Princess Street, late Accountant, Ewart Ryrie & Co., and now unemployed : an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 2nd day of February 1915 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 77 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd April 1915.

In the matter of Khoda Bux, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Khoda Bux, Contractor, No. 36, Inseindan, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 31st day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Khoda Bux.

CASE No. 78 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd April 1915.

In the matter of Gerald Victor Damont, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Gerald Victor Damont, Clerk, residing at No. 91, Ohn Ghine Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Gerald Victor Damont.

CASE No. 79 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd April 1915.

In the matter of Maung Myin, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Myin, Clerk, residing at No. 7, York Road, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Myin.

CASE No. 80 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd April 1915.

In the matter of Maung Mang Myin, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Thun Maung Clerk, residing at No. 33, 12th Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Thun Maung.

CASE No. 81 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd April 1915.

In the matter of Ebrahim Abdul Rahiman, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ebrahim Abdul Rahiman, Merchant residing, at No. 74, Mogul Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ebrahim Abdul Rahiman.

CASE No. 82 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd April 1915.

In the matter of Maung Ba Win, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Win, Clerk, of No. 85, Maung Khine Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Win.

CASE No. 83 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd April 1915.

In the matter of Tharani Appanna, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Tharani Appanna, Goldsmith, residing at No. 104, Fraser Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Tharani Appanna.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th April 1915.

No. 124s-*Ap*.—The following promotions, transfers and appointments in the grades of Superintendents of post offices are made with effect from the date noted against each :—

Babu Pramatha Nath Basu to be confirmed in the 1st grade from the 21st January 1915;

Mr. J. E. Home to be promoted provisionally to the 1st grade from the 21st January 1915 to 30th January 1915 inclusive and substantively from the 31st January 1915;

Mr. O. H. G. Rulach to be promoted to the 1st grade from the 16th February 1915;

Mr. Naubat Rai to be confirmed in the 2nd grade from the 21st January 1915;

Babu Pran Gopal Mukerji to be promoted provisionally to the 2nd grade from the 21st January 1915 to 30th January 1915 inclusive and substantively from the 31st January 1915;

M. Fazal Hussain to be promoted to the 2nd grade from the 16th February 1915;

Mr. K. Amirthalingham Pillai to be promoted to the 2nd grade from the 1st April 1915;

Babu Manindra Nath Banerji to be confirmed in the 3rd grade from the 21st January 1915 and to continue to hold the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs provisionally in the 2nd grade;

M. Shuja-uddin Khan to be confirmed in the 3rd grade from the 31st January 1915;

Lala Kundan Lal to be confirmed in the 3rd grade from the 16th February 1915;

Lala Braj Bhushan Lal to be promoted provisionally to the 3rd grade from the 21st January 1915 to 4th March 1915 inclusive and substantively from the 5th March 1915;

Babu Sarat Chandra Guha to be promoted provisionally to the 3rd grade from the 16th February 1915 to 31st March 1915 inclusive and substantively from the 1st April 1915;

Mr C. N Parekh to be promoted provisionally to the 3rd grade from the 5th March 1915,

Mr. C. F. G Quilter to be promoted provisionally to the 3rd grade from the 1st April 1915;

Mr. H. Ostoche to be confirmed in the 4th grade from the 21st January 1915;

Mr. N. S. Varadacharya to be confirmed in the 4th grade from the 31st January 1915;

Mr. Sunder Singh to be confirmed in the 4th grade from the 16th February 1915;

M. Muhammad Hussain to be promoted provisionally to the 4th grade from the 21st January 1915 to 4th March 1915 inclusive and substantively from the 5th March 1915;

Mr. J. J. Williams to be promoted provisionally to the 4th grade from the 16th February 1915 to 31st March 1915 inclusive and substantively from the 1st April 1915;

Mr. Syed Muhammad Azmatullah to be promoted provisionally to the 4th grade from the 5th March 1915;

Babu Bijoy Basanta Bhattacharji to be promoted provisionally to the 4th grade from the 1st April 1915,

Maung Tin, Reserve Superintendent of post offices, Burma, provisional in the 5th grade to be appointed substantively to that grade from the 21st January 1915;

Maung Baing, Inspector of post offices, Meiktila Sub-Division, pay R150 and officiating Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to be appointed Reserve Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, Burma, from the 16th February 1915;

Mr. W. P Morley, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Central Circle, pay R100, on privilege leave, to be appointed Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, from the 5th March 1915;

Mr. K. K Marathe, clerk, office of the Postmaster-General, Central Circle, and officiating Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, to be appointed Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Central Circle, from the 1st April 1915;

Babu Hem Chandra Das, Deputy Postmaster, Nagpur, pay R100—150, to act as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, from the 5th March 1915 and until further orders

Simla, the 23rd April 1915.

No. 182s-*Ap*.—Mr. G. G Dainge, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 1st May 1915, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd April 1915.

No. 156s-*E.-E.*—Mr. J. W Campbell, Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, is granted privilege leave for two months and eight days combined with furlough for sixteen months and twenty-two days, with effect from the 8th April 1915.

Simla, the 27th April 1915.

No. 205s-*E.-E.*—The following promotion in the Upper Subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified —

Name	From	To	With effect from
Mr. T. R. Rebello . . .	Inspecting Telegraph ist.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.	15th March 1915.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 29th April 1915

No. 2021-*T.*— Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 22nd April 1915 to 28th April 1915 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Badnawai	Central India Agency .	5th April 1915	Opened.
Indargarh	Rajputana	10th April 1915 .	"
Karak	Punjab	27th March 1915 .	"
Konglu	Burma	31st March 1915 .	Closed.
Tittagudi	Madras Presidency . .	1st April 1915 . .	Opened.

R. MEREDITH,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

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Amar Tika Kamadhenuh, by M. M. Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana at Re. 1.

Tabakat-I-Akbari (English). Rs. 3.

Do. (Text). Rs. 2-8.

Sivaparinaya. Fasc. I. As. 10.

Catasahasrika Prajnaparamita, Part II. Fasc 1. As. 10.

Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 14. As. 10.

Akbarnama (English), Vol. III. Fasc. 5. Re. 1-4.

Nyayabindu of Dharmakirti. Fasc. 2. Re. 1.

Masiru-Lrumara. Fasc. 3-4. (English). Rs. 2-8.

Maitra or Maitrayaniya Upanishad. Fasc. 1. As. 10

Visvahitam. Fasc. 1. As. 10.

Kavindravacana Samuccaya. Rs. 3-8.

Sri Surisarvasvam. Fasc. 2. As. 10.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

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III. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Port Blair from September 1894 to August 1904.

IV. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Dhubri from November 1889 to May 1896.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XIX. By W. A. Harwood with an introduction by G. T. Walker (illustrated by 27 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palæontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, March 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto. Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).

Monthly Weather Review, April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, May 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, June 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, October 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly and Annual Normals of Pressure, Temperature, Relative Humidity, Vapour Tension and Cloud. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXII, Part III. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1-8.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

III. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Port Blair from September 1894 to August 1904.

IV. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Dhubri from November 1889 to May 1896.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XIX. By W. A. Harwood with an introduction by G. T. Walker. (Illustrated by 27 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1-8.

Monthly Weather Review, September 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1913. (Illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914 (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8*a.* or 9*d.* (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstore together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenbrug, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodout genus Dissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhauli and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

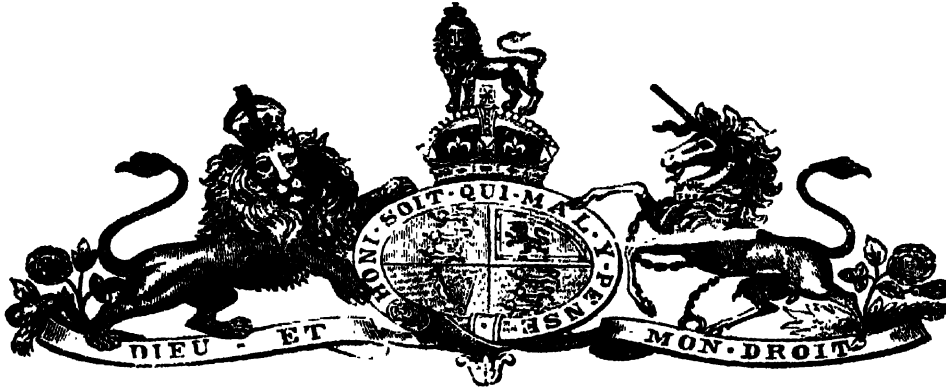
LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1915.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2. By Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 6TH MARCH 1915.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 1, by Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S. : New Siwalik Primates and their bearing on the question of the Evolution of Man and the Anthropoidea. S. S. Buckman, F.G.S. : The Brachiopoda of the Namyan Beds of Burma : Preliminary Notice. A. M. Heron, B.Sc., F.G.S. : Miscellaneous Note, Gypsum in Dholpur. Re. 1.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. 257465 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rupees three hundred only, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sabz Ali Shah, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, but which was attached by the Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Agra, in Suit No. 2730 of 1913 having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

PIRTHWINATH,

Judge, Small Cause Court, Agra.

In the Court of L. Murari Lal Khosla, M.A., Additional Judge at Delhi.

NOTICE.

In *re* Liquidation of the Diamond Jubilee Flour Mills Company, Ld., Delhi.

It is hereby notified for the information of those concerned that 7th day of May 1915 has been fixed for the appointment of Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Company in place of Messrs. H. Jhaveri and Pandya, whose appointment has been cancelled.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 14th day of April 1915.

MURARI LAL,

Additional Judge, Delhi.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 18. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1915.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE SECOND-HALF OF JULY 1914 TO THE SECOND-HALF OF MARCH 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF

Wholesale prices of

Port or province.	Market.	Rate per	31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.	15th October 1914.	31st October 1914.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Port	Karachi* (white)	Maund of 82⅜ lbs.	3 15 2	3 15 3	4 2 3	4 8 9	4 7 9	4 7 3	4 12 3
	Bombay* (Delhi No. 1).	"	4 1 9	4 2 1	...	4 2 1	4 2 1	4 1 11	4 3 6
	Calcutta* (Club No. 2).	"	4 5 10	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 7 0	4 8 3	4 14 0	5 2 6
Punjab	Lahore	"	3 10 3	3 10 3	3 13 0	4 0 0	3 11 6	3 12 9	4 3 3
	Ferozepur	"	3 5 3	3 8 0	3 10 3	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 3 0
	Lyallpur	"	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 2 0
	Amritsar	"	3 3 3	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 12 0	3 14 6
	Multan	"	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 8 6	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 13 0	4 2 0
	Rawalpindi	"	3 4 3	3 6 0	3 7 6	3 9 6	3 11 3	3 10 6	3 12 0
	Ambala	"	3 10 3	3 13 0	3 10 3	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 14 6	4 0 0
Delhi	Delhi	"	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 11 0
United Provinces.	Benares	"	4 2 10	4 3 10	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 5 5	4 7 6
	Aligarh	"	4 0 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 3	4 6 0	4 13 8	4 13 8
	Cawnpore	"	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0
	Meerut	"	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 9 0
	Shajahanpur	"	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 5 3	4 5 0	4 2 0
	Agra	"	4 1 7	4 5 2	4 5 2	...	4 5 2	4 9 1	4 13 6
	Fyzabad	"	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 2 3
	Lucknow	"	4 1 9	4 5 3	5 3	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 9 2
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	"	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 11	4 1 11	4 8 1
	Jubbulpore	"	4 5 1	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 7 1	4 9 1	4 9 1
	Raipur	"	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	4 1 7
	Akola	"	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 5 7	5 5 7	5 5 7
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	"	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 11 6
Baluchistan	Quetta	"	3 15 5	3 14 0	3 12 6	3 13 9	4 0 0	4 1 0	4 1 0
Bombay	Poona	"	5 4 1	...	5 1 11	5 1 11	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	"	5 2 9	...	5 2 9	5 2 9	4 12 3	4 12 7	4 12 4
	Ahmedabad	"	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Dharwar	"	4 8 4	4 7 5	4 7 5	4 4 8	4 8 4	4 12 4	4 12 4
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	"	3 13 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 14 0
	Bhagalpur	"	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 8 0
	Muzaffarpur	"	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
	Ranchi	"	4 7 0	4 15 0	4 11 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 13 0	5 0 0
	Cuttack	"	4 5 8	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	5 1 4	5 1 4
Bengal	Dacca	"	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Rangpur	"	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein).	"	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0
	Mandalay	"	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 2 7	4 13 7	4 14 9	4 14 9	5 2 7
	(Median Average)	"	4 2 3	4 2 6	4 2 3	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 5 5	4 9 0
	Index Numbers		100	100	102	103	104	105	110

NOTE.—(1) These statistics are compiled from *fortnightly* returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(2) * Prices at ports after 31st March 1915.

Ports	Rate per	On 8th April.	On 15th April.	On 22nd April.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi (white)	Maund.	5 0 3	5 4 3	5 2 3
Bombay (Delhi No. 1)	"	4 8 9	4 15 2	4 14 3
Calcutta (Club No. 2).	"	5 4 9	5 3 6	5 1 0

STATISTICS, INDIA.

Wheat in India.

15th November 1914.	30th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915.	15th February 1915.	28th February 1915.	15th March 1915.	31st March 1915.	Increase or decrease on 31st March 1915 compared with 15th March.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent
5 3 9	5 0 3	5 2 3	5 8 10	5 5 4	5 5 10	6 2 4	6 4 4	5 6 4	5 4 3	—2
4 9 5	4 8 0	4 10 7	5 1 6	5 3 5	5 0 5	5 5 9	5 2 8	4 13 6	4 7 7	—8
5 5 0	5 9 6	5 6 6	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 14 0	6 10 0	6 6 0	5 4 0	5 2 0	—2
4 11 3	4 13 6	4 11 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 2 6	5 14 9	5 5 3	5 2 6	5 0 0	—3
4 11 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 2 6	5 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	*Nil.*
4 9 0	4 9 0	4 7 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	5 6 0	5 14 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	*Nil.*
4 7 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	4 10 0	4 9 0	4 14 0	5 6 9	5 6 0	4 14 9	5 0 0	+2
4 7 0	4 7 0	4 5 6	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 9 [illegible]	4 7 0	—3
4 3 0	4 3 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 15 0	5 6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 5 0	—4
5 0 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	5 8 0	5 13 0	+6
5 6 0	5 6 0	5 2 6	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 8 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	5 8 0	6 6 0	+16
4 9 10	4 12 2	5 1 5	5 1 7	5 4 4	5 6 1	5 14 7	5 14 7	5 12 1	5 8 10	—4
5 5 8	5 5 7	5 4 6	5 2 8	5 8 0	5 3 0	5 15 2	...	5 5 7	5 11 2	+7
5 4 0	5 6 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	5 9 0	5 12 0	6 10 8	6 2 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	—13
4 13 6	5 2 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 5	5 14 9	6 10 9	5 11 6	5 5 3	6 2 6	+16
4 10 0	5 0 0	4 15 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	5 6 0	5 11 6	5 14 3	6 2 3	4 9 6	—25
5 5 6	5 11 5	5 5 4	5 8 3	5 8 3	5 11 5	6 10 8	6 10 8	5 8 3	6 6 4	+16
4 7 0	5 0 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 8 0	5 8 3	6 2 9	6 2 9	5 4 6	4 12 3	—10
5 0 0	5 2 6	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 11 5	5 8 [illegible]	6 2 3	6 2 3	5 0 0	4 13 6	—3
4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	5 8 5	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 0 0	...	4 6 7	...
4 13 7	4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 8 4	5 14 10	6 6 5	5 14 10	5 14 10	4 11 4	—21
4 8 0	4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	5 8 0	6 9 7	6 9 7	6 0 0	5 3 2	3 14 5	—25
5 2 [illegible]	5 5 7	4 15 2	5 13 7	7 8 10	7 8 10	6 1 7	5 10 5	5 8 10	4 12 5	—14
3 15 7	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 6 2	5 3 11	5 0 0	4 11 10	4 3 10	—11
4 5 6	4 8 1	4 1 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 10 5	4 14 6	5 8 4	5 10 7	5 5 2	—6
...	5 14 10	...	5 11 7	...	6 5 3	6 5 3	5 8 4	5 1 11	5 6 2	+5
...	...	...	6 14 4	...	6 1 7	5 2 3	5 2 3	4 8 4	4 6 6	—8
5 2 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	5 6 0	5 0 0	—7
4 10 3	4 2 3	4 11 2	4 1 5	...	4 14 6	4 6 6	4 1 5	3 11 10	3 10 6	—2
4 6 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 6 0	—7
4 11 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 11 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	5 12 0	4 13 0	—16
4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	5 5 0	5 11 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	*Nil.*
5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	—17
5 4 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	6 12 11	6 12 11	6 1 6	6 1 6	*Nil.*
5 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	*Nil.*
5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 11 5	+3
5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 9 0	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 7 6	5 2 7	4 13 7	—6
4 12 5	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 8	5 8 0	5 9 0	6 0 0	5 12 10	5 5 9	5 0 0	—7
115	121	121	125	133	134	145	140	129	121	

NOTE.—(8) It will be seen from the above table that wheat prices in India for the second fortnight of March show a fall of 7 per cent as compared with the previous fortnight—the fall being 18 per cent in the Central Provinces and Berar and 3 per cent in the United Provinces. The prices in the Punjab show a slight rise (1 per cent)

CALCUTTA;
The 28th April 1915.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF

Retail prices of

Port or province.	District.	Rate per	31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.	15th October 1914.	31st October 1914.
			sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Port	Karachi	Rupee	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0
	Bombay	"	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8	5 14	5 14
	Calcutta	"	9 0	8 14	8 14	8 3	8 4	8 0	7 8
Punjab	Lahore	"	10 12	10 12	10 4	9 12	10 4	10 0	9 4
	Ferozepur	"	11 8	11 0	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 4
	Amritsar	"	12 4	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0
	Rawalpindi	"	12 4	11 12	11 4	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 4
	Lyallpur	"	11 4	11 8	10 12	9 8	10 4	10 4	9 8
	Multan	"	11 8	12 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	10 4	9 8
	Ambala	"	10 12	10 4	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12
Delhi	Delhi	"	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 4
United Provinces	Benares	"	9 3	8 15	9 1	9 1	9 1	8 13	8 8
	Cawnpore	"	9 8	9 4	9 4	8 12	8 12	8 4	8 4
	Meerut	"	10 12	10 0	9 12	9 4	9 0	8 12	8 8
	Agra	"	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	8 0
	Lucknow	"	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 8
	Aligarh	"	9 4	10 4	9 4	8 12	9 0	8 12	8 12
	Shahjahanpur	"	10 0	9 14	9 14	9 10	9 6	9 4	9 8
	Fyzabad	"	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 8
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	"	9 9	8 15	9 9	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 4
	Jubbulpore	"	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 8
	Raipur	"	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 6	10 0	9 8
	Akola	"	8 6	8 6	8 2	8 6	7 6	7 6	7 6
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	"	11 6	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Baluchistan	Quetta	"	10 2	10 5¼	10 9	10 5½	10 0	9 13	9 13
Bombay	Poona	"	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	6 13
	Ahmednagar	"	8 2	8 2	7 6	7 8	8 1	8 2	8 2
	Ahmedabad	"	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	7 8
	Dharwar	"	9 9	9 1	9 1	8 8	8 2	8 2	8 2
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	"	10 8	9 12	10 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	10 0
	Bhagalpur	"	9 8	9 6	8 12	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0
	Muzaffarpur	"	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 12	9 0	8 8	8 8
	Ranchi	"	9 2	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 0
	Cuttack	"	9 3	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 14	7 14
Bengal	Dacca	"	8 14	8 14	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 8
	Murshidabad	"	10 8	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 0	10 0	9 8
	Malda	"	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	9 8	9 8
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	"	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13
	Mandalay	"	8 14	8 4	7 9	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 8
	(Median Average)	"	9 9	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 8
	Index Numbers		100	103	103	106	106	109	112

NOTE.—(1) These statistics are entirely compiled from fortnightly returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the retail prices in the head-quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

STATISTICS, INDIA.

wheat in India.

15th November 1914.	30th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915.	15th February 1915.	28th February 1915.	15th March 1915.	31st March 1915.	Increase or decrease on 31st March 1915 compared with 15th March.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	Per cent
7 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 6	7 8	7 8	*Nil.*
5 14	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 8	5 8	4 14	5 3	5 3	5 8	—6
6 14	6 14	6 14	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 4	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	7 4	7 8	7 12	—3
8 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 2	7 12	6 12	8 0	7 12	7 12	*Nil.*
8 12	8 12	9 0	8 8	8 10	8 2	7 2	7 4	8 0	7 12	+3
9 4	9 4	9 6	9 0	8 14	8 0	7 4	8 8	8 8	9 0	—6
8 4	8 4	9 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	6 10	8 0	8 4	8 4	*Nil.*
8 12	8 12	9 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 12	—3
7 12	7 6	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 6	6 8	6 8	7 0	6 8	+8
7 8	7 4	7 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	6 0	+17
8 6	8 1½	7 9	7 7	7 3	7 1	5 9	6 6	6 12	7 5	—8
7 8	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 0	6 12	6 0	6 8	6 12	7 12	—13
8 0	7 8	8 0	7 12	7 0	6 8	5 12	6 8	7 4	6 4	+16
7 0	6 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 8	5 12	5 12	7 0	6 0	+17
7 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	7 0	6 4	6 4	7 14	8 0	—2
7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 0	6 0	5 14	+2
8 8	8 0	8 2	7 14	7 0	7 4	6 12	6 12	6 4	7 4	—14
8 12	7 14	7 12	7 12	7 2	7 0	6 4	6 6	8 5	8 2	+2
8 5	8 5	8 3	8 4	7 0	6 6	6 6	7 11	8 4	8 15	—8
8 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 8	6 8	8 4	—21
8 0	7 4	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	10 0	—25
7 6	7 6	7 6	6 5	5 4	5 6	6 5	6 5	7 6	7 6	*Nil.*
9 12	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	8 13	7 9	7 14	[illegible] 6	9 2	—8
9 4	8 14	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 10½	8 2¼	7 4¾	7 1	7 8¼	—6
6 13	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 9	5 9	5 9	6 13	6 13	7 2	—4
8 2	8 2	8 2	5 14	5 14	5 14	6 10	7 6	8 2	8 2	*Nil.*
7 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 8	—7
8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	9 9	9 9	10 0	—4
9 0	9 8	8 8	7 8	7 2	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 8	—10
8 4	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 14	8 4	—17
8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	5 8	*Nil.*
7 8	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 4	6 4	5 8	5 8	6 4	8 0	—22
7 8	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9	*Nil.*
7 4	7 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 3	+10
7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	6 8	6 8	6 14	7 5	7 12	—6
8 0	7 14	7 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 6	6 8	7 1	7 12	—9
120	121	123	127	137	137	150	147	135	123	

(3) It will be seen that the retail prices of wheat in India have fallen 9 per cent in the second fortnight of March, as compared with the previous fortnight. The fall in the Central Provinces and Berar was 18 per cent, and in the United Provinces 6 per cent. In the Punjab the prices have gone up 3 per cent.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

CALCUTTA;

The 28th April 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE DURING MARCH 1915

The outstanding feature of the trade returns for March, as compared with those of its immediate predecessor, is that there is an increase in total imports (R43 lakhs), which is more than compensated by a fall in total exports (R1,03 lakhs) and in re-exports (R4 lakhs). The increase under imports is largely due to the increase of R62 lakhs in cotton piecegoods—grey unbleached, set off by a fall of R20 lakhs under sugar 16 D. S. and above, and the decrease (R1,03 lakhs) under exports is accounted for by tea and gunny cloth each R37 lakhs, hides and skins, tanned R19 lakhs, and indigo R13 lakhs. As compared with March 1914 there is a decrease of 40 per cent in exports and 39 per cent in imports. The total trade of March 1915 amounted to R23,39 lakhs, imports accounting for R9,34 lakhs, exports for R13,74 lakhs and re-exports for R31 lakhs.

VARIATIONS IN CLASSES.

The variations in March as compared with February, of the years 1914 and 1915 according to the four main classes of merchandise are as follows:—

IMPORTS	February 1914 R(lakhs)	March 1914 R(lakhs)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) R(lakhs)	February 1915 R (lakhs)	March 1915 R (lakhs)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) R(lakhs)
1. Food, drink and tobacco	1,82	1,64	—18	1,83	1,62	—21
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	61	1,03	+42	78	55	—23
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	10,85	12,51	+1,66	6,18	7,01	+83
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	19	28	+9	12	16	+4
Total	13,47	15,46	+1,99	8,91	9,31	+43
EXPORTS						
1. Food, drink and tobacco	5,12	6,66	+1,54	3,80	3,49	—31
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	14,87	11,77	—3,10	6,28	6,21	—7
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	4,64	4,37	—27	4,53	3,89	—64
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	19	17	—2	16	15	—1
Total	24,82	22,97	—1,85	14,77	13,74	—1,03

Comparisons with last year.

The summary of the results for March 1915 is as follows:—

	March 1915	Increase (+) or decrease (—) compared with March 1914	
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	Per cent
Merchandise—			
Imports	9,34	—6,12	—39
Exports	13,74	—9,23	—40
Re-exports	31	—20	—39
Total	23,39	—15,55	—40
Treasure—			
Imports	1,88	—2,21	—54
Exports	6	—38	—86
Total	1,94	—2,59	—57

A Decrease in Imports of Mineral Oil, Coal, and Silk Raw.

Imports of Food, Drink, and Tobacco are almost of the same value as in March 1914. In the Imports of raw materials, there is a decrease of R48 lakhs, of which mineral oil accounted for R32½ lakhs, coal, coke, and patent fuel for R6¾ lakhs, and silk raw for R5¼ lakhs.

A Decrease in Imports of Manufactured Articles.

Imports of Manufactured articles show declines in almost all the principal groups, except slight increases in Arms, ammunition, etc., and Chemicals. The important decreases are: Hardware (—R19 lakhs), Glass and Glassware (—R8 lakhs), Textile machinery (—R19 lakhs), Iron and Steel (—R1,13 lakhs), other metals (—R32 lakhs), Railway plant and rolling-stock (—R49 lakhs), Cotton grey piecegoods (—R47 lakhs), White piecegoods (—R75 lakhs), and Coloured piecegoods (—R[illegible] lakhs).

Smaller Exports of Grain.

As regards exports, Food, Drink, and Tobacco decreased by R3,17 lakhs, mainly accounted for by smaller shipments of Grain, Pulse and Flour, principally Rice not in the husk, which declined from 9·9 million cwts, valued at R5 crores to 4·2 million cwts, valued at nearly R2 crores. There were no shipments to Russia, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Austria-Hungary and Roumania. Wheat increased by R4 lakhs, but this was due almost entirely to an increase in value as the quantity exported was about the same as in March 1914.

Heavy Exports of Tea to Russia.

Shipments of Tea were more than double the amount shipped in March 1914, the total quantity rising from 4 million lbs. to 9½ million lbs.: Russia is almost entirely responsible for the increase.

Decline in the Value of Exports of Seeds, Cotton raw, and Jute raw.

Exports of raw materials declined by R5,56 lakhs, accounted for by R1,76 lakhs in seeds, R2,46 lakhs in raw cotton and only R72 lakhs in raw Jute* and R55 lakhs in Hides and skins, raw.

Exports of Manufactured Articles.

The exports of manufactured articles declined by R48 lakhs, Cotton twist and yarn falling by R51 lakhs, which was partly set off by an increase of R11 lakhs under Hides and skins, tanned or dressed.

* There was an increase in the quantity of jute exported, see p. 6

The following diagrams illustrate the relative magnitude of the import and export trade in merchandise for March 1915 and 1914 and February 1915 :—

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS. (Including re-exports.)
March 1914		
February 1915		
March 1915		

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 1915.

The summary of the results for twelve months ended March is as follows :—

	Twelve months ended March 1915	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1913-14	
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	Per cent
MERCHANDISE—			
Imports	1,37,91	—45,34	—25
Exports	1,77,42	—66,78	—27
Re-exports	4,11	—57	—12
Total	3,19,44	—1,12,69	—26
TREASURE—			
Imports	21,77	—14,85	—41
Exports	3,30	—3,75	—53
Total	25,07	—18,60	—43

It will be seen that for the twelve months ended March 1915 as regards merchandise, imports show a fall of R45,34 lakhs or 25 per cent, exports R66,78 lakhs or 27 per cent, re-exports R57 lakhs or 12 per cent, and total merchandise R1,12,69 lakhs or a decrease of 26 per cent, as against the twelve months ended March 1914.

THE EFFECT OF WAR ON THE TOTAL TRADE 1914-15.

The following table illustrates the total foreign sea-borne trade in the pre-war period of four months and the war period of eight months in the past official year as compared with similar figures of the corresponding periods of the previous two years.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914-15 as compared with 1913-14	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1913-14 as compared with 1912-13
IMPORTS					
	R(lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Four months April to July	47,75	56,05	54,77	—1,28	+8,30
Eight months August to March	1,13,25	1,27,20	83,14	—44,06	+13,95
Year	1,61,00	1,83,25	1,37,91	—45,34	+22,25
EXPORTS					
Four months April to July	82,26	78,12	82,01	+3,89	—4,14
Eight months August to March	1,59,09	1,66,08	95,41	—70,67	+6,99
Year	2,41,35	2,44,20	1,77,42	—66,78	+2,85
RE-EXPORTS					
Four months April to July	1,69	1,54	1,59	+5	—15
Eight month August to March	3,05	3,14	2,52	—62	+9
Year	4,74	4,68	4,11	—57	—6

It will be seen that, in 1914-15 imports declined by over R45 crores and almost the whole of this, over R44 crores was in the war period. Under exports the pre-war period was marked by an increase of about R4 crores, but there has been a decline of R70 crores in the war period. Re-exports also show similar fluctuations.

CHIEF INCREASES AND DECREASES.

Comparing the values of the imports last month with those of March 1914, the chief increases and decreases are as follows:—

Increases

Class	Article	R (thousands)
Class I	Molasses	5,76
Class III	Chemicals	2,72
	Matches	7,89
Class IV	Horses	5,76

Decreases

Class	Article	R (thousands)
Class I	Ale, beer, and porter	3,12
Class II	Coal	5,60
	Mineral oil	82,42
	Silk, raw	5,23
Class III	Apparel—Boots, and shoes	4,21
	Motor cars and motor cycles	3,10
	Hardware	18,76
	Instruments, Electrical	5,48
	Aniline dyes	3,86
	Glass and glassware	7,92
	Machinery—Primemovers other than electrical	6,89
	Textile	18,62
Class III	Bars and channel (Steel)	31,05
	Beams, pillars, etc. (Iron and Steel)	6,37
	Pipes and fittings, cast (,,)	6,42
	Sheets and plates (,,)	62,95
	Copper, wrought	21,47
	Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	25,47
	Locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof	11,85
	Railway materials for construction	11,54
	Cotton yarn	6,16
	,, grey piece-goods	46,53
	,, white ,,	75,17
	,, coloured ,,	89,16
	,, hosiery	4,13
	Haberdashery and millinery	6,19
	Woollen piece-goods	4,99
	Umbrellas and fittings	4,60

Under Exports the chief increases and decreases are as follows:—

Increases

Class	Article	R (thousands)
Class I	Pulse	3,64
	Wheat	4,23
	Spices—Pepper	3,68
	Tea, black	27,81
Class II	Coconut oil	4,93
	Rubber, raw	2,83
	Hemp, raw	7,69
	Wool, raw	9,03
Class III	Opium	1,56
	Saltpetre	2,47
	Indigo	2,57
	Hides, tanned, etc.	15,98
	Jute, gunny bags	20,17
	Paraffin, wax	3,92
Class IV	Bran and Pollards	2,73

Decreases

Class	Article	R (thousands)
Class I	Coffee	17,68
	Rice	3,11,86
	Gram	3,72
	Wheat, flour	6,79
	Jawar and bajra	10,72
Class II	Hides, raw	46,59
	Skins, raw	8,28
	Lac	11,73
	Manures	5,47
	Manganese ore	7,41
	Seeds—Castor	3,57
	Cotton	20,79
	Groundnuts	60,37
	Linseed	12,62
	Copra, etc.	14,14
Class II	Seeds—Rape	34,37
	Sesamum	27,52
	Cotton, raw	2,46,14
	Jute, raw	71,55
Class III	Myrobalans	3,96
	Skins, tanned, etc.	5,12
	Cotton, twist and yarn	51,18
	,, piece-goods	3,38
	Jute, gunnycloth	20,27
	Oilcakes	4,47

In the following table are shown the quantities and values of the principal articles of imports during last month, as compared with the figures for March 1914:—

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE

Principal Articles	Quantity		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (−) in March 1915, as compared with March 1914	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	Quantity	Value
			R (thousands)	R (thousands)		R (thousands)
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, hosiery, and boots and shoes)	—	—	12,00	9,53	—	−2,47
Carriages and carts (including Cycles and Motor Cars)	—	—	17,83	13,10	—	−4,23
Coal . . . . . tons	40,229	11,336	7,80	2,20	− 28,893	−5,60
Chemicals	—	—	9,08	11,80	—	+2,72
Drugs and medicines	—	—	9,71	9,54	—	−17
Dyes, aniline and alizarine lbs	1,015,831	137,606	6,76	1,34	—878 225	−5,42
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	7,01	8,32	—	+1,31
Glass and glassware	—	—	14,51	6,59	—	−7,92
Hardware	—	—	32,95	14,19	—	−18,76
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	—	—	17,50	8,92	—	−8,58
Liquors . . . . . gals	627,090	357,431	21,31	14,96	−269,656	−6,35
Machinery and millwork, including belting for machinery	—	—	77,27	37,82	—	−39,45
Metals, Iron and Steel . tons	111,255	30,714	1,68,82	55,94	—80,541	−1,12,88
„ Copper . . . cwt	80,733	38,074	45,42	20,90	—42,659	—24,52
Oils—mineral . . . gals	13,715,504	5,810,614	57,57	25,15	—7,904,890	—32,42
Paper and pasteboard	—	—	13,79	10,93	—	—2,86
Provisions and oilman's stores	—	—	18,31	16,64	—	−1,67
Railway plant and rolling stock	—	—	1,04,19	55,33	—	—48,86
Spices . . . . . lbs	15,138,267	12,908,289	16,85	15,69	−2,229,978	—1,16
Stationery	—	—	4,89	3,03	—	—1,86
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above . cwt	879,915	506,904	77,50	76,57	−373,011	—93
Textiles—						
Cotton, raw . . . . cwt	1,427	820	61	30	—607	—31
„ twist and yarn lbs	4,097,825	3,977,768	37,61	31,45	− 120,057	—6,16
„ grey piece-goods yards	127,519,661	103,636,228	2,02,85	1,56,32	—23,883,433	—46,53
„ white „ „	82,884,873	37,152,572	1,44,02	68,85	—45,732,301	—75,17
„ coloured „ „	66,023,007	21,528,948	1,38,22	49,06	—44,494,059	—89,16
„ other sorts of manufactures	—	—	22,13	9,52	—	—12,61
Silk, raw . . . . lbs	223,217	139,840	11,51	6,28	—83,377	—5,23
„ manufactures	—	—	18,51	19,15	—	+64
Woollen manufactures	—	—	11,89	4,01	—	—7,88

The table below shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of exports of Indian merchandise during March 1915, comparison being made with March 1914:—

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE.

Principal Articles	Quantity		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in March 1915, as compared with March 1914	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	Quantity	Value
			R (thousands)	R (thousands)		R (thousands)
Coal . . . . . . tons	33,946	32,882	3,17	3,16	—1,064	—1
Coffee . . . . . cwt	68,086	40,835	39,88	22,20	—27,251	—17,68
Dyes, indigo . . . . ,,	823	643	1,62	4,19	—180	+2,57
Grain, pulse, and flour—						
Rice in the husk . . ,,	259,549	151,119	8,87	4,27	108,430	—4,60
Rice not in the husk . ,,	9,876,009	4,254,381	5,06,74	1,99,52	—5,621,628	—3,07,22
Wheat . . . . . ,,	174,516	175,242	9.82	14,05	+726	+4,23
Wheatflour . . . . ,,	126,677	31,817	10,13	3,34	—94,860	—6,79
Barley . . . . . ,,	26,354	14,516	1,10	85	—11,838	—25
Jawar and bajra . . ,,	362 001	147,784	18,34	7,62	—214,217	—10,72
Pulse . . . . . ,,	100,983	134,913	5,50	9,14	+33,930	+3,64
Other sorts . . . . ,,	89,952	11,613	4,22	63	—78,339	—3,59
Hides and skins, raw . ,,	167,968	120,025	1,34,37	79,07	—47.943	—55,30
,, ,, tanned or dressed . . . ,,	21,982	32,602	32,10	42,96	+10,620	+10,86
Lac . . . . . ,,	43,674	28,160	22,81	11,08	—15,514	—11,73
Manures . . . . tons	12,842	6,400	9,86	4,39	—6,442	—5,47
Manganese ore . . . ,,	61,917	16,131	10,36	2,95	—45,786	—7,41
Oil-cakes . . . cwt	350,140	262,127	13,32	8,85	—88,013	—4,47
Opium . . . . . ,,	1,112	1,415	14,10	15,66	+303	+1,56
Seeds . . . . . ,,	3,236,386	1,282,562	2,62.97	86,94	—1,953,824	—1,76,03
Tea . . . . . lbs	4,216,016	9,535,375	24,98	53,09	+5,319,359	+28,11
Textiles—						
Cotton, raw . . . cwt	1,293,578	1,052,514	4,83,44	2,37,30	—241,064	—2,46,14
,, twist and yarn lbs	20,332,281	12 150,814	1,04,56	53,58	—8,181,467	—51,18
,, piece-goods yards	9,328,249	7,545,712	20.00	16,62	—1,782,537	—3,38
Jute, raw . . . . tons	41,418	43,101	1,67,46	95.91	+1,683	—71,55
,, gunny bags . no.	27,684,425	41,621,458	84,03	1,04,20	+13,937,033	+20,17
,, gunny cloth . yards	81,168,892	91.114,550	1,17,04	96,77	+9,945,658	—20,27
Wool, raw . . . lbs	5,141,273	6,937,686	25.68	34,71	+1,796,413	+9,03
Wood, teak . . cubic tons	5,238	5,067	8.99	9,95	—171	+96

TRADE BY PROVINCES.

The total imports and exports, including re-exports, of private merchandise of the several maritime provinces during the month of March of the years 1914 and 1915 are stated below :—

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS, INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS	
	March 1914	March 1915	March 1914	March 1915
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Bengal	5,97	3,85	6,81	4,78
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	5	...
Bombay	5,43	3,14	6,65	3,89
Sind	1,46	74	2,58	1,06
Madras	1,25	89	2,64	2,06
Burma	1,35	72	4,75	2,26
Total	15,46	9,34	23,48	14,05

Under Imports, Bengal showed a decline of 35 per cent, Bombay 42 per cent, Sind 49 per cent, Madras 29 per cent, and Burma 47 per cent. Under Exports, Sind showed the heaviest decline of 59 per cent, Burma 52 per cent, Bombay about 42 per cent, Bengal 30 per cent, and Madras 22 per cent.

WEEKLY EXPORT TRADE.

The course of the export trade of the chief ports since the outbreak of war is shown below :—

	Calcutta*	Bombay†	Karachi	Madras	Rangoon	Chittagong	TOTAL
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Four Weeks ending 29th Aug.	3,29	1,04	61	9	51	45	5,99
,, ,, 26th Sept.	4,28	1,30	82	...	39	17	6,96
Five ,, 31st Oct.	8,48	2,86	1,77	56	1,36	32	15,35
Four ,, 28th Nov.	6,46	2,05	87	48	78	1,15	11,74
December Week ending 5th	1,25	55	40	28	19	...	2,62
,, 12th	1,19	64	39	6	16	...	2,44
,, 19th	1,60	1,10	8	9	19	22	3,28
,, 26th	84	80	10	9	24	...	2,07
Total	4,88	3,09	97	47	78	22	10,41
January Week ending 2nd	1,88	61	30	8	8	5	2,50
,, 9th	1,42	80	15	26	9	...	2,72
,, 16th	1,45	68	18	12	12	18	2,73
,, 23rd	1,62	80	5	6	27	5	2,85
,, 30th	1,58	96	32	2	19	1	3,08
Total	7,45	3,85	1,00	54	75	29	13,88
February Week ending 6th	1,13	77	42	5	44	19	3,00
,, 13th	1,09	79	13	31	28	...	2,60
,, 20th	2,00	1,06	12	26	47	...	3,91
,, 27th	1,37	96	25	4	32	11	3,05
Total	5,59	3,58	92	66	1,51	30	12,56
March Week ending 6th	1,01	1,08	45	5	38	...	2,97
,, 13th	50	85	8	21	37	...	2,01
,, 20th	1,24	1,00	30	5	51	...	3,10
,, 27th	1,46	85	2	15	32	...	2,80
Total	4.21	3,78	85	46	1,58	...	10,88
Grand Total	44,04	21,55	7,81	3,21	7,66	2,90	87,77

In the third week of the month of March the trade (R3,10 lakhs) was more brisk than in other weeks. During the months of war Calcutta has done 51 per cent of the export trade, Bombay 25 per cent, Karachi and Rangoon 9 per cent each, and Madras 4 per cent.

TRADE WITH ALLIES AND NEUTRALS.

The accounts of the trade of British India with each of the principal countries have been made up for the month of February 1915,‡ and the

* Value of principal articles of Indian merchandise
† Represents the value of the articles as entered for shipment and does not take into account short shipments
‡ The figures for March are in process of compilation

total trade with the Allies and some of the neutral countries is noted below, as compared with the corresponding month of 1914 :—

	Imports 1914 R (lakhs)	Imports 1915 R (lakhs)	Imports + or − R (lakhs)	Exports 1914 R (lakhs)	Exports 1915 R (lakhs)	Exports + or − R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	8,40	5,62	−2,78	4,02	5,84	+1,82
Russia	...	...	...	15	24	+9
Belgium	33	1	−32	1,09	...	−1,09
France	23	10	−13	2,17	64	−1,53
Sweden	4	9	+5	6	4	−2
Norway	2	2	...	1	...	−1
Holland	9	8	−1	80	1	−79
Italy	13	7	−6	70	62	−8
United States	33	43	+10	2,46	1,84	−62

It will be noted that in February 1915, imports from the United Kingdom, France, and Italy showed marked decline, while there were practically no imports from Belgium. Imports from Sweden and the United States improved. Under Exports, a decline was noticed in all the continental countries except Russia. Exports to the United Kingdom rose by R132 lakhs, while exports to the United States declined by R62 lakhs.

Balance of Trade.

India's Balance of Trade during March 1915, as compared with March 1914, is shown in the following table :—

	March 1914 R (lakhs)	March 1915 R (lakhs)
Exports of Merchandise,+ including Re-exports	23,48	14,05
Imports „ +	15,46	9,34
Excess of Exports over Imports	8,02	4.71
Net Imports of Gold +	2,39	77
„ „ „ Silver +	1,26	1,05
Net imports of Treasure	3,65	1,82
Council bills paid in India	3,68·6(a)	2,16·7 (b)
Sterling bills on London sold in India	...	...
Enfaced Rupee paper (net imports)	5·7(c)	2·2(d)
Interest on enfaced Rupee paper	...	...

Declared value per unit of Selected Articles.

The declared values per unit of certain selected articles imported and exported during March 1914 and 1915 are noted below :—

	March 1914 Rs. A. P.	March 1915 Rs. A. P.		March 1914 Rs. A. P.	March 1915 Rs. A. P.
Imports			*Exports*—contd.		
Coal . . . ton	19 6 1	19 6 11	Indigo . . . cwt	196 15 11	652 1 9
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above cwt	8 12 11	15 1 8	Rice not in the husk „	5 2 1	4 11 0
Cotton, twist and yarn lb	0 14 8	0 12 8	Wheat . . „	5 10 1	8 0 4
„ grey piece-goods yard	0 2 7	0 2 5	Manganese ore . ton	16 11 10	18 4 7
„ white „ „	0 2 9	0 3 0	Tea . . . lb	0 9 6	0 8 11
„ coloured „ „	0 3 4	0 3 8	Cotton, raw . . cwt	37 6 0	22 8 9
			Jute, raw . . bale	72 3 2	39 11 9
Exports					
Coal . . . ton	9 5 4	9 9 9	„ gunny bags . no.	0 4 10	0 4 0
Coffee . . . cwt	58 9 3	54 6 0	„ gunny cloth . yard	0 2 4	0 1 8

Under Imports, the declared value of sugar 16 D. S. and above showed a marked increase of 71 per cent and coloured piece goods of 10 per cent, but cotton twist and yarn fell by 14 per cent; under Exports, indigo showed an increase of 231 per cent, wheat of 42 per cent, and manganese ore of 9 per cent, but coffee fell by 7 per cent, cotton, raw, by 40 per cent, and jute, raw, by 45 per cent. These comparisons are with the corresponding period of last year.

+ Exclusive of Government transactions
(a) All paid through treasuries
(b) Rs. 1,91,79,115 paid through treasuries and Rs. 24,87,885 paid through the Gold Standard Reserve
(c) Rs. 4,17,500 representing the amount of paper enfaced to London and Rs. 9,88,900 of that retransferred from London
(d) Rs. 30,000 representing the amount of paper enfaced to London and Rs. 2,55,000 of that retransferred from London

CUSTOMS [illegible].

The following table shows the [illegible] Indian sea customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected on pr[illegible] and other articles in March 1915, as compared with February 1915 [illegible] March 1914 :—

	March 1914	February 1915	March 1915	Increase (+) or decrease (−) in March 1915, as compared with February 1915	Increase (+) or decrease (−) in March 1915, as compared with March 1914
	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)
Special duties—					
Liquors	11,55	12,83	8,25	−4,58	−3,30
Petroleum	8,71	11,20	1,64	−9,56	−7,07
Silver, bullion and coin	17,64	15,[illegible]	15,45	−38	−2,19
Tobacco	2,72	[illegible]	1,56	−1,[illegible]	+1,16
General duties—					
Sugar	4,99	3,62	3,06	−56	−1,93
Cotton goods	17,68	7,83	9,67	+1,84	−8,01
Metals excluding silver, but including hardware, etc.	7,24	2,44	2,97	+53	−4,27
Other articles	17,08	12,58	13,17	+59	−3,91
Total import duty	87,61	69,42	55,77	−13,65	−31,84
Export duty on rice	27,93	9,06	14,48	+5,42	−13,45

The customs duty figures are an index to the volume of the import trade only, as under exports rice alone is subject to duty. In the twelve months, April to March, the import duties declined from R9,36 lakhs in 1913-14 to R8,06 lakhs in 1914-15, and the export duty on rice from R1,29 lakhs to R83 lakhs. The noticeable increases, during the year, were in Petroleum (R15 lakhs), due to the heavy imports of American oil, and in silver (R55 lakhs), the imports of which were stimulated by low prices. The most important decreases occurred under sugar (R48 lakhs), manufactured articles (R16 lakhs), cotton goods (R59 lakhs), metals (R24 lakhs), liquors (R12 lakhs), and chemicals, drugs, etc. (R5 lakhs). The total customs revenue for the year 1914-15, excluding salt but including excise duty on cotton goods and land customs, is R9,53 lakhs as against R11,33 lakhs for the corresponding period of last year.

SHIPPING.

In connection with the recent scarcity of tonnage the following table may be of interest. It shows the number and tonnage of vessels, which entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in British India, during March 1915, as compared with February 1915 and March 1914 :—

Entered with cargoes

	Steamers No.	Steamers Tons	Sailing Vessels No.	Sailing Vessels Tons	Total No.	Total Tons
March 1915	193	410,309	117	12,196	310	422,505
February 1915	151	303,03[illegible]	[illegible]5	5,006	216	308,090
March 1914	[illegible]	640,6[illegible]	[illegible]	4,4[illegible]	20[illegible]	645,1[illegible]

Cleared with cargoes

	Steamers No.	Steamers Tons	Sailing Vessels No.	Sailing Vessels Tons	Total No.	Total Tons
March 1915	230	488 2[illegible]	203	18,662	433	[illegible]
February 1915	204	441,8[illegible]	128	10,966	332	452,865
March 1914	307	844 9[illegible]	172	14,821	479	859,763

In the month of March there were 310 arrivals * and 438 sailings † from India. For the last three months there were 769 arrivals and 1,099 sailings, as against 826 arrivals and [illegible]246 sailings in the corresponding period of last year.

* The details were as follows :—Bengal 39, Bombay 63, Sind 25, Madras 105, Burma 64

† The details were as follows :—Bengal 34, Bombay 72, Sind 39, Madras 176, Burma 112

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA,
Calcutta, April 19, 1915.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th May, 1915.

An Ordinance to provide for the special protection in respect of civil and revenue litigation of Indian soldiers serving under war conditions.

WHEREAS an emergency has arisen which renders it necessary to provide for the special protection in respect of civil and revenue litigation of Indian soldiers serving under war conditions.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the Governor General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:—

24 and 25 Vict., c. 67.

Ordinance No. II of 1915.

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Ordinance may be called the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Ordinance, 1915.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan.

Definitions.

2. In this Ordinance, "Indian soldier" means any person subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911,

VIII of 1911.

"prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Ordinance,

"proceeding" includes suit and appeal,

"serving under war conditions" means serving out of India or serving in India when such service has been declared by notification of the Governor General in Council in the *Gazette of India* to be service under war conditions.

Particulars to be furnished in plaints, applications or appeals to Civil or Revenue Court.

3. If any person presenting any plaint, application or appeal to any Civil or Revenue Court has reason to believe that any adverse party is an Indian soldier who is serving under war conditions, he shall state the fact in his plaint, appeal or application.

Notice to be given in case of unrepresented Indian soldier.

4. If any Civil or Revenue Court has reason to believe that any party to any proceeding pending before such Court is an Indian soldier who is serving under war conditions and that such soldier is not represented in the proceeding by any person duly authorized to appear, plead, or act on his behalf, such Court shall give notice thereof in the prescribed manner to the prescribed authority.

Postponement of proceedings.

5. On receipt of a notice under section 4, the prescribed authority may, if it is of opinion that a postponement of the proceeding as against such soldier is necessary in the interests of justice, certify the fact in the prescribed manner to the Court in which the proceeding is pending and thereupon such Court shall postpone the proceeding as against such soldier for the prescribed period or, if no period has been prescribed, for such period as it thinks fit.

Court may proceed when no certificate received within certain period.

6. If, after the issue of a notice under section 4, the prescribed authority either certifies that such postponement is not necessary or fails to certify, in the case of a soldier resident in the district in which the Court is situate within two months, or in any other case within three months from the date of the issue of the notice under section 4, that such postponement is necessary, the Court may, if it thinks fit, continue the proceeding.

Power of Collector to intervene suo motu.

7. If the Collector has reason to believe that any Indian soldier who ordinarily resides, or who has property, in his district and is serving under war conditions, is a party to any proceeding pending before any Civil or Revenue Court and that such soldier is not represented in such proceeding by any person duly authorized to appear, plead and act in his behalf, the Collector may, if he is of opinion that a postponement of the proceeding as against such soldier is necessary in the interests of justice, certify the fact in the prescribed manner to such Court, and if the Court is satisfied that such Indian soldier is not so represented, the Court shall postpone the proceeding as against such soldier in the manner provided in section 5.

Power to set aside decrees and orders passed against an Indian soldier serving under war conditions.

8. (1) In any proceeding before a Civil or Revenue Court in which a decree or order has been passed against any Indian soldier whilst such soldier was serving under war conditions, such soldier may apply to the Court which passed the same for an order to set it aside; and if he satisfies the Court that default after the commencement of this Ordinance has been made in complying with the provisions of sections 3 or 4, the Court shall, or, in any other case if the interests of justice require such a course, the Court subject to such conditions (if any) as it thinks fit to impose, may, make an order setting aside the decree or order as against such soldier:

Provided, firstly, that any such application is made within three months from the date on which such soldier ceased to serve under war conditions; secondly, that no decree or order shall be set aside on any such application unless notice thereof has been served on the opposite party; and thirdly, that when the decree or order is of such a nature that it cannot be set aside as against such soldier only, it may be set aside as against all or any of the parties against whom it has been made.

(2) The provisions of section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, shall apply to applications under this section. IX of 1908.

(3) Where an order is made in the exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) the Court shall continue the proceeding.

Power of Civil or Revenue Court to refer question of whether service was under war conditions or not.

9. If any Civil or Revenue Court is in doubt whether any Indian soldier is or was at any particular time serving under war conditions, such Court may refer the point for the decision of the prescribed authority and the certificate of such authority shall be conclusive evidence on the point.

Rule-making power.

10. The Local Government, after consulting the High Court, may, by notification in the local official gazette, make rules—

(a) prescribing the manner and form in which any notice or certificate under this Ordinance shall be given and the authorities to whom such notices shall be given and by whom the powers under this Ordinance shall be exercised,

(b) the period for which proceedings or any class of proceeding shall be suspended under this Ordinance, and

(c) generally providing for any matters incidental to the purposes of this Ordinance.

Modification of law of limitation in the case of Indian soldiers serving under war conditions.

11. In computing the period of limitation prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, or any other law for the time being in force for any suit, appeal or application to any Civil or Revenue Court in which the plaintiff, appellant or applicant is an Indian soldier, the time during which such soldier has been serving under war conditions, since the 4th of August, 1914, shall be excluded. IX of 1908.

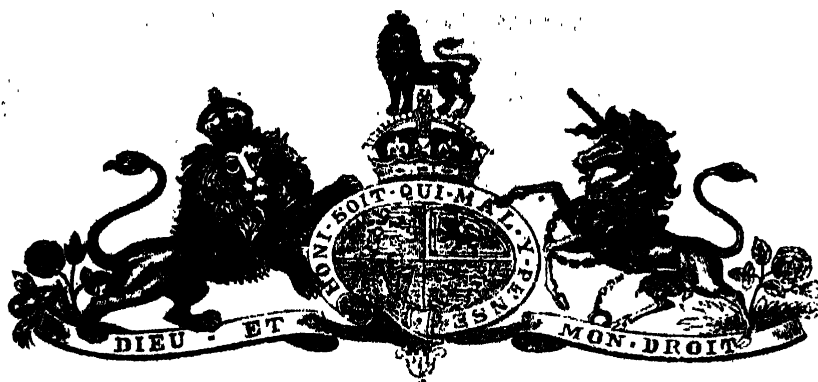
HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,

Viceroy and Governor-General.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS

No. 5863-W.

Simla, the 8th May, 1915.

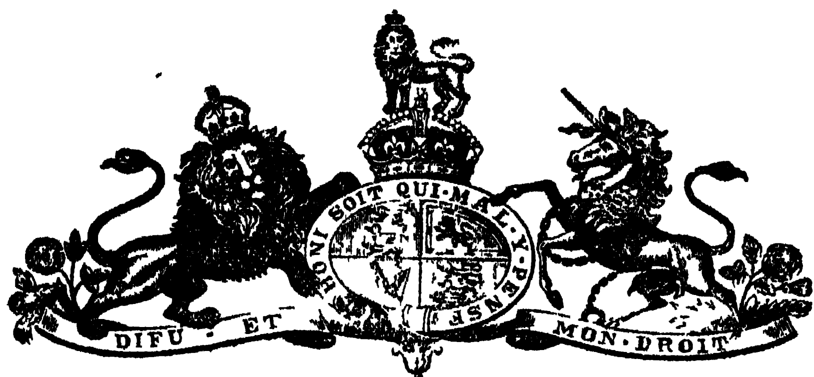
In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of raw cotton to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and Published for GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

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The Gazette of India.

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No. 19.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 5th May, 1915

An Ordinance to provide for the special protection in respect of civil and revenue litigation of Indian soldiers serving under war conditions

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(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan.

Definitions.

2. In this Ordinance, "Indian soldier" means any person subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911, VIII of 1911.

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"proceeding" includes suit and appeal.

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Particulars to be furnished in plaints, applications or appeals to Civil or Revenue Court.

3. If any person presenting any plaint, application or appeal to any Civil or Revenue Court has reason to believe that any adverse party is an Indian soldier who is serving under war conditions, he shall state the fact in his plaint, appeal or application.

Notice to be given in case of unrepresented Indian soldier.

4. If any Civil or Revenue Court has reason to believe that any party to any proceeding pending before such Court is an Indian soldier who is serving under war conditions and that such soldier is not represented in the proceeding by any person duly authorized to appear, plead, or act on his behalf, such Court shall give notice thereof in the prescribed manner to the prescribed authority.

Postponement of proceedings.

5. On receipt of a notice under section 4, the prescribed authority may, if it is of opinion that a postponement of the proceeding as against such soldier is necessary in the interests of justice, certify the fact in the prescribed manner to the Court in which the proceeding is pending and thereupon such Court shall postpone the proceeding as against such soldier for the prescribed period or, if no period has been prescribed, for such period as it thinks fit.

Court may proceed when no certificate received within certain period.

6. If, after the issue of a notice under section 4, the prescribed authority either certifies that such postponement is not necessary or fails to certify, in the case of a soldier resident in the district in which the Court is situate within two months, or in any other case within three months from the date of the issue of the notice under section 4, that such postponement is necessary, the Court may, if it thinks fit, continue the proceeding.

Power of Collector to intervene *suo motu*.

7. If the Collector has reason to believe that any Indian soldier who ordinarily resides, or who has property, in his district and is serving under war conditions, is a party to any proceeding pending before any Civil or Revenue Court and that such soldier is not represented in such proceeding by any person duly authorized to appear, plead, and act in his behalf, the Collector may, if he is of opinion that a postponement of the proceeding as against such soldier is necessary in the interests of justice, certify the fact in the prescribed manner to such Court, and if the Court is satisfied that such Indian soldier is not so represented, the Court shall postpone the proceeding as against such soldier in the manner provided in section 5.

Power to set aside decrees and orders passed against an Indian soldier serving under war conditions.

8. (1) In any proceeding before a Civil or Revenue Court in which a decree or order has been passed against any Indian soldier whilst such soldier was serving under war conditions, such soldier may apply to the Court which passed the same for an order to set it aside; and if he satisfies the Court that default after the commencement of this Ordinance has been made in complying with the provisions of sections 3 or 4, the Court shall, or, in any other case if the interests of justice require such a course, the Court subject to such conditions (if any) as it thinks fit to impose, may make an order setting aside the decree or order as against such soldier:

Provided, firstly, that any such application is made within three months from the date on which such soldier ceased to serve under war conditions; secondly, that no decree or order shall be set aside on any such application unless notice thereof has been served on the opposite party; and thirdly, that when the decree or order is of such a nature that it cannot be set aside as against such soldier only, it may be set aside as against all or any of the parties against whom it has been made.

(2) The provisions of section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, shall apply to applications under this section. IX of 1908.

(3) Where an order is made in the exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) the Court shall continue the proceeding.

Power of Civil or Revenue Court to refer question of whether service was under war conditions or not.

9. If any Civil or Revenue Court is in doubt whether any Indian soldier is or was at any particular time serving under war conditions, such Court may refer the point for the decision of the prescribed authority and the certificate of such authority shall be conclusive evidence on the point.

Rule-making power.

10. The Local Government, after consulting the High Court, may, by notification in the local official gazette, make rules—

(a) prescribing the manner and form in which any notice or certificate under this Ordinance shall be given and the authorities to whom such notices shall be given and by whom the powers under this Ordinance shall be exercised,

(b) the period for which proceedings or any class of proceeding shall be suspended under this Ordinance, and

(c) generally providing for any matters incidental to the purposes of this Ordinance.

Modification of law of limitation in the case of Indian soldiers serving under war conditions.

11. In computing the period of limitation prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, or any other law for the time being in force for any suit, appeal or application to any Civil or Revenue Court in which the plaintiff, appellant or applicant is an Indian soldier, the time during which such soldier has been serving under war conditions, since the 4th of August, 1914, shall be excluded. IX of 1908.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,

Viceroy and Governor-General.

The 6th May, 1915.

No. 28—The following Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 30th April, 1915, is hereby published for general information :—

PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of Order XLVI of the Prize Court Rules, 1914, I hereby proclaim the following amendments made by order of His Majesty in Council in the said Rules as subsequently amended :—

1. In Order IX (Discovery, Inspection and Admission of Documents and Facts) of the said Rules :—

In Rule 1, the words "upon filing an affidavit" shall be omitted.

In Rule 1, instead of the words "any other party" there shall be substituted the words "any party other than the proper Officer of the Crown."

2. In Order XI (Sale, Appraisement, Safe Custody and Inspection of Prize) of the said Rules, in Rule 1, the following words shall be omitted :—

"on account of the condition of a ship, or on the application of a claimant, and on or after condemnation."

3. In Order XV (Evidence and Hearing) of the said Rules, the following Rule shall be added :—

"21. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules, the proper Officer of the Crown may apply to the Judge for leave to administer interrogatories for the examination of any person whether a party to the cause or not."

4. Order XXIX (Requisition by Admiralty) of the said Rules, shall be, and the same is hereby, revoked, and in lieu thereof the following order shall have effect :—

"ORDER XXIX.

"*Requisition.*

"1. Where it is made to appear to the Judge on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown that it is desired to requisition on behalf of His Majesty a Ship in respect of which no final decree of condemnation has been made, he shall order that the Ship shall be appraised, and that upon an undertaking being given in accordance with Rule 5 of this Order, the Ship shall be released and delivered to the Crown.

2. Where a decree for the detention of a Ship has been made in accordance with Order XXVIII, the proper Officer of the Crown may file a notice (Appendix A, Form No. 55) that the Crown desires to requisition the same, and thereupon a Commission (Appendix A, Form No. 56) to the Marshal directing him to appraise the Ship shall issue. Upon an undertaking being given in accordance with Rule 5 of this Order, the Ship shall be released, and delivered to the Crown.

Service of this notice shall not be required before filing, but copies thereof shall be served upon the parties by the proper Officer of the Crown as soon thereafter as possible.

3. Where in any case of requisition under this Order it is made to appear to the Judge on behalf of the Crown that the Ship is required for the service of His Majesty forthwith, the Judge may order the same to be forthwith released, and delivered to the Crown, without appraisement.

4. In any case where a Ship has been requisitioned under the provisions of this Order and whether or not an appraisement has been made the Court may, on the application of any party, fix the amount to be paid by the Crown in respect of the value of the Ship.

5. In every case of requisition under this Order an undertaking in writing shall be filed by the proper Officer of the Crown for payment into Court on behalf of the Crown of the appraised value of the Ship, or of the amount fixed under Rule 4 of this Order, as the case may be, at such time or times as the Court shall declare by Order that the same or any part thereof is required for the purpose of payment out of Court.

6. Where in any case of requisition under this Order it is made to appear to the Judge on behalf of the Crown that the Crown desires to requisition the Ship temporarily, the Court may, in lieu of an Order of release, make an Order for the temporary delivery of the Ship to the Crown, and subject as aforesaid the provisions of this Order shall apply to such a requisition; provided that, in the event of the return of the Ship to the custody of the Court, the Court may make such Order as it thinks fit for the release of the undertaking given on behalf of the Crown or the reduction of the amount undertaken to be paid thereby, as the case may be; and provided also that, where the Ship so requisitioned is subject to the provisions of Order XXVIII, Rule 1, relating to detention, the amount for which the Crown shall be considered liable in respect of such requisition shall be the amount of the damage, if any, which the Ship has suffered by reason of such temporary delivery as aforesaid.

7. The proceedings in respect of a Ship requisitioned under this Order shall continue notwithstanding the requisition

8. In any case of requisition of a Ship in respect of which no cause has been instituted, any person interested in such Ship may, without issuing a Writ, provided he does not intend to make a claim for restitution or damages, apply by summons for an Order that the amount to be paid in respect of such ship be fixed by the Court, and the Judge may, on the hearing of such summons, order the Ship to be appraised or to be valued or give such other directions for fixing the amount as he may think fit."

5. In Form 4 in Appendix A, to the said Rules there shall be omitted the words "Commander of Our Ship of war" and the words "taken and seized as prize by Our said Ship of war."

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
Viceroy and Governor General.

المحرورات و اللوابع *

The 7th May, 1915

No. 29.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Robert Graham of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

No 30.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr Walter Henry Michael of his office of the Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

No. 31.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict, c. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (2) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General published under Notification No. 61, dated the 11th November, 1912, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Alfred Hamilton Grant, C I E, being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council, *vice* Mr. Walter Henry Michael, resigned.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

و غيرها - عم ڈاوہ الي و الفصى *

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd May, 1915.

No. 899-Est.-A.—Captain C. F Mackenzie, of the Political Department, was placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department for the period from the 25th January to the 16th February, 1915, inclusive.

No. 906-Est.-A.—Captain R J. W. Heale, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Thal Sub-Division, with effect from the 19th April, 1915.

The 4th May, 1915.

No. 917-Est.-A.—Captain J. G. L Ranking, of the Political Department, is posted as Second Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 6th April, 1915.

No. 918-Est.-A.—Captain E. W. C. Noel, of the Political Department, is posted as His Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul, Ahwaz, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 6th April, 1915.

No 922-Est. A.—Kunwar Bhim Sen of Kunari is appointed to be Attache to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 21st April 1915, and until further orders.

No. 926 Est. A.—Major H. B. St. John, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, with effect from the 5th April, 1915.

No. 927-Est.-A.—Mr. C. H. Gidney, I.C.S. (United Provinces), who has been appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department, is posted as Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the 6th April, 1915.

No. 935-Est. A.—Mr. A. R. Macrae, an Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Punjab, is placed temporarily on special duty under the orders of the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 9th April 1915, and until further orders.

The 5th May, 1915.

No. 943-Est.-A—Captain W. G. Neale, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for six months, with effect from the 19th April 1915, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 947 Est. A.—Major R. E. A. Hamilton, of the Political Department, is posted as First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the 19th April 1915.

No 948-Est -A.—Under Section 3 of the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1907, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Major Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton, First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to be Judicial Assistant to His Majesty's Consul General for Fars and the coasts and islands of the Persian Gulf *vice* Captain Walter Gordon Neale.

2. Foreign and Political Department notification, No. 1384-Est.-A., dated the 24th June, 1914, is hereby cancelled.

The 6th May, 1915

No. 965-Est.-B.—The following amendment in the rules for the examination of officers in the Pashtu language in the North-West Frontier Province and Chitas, published with the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1475-G., dated the 25th June, 1903, is published for general information :—

Add the following as a new rule after rule 8 (5) :—

" No. 8 (6) With the special permission of the Punjab Government a limited number of officers of the Punjab Commission and Police who are either quartered in the Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali and Attock Districts, or likely to be so quartered, may appear at an examination according to Appendix A. Such officers will, on passing the examination, be entitled to a reward of Rs. 500."

No. 969-Est.-A.—The services of Mr. R. H. Crump, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 16th April, 1915.

No 973-Est -A.—Rai Bahadur Pandit Nand Lal, I.S.O., Extra Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 16th April, 1915, and until further orders.

No 976-Est -A.—3rd class Assistant Surgeon A. L. Hudson, Indian Subordinate Medical Department on quarantine duty in Bushire, is appointed to hold temporary sub-charge of the Residency Dispensary, Bushire, with effect from the 5th April, 1915.

No 700-I.-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers for the time being exercising the powers of District Magistrates within the railway lands in Central India over which jurisdiction is exercised by the Governor General in Council, to be Registrars of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11 sub-section (1) clause (*b*) of the said Act, for the areas in which they exercise those powers.

2. For the purposes of section 24 sub-section (2) of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Central Provinces to be Registrar General for the said areas.

No. 701-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 56 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1312, dated the 11th June 1873, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Central Provinces to be the officer to whom Marriage Registrars in Native States in Central India shall send the certificates mentioned in section 54 of the Act.

No. 980-Est.-A.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Whyte, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for 16 days combined with leave on Medical certificate for 5 months and 14 days under Articles 233, 260 and 311 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April 1915.

No. 990-Est.-A.—Mr. C. Latimer, of the Political Department, is posted as 1st Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 14th April 1915.

No. 991-Est.-A.—Captain W. L Campbell, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is posted as 2nd Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 14th April 1915.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 1st May, 1915.

No. 423-Accts.—The following promotions of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the 30th November 1914, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. Donnan, vacated :—

Name.	From	To
Major E. H. Payne	Military Accountant, 2nd class ...	Military Accountant, 1st class.
Major D. A. E. Will ...	Military Accountant, 3rd class ..	Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Major K. H. Jackson ...	Military Accountant, 4th class ...	Military Accountant 3rd class.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 7th May, 1915.

No. 465-A.—Mr. B. N. Mitra, C.I.E., M.A., Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, is appointed Controller of War Accounts, with effect from the 1st May 1915.

No. 553-F. E.—Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, I.C.S., has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, with effect from the 1st May 1915.

No. 555-F. E.—Mr. A. V. V. Aiyar has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, with effect from the 1st May 1915.

No. 556-F. E.—Mr. W. F. Milne has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Burma, with effect from the 3rd April 1915.

Mr. A. G. F. Napier has been posted to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with effect from the 18th April 1915.

No. 557-F. E.—Mr. T. H. Pruce has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 18th April 1915.

No. 561-F. E.—Mr. P. N. Mukherji, Chief Superintendent, class II, has been attached to the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 26th April 1915.

No. 562-F. E.—Mr. E. J. Thomson, an Accountant in the office of the Accountant General, United Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Accountant, class II, in that office, with effect from the 1st May 1915 and until further orders.

No. 565-F. E.—Mr. M. K. Ghatak has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 26th April 1915.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th May, 1915.

No. 19—The services of Mr. A. St. G. Lyster, Assistant Engineer, Punjab, who belongs to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 20.—The services of Mr. H. Terrell, Assistant Engineer, Bengal, who has been granted a commission in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

R. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 6th May, 1915.

No. 355-120-2.—The services of Mr. A. C. Dobbs, B.A., Assistant to the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, with effect from the 26th April 1915.

No. 356-120-2.—Mr. M. W. Sayer, B.A., Supernumerary Agriculturist, is appointed to be Assistant to the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, with effect from the 26th April 1915.

FORESTS.

The 7th May, 1915.

No. 597-F.-61-5.—Mr. H. S. Ker Edie, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, is appointed, until further orders, to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th March 1915, and is posted to the charge of the Tenasserim Circle.

Mr. G. R. Long, Conservator of Forests, Provisional Substantive, 2nd grade, is posted to the charge of the Northern Circle, Burma, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th March 1915, *vice* Mr. H. H. Haines, Conservator of Forests, transferred to Bihar and Orissa.

Mr. Long is placed on special duty in the office of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Burma, from the afternoon of the 15th April 1915.

Mr. B. B. Osmaston, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, on return from leave, is posted to the Northern Circle, Burma, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th April 1915.

The following reversions will take place with effect from the 15th April 1915 :—

Mr. H. Carter, Conservator of Forests, officiating 1st grade, to 2nd grade.

Mr. H. H. Forteath, Conservator of Forests, officiating 2nd grade, to 3rd grade.

No. 602-F.-294-43.—Consequent on the grant of combined leave for six months to Mr. H. Carter, Conservator of Forests, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, Mr. H. H. Haines, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Northern Circle, Burma, is transferred to Bihar and Orissa, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th April 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 8th May, 1915.

No. 5453-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of lacs of all kinds including shellac, gum lac, stick lac, but not lac dye to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal.

POST OFFICE.

The 8th May, 1915.

No 5517-72.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 (1) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that Samoa, New Guinea (except Dutch New Guinea), the Bismarck Archipelago (comprising New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover Admiralty Islands, etc.), the island of Nauru in the Marshall Islands, the islands of Bougainville and Buka in the Solomon Islands, and the Districts of Lomeland, Misahöhe, Kette-Krachi as well as the part of the Mangu-Yendi District forming the Dagomba Country in Togo shall be added to the list of British Possessions for which the latter rate of postage from India is one anna per ounce, which was published under rule 3 of the rules published with the Notification in this Department No. 2883-15, dated the 26th April 1913, and which was subsequently amended by the Notification in this Department No. 9107-115, dated the 12th September 1914.

COMPANIES.

The 8th May, 1915.

No. 5660-5.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 151 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in the Indian Companies Rules, 1914, published with the Notification of the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1271-23-C., dated the 28th March 1914, namely :—

After rule 5 of the said rules the following shall be inserted, namely :

"Proviso. The Registrar may exempt any Company from the operation of this rule in respect of such documents or parts of documents as he may in his discretion think fit."

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

Simla, the 7th May, 1915.

No. 153.—Mr. H. Hargreaves, Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, is appointed, during the absence of Mr. Gordon Sanderson on military duty, or until further orders, to hold charge of the office of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that office.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 7th May, 1915.

No. 300.—The services of the Reverend J. Strand Jones, B.A., Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 18th January 1915.

SANITARY.

The 4th May, 1915.

No. 632.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Major J. C. G. Kunhardt, I.M.S.

Captain J. Cunningham, M.D., I.M.S.

Captain W. D. H. Stevenson, M.D., I.M.S.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th May 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 420.—The services of Major G. L. Cattell, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 421.—The services of Major A. T. Kirkwood, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma, for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 422.—The following temporary appointment is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Captain.

Albert Gottleib Puech. Dated 7th May 1915.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Army.

No. 423.—Commissary and Honorary Captain Alexander Sidney Dawson-Moray is retained in the service after the age of 55 years, with effect from the 15th April 1915 until further orders, and will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 424.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant.

Cavalry Branch.

Harry Graham Haig. — Dated 7th May 1915.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

Caryl Henry Courthope-Munroe. — Dated 20th March 1915.

Cyril Younghusband. — Dated 3rd April 1915.

Leonard Seymour Lambert Dacres. — Dated 19th April 1915.

Hubert Cecil Jones.
Archie William Ibbotson.
Alan Frederick Fremantle.
Roderick Augustus O'Connor.
Bertram Hamersley Bevan-Petman.
Marmaduke Wilfred Reed.
George Dixon.
Donald Bomford Emerson.
Charles Frederick Grant.
} Dated 7th May 1915.

Infantry Branch.

Charles Dennis Fennell. — Dated 5th March 1915.

Henry John Darling. — Dated 3rd April 1915.

Henry St. John Mungavin. — Dated 26th April 1915.

Hugh Farrar Northcote.
Keith Cantlie.
Harold Tunmer Humfress.
Maurice Thorp.
Stanton Charles Worth.
John Alexander Stewart.
Henry Joseph Twynam.
Christian Bingley Patterson.
Henry George Alington.
Francis Dewar.
Archibald Eastmond.
William Muir.
James Donald.
John Hugh Walton.
Herbert James Thomson.
Harold Graham.
Frank Victor Rushforth.
} Dated 7th May 1915.

No. 425.—In Army Department Notification No. 1159, dated the 24th December 1914, *for* "Neill McGurk," *read* "Niall Austin McGurk."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 426.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Supplement dated the 27th March 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 26th March 1915, pages 3079 and 3080.

War Office,

27th March 1915.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of the undermentioned Officers to be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Expeditionary Force :—

Captain Arthur James Glover Bird, Royal Engineers (No. 4 Company, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners, Indian Army).

For conspicuous ability, gallantry, and great initiative during the past five months. His great energy and zeal in organising the work of barricade construction at all critical points immensely increased the power of our resistance.

His very effective work was most noticeable during the critical period in the firing line, from 19th to 23rd December 1914.

* * * * * * * *

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to confer the Military Cross on the undermentioned officers in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty, whilst serving with the Expeditionary Force :—

* * * * * * * *

Captain W. E. Fleming, 41st Dogras, Indian Army.

For gallantry, ability, and zeal in the performance of his very important duties.

He developed with great ingenuity the use of the bomb gun in his capacity as Divisional Bomb-gun Officer, and brought this new service to a high state of efficiency in his area.

Has been constantly under fire whilst directing the massed fire of trench howitzers [illegible]een 11th December 1914 and 7th February 1915.

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Second Supplement dated the 29th March 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 26th March 1915, pages 3095 and 3099.

War Office,

29th March 1915.

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MEMORANDA.

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Major-General W. R. Birdwood, C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, to be temporary Lieutenant-General. Dated 12th December 1914.

The undermentioned Majors to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonels :—

* * * * * * * *

W. K. Bourne, 2nd Lancers (Gardners' Horse), Indian Army.

* * * * * * * *

Supplement dated the 1st April 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 30th March 1915, pages 3189 and 3225.

War Office,

1st April 1915.

* * * * * * * *

His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned Rewards to Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Indian Army for

gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Indian Army Corps, British Expeditionary Force :—

Awarded the 2nd Class of the Indian Order of Merit :—

No. 1357 Driver Sahara Abdulla, 31st Mule Corps.

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal :—

4th Cavalry.

No. 833 Dafadar Karam Singh.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar Phuman Singh.

No. 2008 Havildar Hawinda (now Jemadar).

No. 3080 Naik Zar Baz.

No. 3567 Lance-Naik Said Azghar.

No. 3374 Sepoy Dewa Singh.

No. 3138 Sepoy Maluk Singh.

11th Mule Corps.

No. 881 Naik Painda Khan.

No. 1526 Lance-Naik Rafi-ud-Din.

No. 605 Driver Chedu Beg.

No. 1315 Driver Faqir Mahomed.

No. 986 Driver Shubrati.

Cancellation.

The undermentioned awards of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal, published on page 2463 of the *London Gazette* dated 10th March 1915, are hereby cancelled :—

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Mir Mast.

No. 3097 Sepoy Azam Khan.

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PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 427.—Major A. T. Kirkwood, Indian Army, is granted increased staff pay at the rate of Rs. 500 per mensem ; with effect from the 21st October 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 428.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Reginald Horace Wigfall.	Dated 7th April 1915.
Neville Gerald Richard Llewhellin.	Dated 30th April 1915.
Donald MacDougall.	Dated 7th May 1915.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 429.—The promotion to the present rank of Major William Charles Ross, M.B., published in Army Department Notification No. 682, dated the 31st July 1914, is antedated from the 26th July 1914 to the 26th January 1914.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 430.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 1st Class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 18th April 1915 :—

Ernest Ebenezer Thipthorp.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 431.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 5th April 1915 :—

No. 1131, Bawa Sant Singh (E).

No. 1132, Ganesh Das (E).

No. 1133, Panna Lal (E).

No. 1134, Dilbag Rae (E).

No. 1137, Abdul Said (E).

No. 1138, Abdul Hakim Faruqi (E).

No. 1139, Moti Ram (E).

No. 1140, Mahdi Hasan (E).

No. 1141, Fazl Karim (E).

(E) Passed in English.

Madras Establishment.

No. 432.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 31st March 1915 :—

No. 1384, Farid Khan.

No. 1385, T. Kunhi Raman.

No. 433.—The undermentioned 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 12th March 1915 :—

No. 1422, C. V. Ekambaram Mudali.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 434.—The undermentioned 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, having completed five years' service in that class, and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 26th January 1915 :—

No. 361, Haris-chandra Govindrao Shirke.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Army.

No. 435.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain John Duggan to be Commissary,

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Garrett Coleburt to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor Ernest Edgar Hewes to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor Alfred Villiers to be Conductor, and

Staff-Serjeant George Stanislaus Blofeld to be Sub-Conductor on the General List,

vice Commissary and Honorary Captain Alexander Sidney Dawson-Moray, supernumerary on attaining the age of 55 years ; with effect from the 15th April 1915.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 436.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the 28th March 1915 :—

97th Deccan Infantry.

Bijai-Bahadur Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 437.—The following promotions are made :—

23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).

Subadar Fateh Din to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Muhammad Khan, 31st Mountain Battery, deceased ; with effect from the 3rd September 1914.

31st Punjabis.

Havildars Karam Khan and Narayan Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 17th March 1915.

38th Dogras.

Jemadar Nurdhan to be Subadar and Havildar Narayan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Shibsaran, invalided ; with effect from the 1st April 1915.

Havildar Teg Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Pars Ram, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st April 1915.

67th Punjabis.

Jemadars Sultan Asghar Ali Khan and Mit Singh to be Subadars and Havildar Ghulam Hasan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 17th March 1915.

89th Punjabis.

Subadar Sundar Singh to be Subadar-Major, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 30th December 1914.

97th Deccan Infantry.

Jemadar Ram-Sarup Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Debi Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 28th March 1915.

Havildar Sohan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Hayat, deceased ; with effect from the 20th October 1914.

99th Deccan Infantry.

Havildar Patram to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 5th April 1915.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.

Jemadar Rahim Bakhsh to be Subadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 4th December 1914.

114th Mahrattas.

Jemadar Zillu Parab to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Dhanajirao Khanvilkar to be Jemadar, *vice* Govind Chauhan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st April 1915.

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Gainda Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 9th February 1915.

Colour-Havildar Muhammad Afzal to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 3rd April 1915.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 438.—Second Lieutenant Joseph Cormack Blackmore is permitted to resign his commission, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 28th April 1915.

No. 439.—Second Lieutenant Herbert Money Gordon is permitted to resign his commission, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 1st May 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

United Provinces Horse.

1st (Southern) Regiment.

No. 440.—Charles Edmund Wild to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st January 1915.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 441.—Captain William Lamb to be Major, *vice* W. D Smith, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Captain William Roy Macdonald to be Surgeon-Captain, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Giffard, resigned. Dated the 10th November 1914.

Lieutenant William Alexander Gascoigne Lynde to be Captain, *vice* W. Lamb, promoted. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Lieutenant James Welby Madeley to be Captain, *vice* W. R. Macdonald, appointed Surgeon-Captain. Dated the 10th November 1914.

Lieutenant Cecil Lennard Cartwright to be Captain, *vice* W. F. Smith, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 28th December 1914.

Second Lieutenant Alexander Lindsay Houston to be Lieutenant, *vice* W. A. G. Lynde, promoted. Dated the 1st October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Ian Scott-Mackenzie to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. W. Madeley, promoted. Dated the 10th November 1914.

Second Lieutenant Ernest Montague Thomas to be Lieutenant, *vice* C. L. Cartwright, promoted. Dated the 28th December 1914.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 442.—Second Lieutenant Charles Lawless Radcliffe Barrett resigns his commission. Dated the 7th April 1915.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 443.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Frank Garfield Hodder Williams, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., resigns his commission. Dated the 1st January 1915.

North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 444.—Lieutenant Ernest Lynch Scott to be Captain, *vice* A. H. L. Mount, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 10th October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Onward Bayes Lacey to be Lieutenant, *vice* G. W. Mears, promoted. Dated the 23rd December 1913.

Second Lieutenant Christopher Edward Spurgeon to be Lieutenant, *vice* F. R. Hawkes, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 10th September 1914.

Second Lieutenant Henry Johnson Chalton to be Lieutenant, *vice* W. Cargill, transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles. Dated the 6th October 1914.

Second Lieutenant John Fisher McMichael to be Lieutenant, *vice* W. T. Biscoe, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 10th October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Marcar Sheridan Gregory to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1914.

Frederick Richard Bagley August to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 23rd December 1913.

Frank Horace Lumsden Strange to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th September 1914.

Alan Andrew Phillips to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* F. C. Hunter, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 10th September 1914.

Alan Gordon Grant to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 6th October 1914.

George Herbert Goff to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 10th October 1914.

Reginald Philip Jones to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st November 1914.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 445.—Quartermaster-Serjeant Frederick Taylor is appointed Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster W. Leach, resigned. Dated the 1st January 1915.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 446.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned Officers :—

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles and Lucknow Volunteer Rifles.

Honorary Colonel, The Hon'ble Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Captain and Honorary Major George Filmer Guy.

1st Battalion, North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Alexander Clifford Crighton.

JUDICIAL.

No. 447.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Rules published with the Army Department Notification No. 911, dated the 3rd November 1911, shall be amended as follows :—

In rule 161—

(*i*) Clause (C) shall be re-lettered as clause (D).

(*ii*) After clause (B), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"(C) Each depôt of Indian Cavalry and each depôt of Indian Infantry shall be a "corps" for the purposes of sub-section (*1*) of section 76 of the said Act."

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th May 1915.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 29th April and 5th

May 1915 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name	Date of Decease	Place of Decease	REMARKS.
7th Hariana Lancers, attached 4th Dragoon Guards	Lieutenant Oscar Brown	2[illegible]th April 1915	France	Killed in action
26th King George's Own Light Cavalry, attached 7th Hariana Lancers	Lieutenant Theodore Bailward	29th April 1915	Persian Gulf	Killed in action
33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry	Major Macclesfield Heptinstall Anderson	29th April 1915	Persian Gulf	Killed in action.
9th Bhopal Infantry ...	Captain Henry Ethinger	27th April 1915	France	Died of wounds
14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs, attached 47th Sikhs.	Lieutenant Colin McDiarmid Allardice	26th April 1915	France	Killed in action.
15th Ludhiana Sikhs ...	Major John Rutter Carden	30th April 1915	France	Died of wounds
15th Ludhiana Sikhs ...	Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Charles Augustus Vivian	27th April 1915	France	Killed in action
21st Punjabis, attached 47th Sikhs	Captain James Robert Cook	26th April 1915	France	Killed in action
32nd Sikh Pioneers attached 34th Sikh Pioneers	Captain Arthur Henry Prinsep Cruickshank	28th April 1915	France	Died of wounds
32nd Sikh Pioneers attached 34th Sikh Pioneers	Captain Arthur Thomas Grafton Leckham	26th April 1915	France	Killed in action
40th Pathans	Major Æneas Charles Perkins	28th April 1915	France	Died of wounds
[illegible] Pathans ...	Captain John Francis C[illegible] Dalmahoy	[illegible]th April 1915	France	Killed in action
40th Pathans	Captain [illegible] Christopher	26th A[illegible] 1915	France	Killed in action
58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force)	Captain Charles Howard Elliot	7th A[illegible] 1915	France	Killed in action
1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment)	Lieutenant G[illegible] Stamford Wemyss St. George	2[illegible]th April 1915	France	Died of wounds
1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles	Major Bernard Maynard Lucas Prothurst	[illegible]7th April 1915	France	Killed in action
Indian Army Reserve of Officers attached 32nd Lancers	Second Lieutenant Barre Herbert Goldie	[illegible]9th April 1915	Egypt	Died of wounds
Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Attached 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry	Second Lieutenant Clive LeMesurier	[illegible] April 1915	Persian Gulf	Killed in action
Supply and Transport Corps	Conductor Frederick Har[illegible]	[illegible] April 1915	Gyantse	

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th May, 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 13.—With reference to Marine Department Notification No. 80, dated the 18th September 1914, Commander C. W. Ramsay, Royal Indian Marine, Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 13th April 1915.

No. 14.—With reference to Marine Department Notification No. 34, dated the 3rd April 1914, Commander A. R. G. Willock, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Akyab, is granted a further extension in that appointment from the 11th October 1914 to the 3rd April 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th April, 1915.

No. 112.—The following members of the Subordinate Revenue Establishment, State Railways, are granted the Honorary rank of Assistant Traffic Superintendent—

Name.	Designation.	Railway.
Chirag Din, Khan Sahib ...	Superintendent, Agent's Office ...	North Western Railway.
D'Cunha, J.	Traffic Inspector	North Western Railway.
O'Leary, J. F.	Traffic Inspector and Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent.	Eastern Bengal Railway.
Taylor, F.	Traffic Inspector and Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 113.—Mr. Henry Wilmot Bryning, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, and Mr. John Neapoli, Bridge Inspector, Eastern Bengal Railway, are granted the Honorary rank of Assistant Engineer.

The 3rd May, 1915.

No. 114.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by Messrs. McLeod & Company of Calcutta of a line of railway on the 2′ 6″ gauge from Kalighat near Calcutta to Falta, a distance of 25·91 miles.

2. The line will be known as the Kalighat-Falta Railway.

The 5th May, 1915.

No. 115.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the Assam Bengal Railway Company on behalf of the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railways Company of a branch line of railway on the metre gauge from Mymensingh to Bhairab Bazar with branches from Gouripur to Bagmara *viâ* Shamganj and from Shamganj to Netrokona, a total distance of about 113 miles.

2. The line will be known as the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway.

The 6th May, 1915.

No. 116.—Mr. P. H. Yeld, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in Class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent with temporary rank in Class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 18th March 1915 and for so long as he is on special duty in connection with the investigation of the traffic prospects of the Krishnagar Jellinghee Railway.

No. 117.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890) and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department No. 95, dated the 21st June 1912, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Bengal Nagpur Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the Schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local authority.	Tax.
1	2
Salur Union	House tax.

The 7th May, 1915.

No. 118.—Mr. J. A. Tomlinson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in Class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in Class II of that Establishment with effect from the 3rd March 1915 and until further orders.

No. 119.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890) and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department No. 36, dated the 17th February 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the South Indian Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the Schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local authority.	Tax.
1	2
Tiruparankunram Union	House tax.

No. 120.—The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the 1st April 1915 :—

Names.	From	To
Joscelyne, A. H.	Class II, grade 3	Class II, grade 2.
Cole, H. L.	Ditto	Ditto.
Silvester, C. J.	Ditto	Ditto.
Wrench, T. W. E. S.	Class II, grade 4	Class II, grade 3.
Hunt, E.	Ditto	Ditto.

Names.	From	To
Scott, E. L.	Class II, grade 4	Class II, grade 3.
Thorpe, W. A. C.	Ditto	Ditto.
Inglis, C. N. D.	Ditto	Ditto.
Spurgeon, C. E.	Ditto	Ditto.
Farley, H. D.	Class II, grade 5	Class II, grade 4.
Cardew, D.	Ditto	Ditto.
Wrench, J. M. D.	Ditto	Ditto.
Brook, L. E.	Class III, grade 1, and Class II, grade 5, temporary.	Class II, grade 5.
Lacey, O. B.	Class III, grade 2, and Class II, officiating.	Class III, grade 1, and Class II, grade 5, temporary.
Strange, F. H. L.	Class III, grade 2	Class III, grade 1.
Mollett, J. D.	Ditto	Ditto.

No. 121.—The following is published for general information.

No. 623-T., dated the 30th April 1915.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Adoption, on the Sara-Serajganj Railway, of the General Rules for working railways under construction and certain amendments therein.

RESOLUTION.—The Engineer-in-Chief, Lower Ganges Bridge, has applied for permission to adopt, on such portion or portions of the Sara-Serajganj Railway as may be under construction, the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which were promulgated with Railway Board's Resolution No. 1216-R. T., dated the 6th July 1912, and published in the *Gazette of India* under their Notification No. 114 of the same date, and certain amendments therein which were promulgated with Railway Board's Resolution No. 1023-T., dated the 23rd June 1914, and published in the *Gazette of India* under their Notification No. 169, dated the 26th June 1914.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the General Rules for working railways under construction and of the amendments therein, cited in paragarph 1 above, on such portion or portions of the Sara-Serajganj Railway as may be under construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that the General Rules and the amendments, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be further notified to the railway servants concerned, and to the public, by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of charge, in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief in charge of the construction of the railway; also that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Engineer-in-Chief, Lower Ganges Bridge, for information and guidance, and to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2, and the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association, for information.

No. 122.—The following is published for general information.

No. 600-T., dated the 29th April 1915.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Adoption on the Bombay Port Trust, Dibru-Sadiya and Tezpore-Balipara Light Railways and on such portions of the Barsi Light, Bengal and North-Western, East Indian, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State, Rohilkund and Kumaon and South Indian Railway systems as are situate in British territory, of certain amendments in Part II of the "General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Agents and Managers of the railways, noted on the margin,* have applied for permission to adopt on those railways the amendments, specified in the enclosures to Railway Board's Circulars Nos. 1555-T. and 1586-T., dated respectively the 5th and 13th October 1914, and published under their Notifications Nos. 267 and 275, dated respectively the 13th and 20th October 1914, in Part II of the General Rules of 1906 for working open lines of railway in British India, which rules and certain amendments thereto were sanctioned for adoption on the marginally† noted railways and on such portions of the Barsi Light, Bengal and North-Western, East Indian, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State, Rohilkund and Kumaon and South Indian Railway systems as are situate in British territory in the following Railway Board's resolutions and notifications :—

* Barsi Light Railway.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Bombay Port Trust Railway.
Dibru-Sadiya Railway.
East Indian Railway.
His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Tezpore-Balipara Light Railway.

† Bombay Port Trust, Dibru-Sadiya and Tezpore-Balipara Light Railways.

Resolution No. 1072 R. T., dated 13th June 1913, and Notification No. 166, dated 19th June 1913.

Resolutions Nos. 1084 R. T., 1904 R. T. and 1863 R.T., dated respectively the 30th September 1907, 21st October 1909 and 25th September 1912, and Notifications Nos. 249, 327 and 179, dated respectively the 4th October 1907, 27th October 1909 and 1st October 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 591 R. T. and 1863 R. T., dated respectively the 10th July 1907 and 25th September 1912, and Notifications Nos. 170 and 179, dated respectively the 12th July 1907 and 1st October 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 1386 R. T. and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 20th November 1907 and the 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 312 and 136, dated respectively the 27th November 1907 and 8th August 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 1379 R. T., 1422 R. T. and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the 18th November 1907, 5th August 1909 and 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. 311, 235 and 136, dated respectively the 23rd November 1907, 11th August 1909 and 8th August 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 35 R. T., 998 R. T., 1553 R. T. and 1863 R. T., dated respectively the 17th April 1907, 12th September 1907, 21st August 1909 and 25th September 1912, and Notifications Nos. 97, 219, 263 and 179, dated respectively the 24th April 1907, 17th September 1907, 27th August 1909 and 1st October 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 296 R. T., 988 R. T., 1563 R. T. and 1863 R. T., dated respectively the 27th May 1907, 9th September 1907, 23rd August 1909 and 25th September 1912, and Notifications Nos. 136, 216, 262 and 179, dated respectively the 7th June 1907, 16th September 1907, 27th August 1909 and 1st October 1912.

Resolutions Nos. 422 R. T., 1451 R. T. and 1863 R. T., dated respectively the 24th February 1908, 9th August 1909 and 25th September 1912, and Notifications Nos. 57, 241 and 179, dated respectively the 27th February 1908, 17th August 1909 and 1st October 1912.

Resolutions Nos 903 R. T., 1418 R. T. and 1440 R. T., dated respectively the [illegible] May 1908, 4th August 1909 and 31st July 1912, and Notifications Nos. [illegible], 234 and 136, dated respectively the 27th May 1908, 11th August 1909 and 8th August 1912.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the amendments cited in paragraph 1 above, on the marginally* noted railways and on such portions of the Barsi Light, Bengal and North-Western, East Indian, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State, Rohilkund and Kumaon and South Indian Railway systems as are situate in British territory.

*Bombay Port Trust, Dibru Sadiya and Tezpore-Balipara Light Railways.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy of the amended General Rules be kept open for inspection at Railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section; also that a copy of this resolution be communicated to the Local Government and Administrations and to the officers noted on the margin for information.

The Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents, Barsi Light, Bengal and North-Western, East Indian, Rohilkund and Kumaon and South Indian Railways.
Agent and Chief Engineer, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway.
The Senior Government Inspectors of Railways, Circles Nos. 1-3 and 6 and 7.
The Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 6th May, 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 1st May 1915 is published for general information.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	2	2
		Delhi-Rural area	3	...
		TOTAL	5	2
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	89	33
		Kaira District	1	...
		Panch Mahals District	1	...
		Ahmedabad "	...	...
		Broach "	18	17
		Broach Port	...	1
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	37	29
		Surat District	20	12
		Bhiwndi Port	4	3
		Bandra "	3	2
		Bassein "	...	...
		Thana "	...	...
		Kalyan "	...	...
		Kurla "	...	...
		Vesava "	1	1
		Agashi "	3	5
		Thana District	8	6
	Central	Nasik District	72	50
		Ahmednagar District	8	3
		East Khandesh "	27	14
		Poona Town	8	4
		Poona District	11	10
		Chinchni Port	2	2
		Satara "	11	10
		Sholapur Town	7	5
		Sholapur District	10	6

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 24th April 1915 :—
Nasik district *read* 63 cases, 40 deaths *for* 90 cases, 63 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Southern	Panvel Port	2	2
		Kolaba District	2	1
		Ratnagiri "	...	...
		Belgaum "	71	60
		Dharwar "	12	3
		Hubli Town	...	...
		Bijapur District	...	...
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	1	3
		Hyderabad District	81	62
		Karachi Town and Port	201	158
		Karachi District	32	18
		Sukkur "	...	...
		Larkana "	102	19
		Nawabshah "	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	57	42
		Cutch "	1	1
		Mandvi Port	...	...
		Porbandar "	...	...
		Bhavnagar "	5	4
		Rewa Kantha Agency	8	4
		Kathiawar Agency	24	10
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	26	33
		Akalkot State	...	...
		Khairpur "	...	...
		Surat Agency	...	...
		Satara "	...	...
		TOTAL	914	639
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Anantapur District	...	...
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	...	1
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	...	...
		Mangalore Town and Port	1	1
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	7	3
		Madura "	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	...	...

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 24th April 1915 :—
Hyderabad Town *read* 21 cases, 15 deaths *for nil.*
Hyderabad district " 124 " 81 " " "
Sukkur district *read* 270 cases, 17 deaths *for nil.*
Nawabshah " " 14 " 10 " " "
Rewa Kantha Agency *read* 3 deaths *for nil.*
Khairpur State *read* 6 cases, 1 death *for nil.*
Thar and Parkar district *read* 1 death *for nil.*

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Trichinopoly District	...	...
		Chingleput "	...	...
		Kistna "	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	8	5
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	15	15
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur "	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna "	...	...
		TOTAL	15	15
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	246	228
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	93	85
		Shahabad "	101	72
	Tirhut	Saran District	184	205
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur "	33	27
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	57	53

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	18	16
		Purnea "	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	7	5
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	1	2
		Hazaribagh "	1	1
		TOTAL	741	694
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	...	...
		Saharanpur City	11	5
		Saharanpur District	142	88
		Muzaffarnagar "	79	81
		Meerut City	...	...
		Meerut District	58	58
		Bulandshahr "	263	219
	Agra	Aligarh City	51	38
		Aligarh District	113	111
		Muttra City	...	...
		Muttra District	48	46
		Agra City	1	12
		Agra District	6	4
		Mainpuri "	...	...
		Etah "	51	45
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	...	...
		Bareilly District	...	...
		Bijnor "	128	128
		Budaun "	3	2
		Moradabad City	...	...
		Moradabad District	59	58
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	...
		Pilibhit "	...	...
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	8	3
		Farrukhabad District	6	6
		Etawah "	4	2
		Cawnpore City	94	94
		Cawnpore District	6	6
		Fatehpur "	19	20
		Allahabad City	18	18
		Allahabad District	118	118

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun "	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	...	...
		Benares District	15	15
		Mirzapur "	...	..
		Jaunpur "	56	56
		Ghazipur "	291	240
		Ballia "	127	188
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	108	68
		Basti "	55	60
		Azamgarh "	296	286
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	13	13
		Lucknow District	16	16
		Unao "	86	67
		Rae Bareli "	58	57
		Sitapur "	83	78
		Hardoi "	15	10
		Kheri "	11	12
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	7	5
		Fyzabad District	11	11
		Gonda "	5	5
		Bahraich "	13	13
		Sultanpur "	18	14
		Partabgarh "	4	2
		Bara Banki "	77	77
		TOTAL	2,641	2,445
PUNJAB	Ambala	Hissar District	337	296
		Gurgaon "	65	69
		Rohtak "	279	199
		Karnal "	308	295
		Ambala "	245	150
	Jullundur	Kangra District	6	4
		Hoshiarpur "	681	580
		Jullundur City	26	17
		Jullundur District	1,266	956
		Ludhiana "	921	592
		Ferozepore "	110	42
	Lahore	Lahore City	34	16
		Lahore District	901	582
		Amritsar City	11	11
		Amritsar District	745	745
		Gurdaspur "	1,054	807
		Sialkot "	1,896	1,883
		Gujranwala "	1,022	990

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	603	426
		Gujrat "	1,898	1,804
		Jhelum "	1,520	1,278
		Rawalpindi "	1,527	1,397
		Attock "	1,405	1,820
		Mianwali "	3	1
	Multan	Montgomery District	25	18
		Lyallpur "	493	412
		Jhang "	148	134
		Multan "	72	38
		Muzaffargarh "	19	12
	Native States	Nabha State	38	33
		Patiala City	5	5
		Patiala State	1,786	1,505
		Kapurthala State	216	121
		Malerkotla "	21	23
		Jind "	112	67
		Kalsia "	41	25
		TOTAL	19,854	16,848
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	3	4
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	5	
		Tharrawaddy "	...	
		Pegu District	4	4
		Prome "	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	16	13
		Bassein District	...	...
		Henzada "	1	1
		Myaungmya "	1	1
		Maubin "	7	7
		Pyapon "	...	...
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	...	...
		Toungoo "	3	2
		Thaton "	...	...
		Moulmein Town	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...
		Magwe "	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	1	1
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Katha "	...	...
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	...	...
		Meiktila "	...	...
		Yamethin "	...	...
		Myingyan "	6	6
	Shan States	Northern Shan States	1	1
		TOTAL	48	46
ASSAM	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur	Nagpur Town	...	...
		Nagpur District	43	36
		Kamptee Cantonment	...	1
		Bhandara Town	1	2
		Bhandara District	4	4
		Wardha Town	...	...
		Wardha District	24	13
		Balaghat Town	4	4
		Balaghat District	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	...	...
		Jubbulpore District	...	...
		Saugor Town	...	...
		Saugor District	16	11
		Saugor Cantonment	...	...
		Damoh Town	20	11
		Damoh District	35	33
		Seoni Town	25	16
		Seoni District	14	7
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad Town	...	...
		Hoshangabad District	20	10
		Nimar "	...	...
		Narsinghpur "	1	...
		Chhindwara Town	...	...
		Chhindwara District	12	8
	Berar	Amraoti Town	7	7
		Amraoti District	6	6
		Akola Town	1	3
		Akola District	...	...
		Buldana "	19	8
		TOTAL	252	180
COORG	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...

In the return for the week ending 24th April 1915, against the Katha District *read nil* case, 1 death *for* 1 case, *nil* death.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	4	5
		Bangalore City	1	...
		Bangalore District	3	2
		Mysore City	...	...
		Mysore District	6	5
		Hassan "	1	1
		Kadur "	...	...
		Kolar "	6	5
		Kolar Gold Fields	1	2
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga "	6	6
		Chitaldroog "	...	...
		TOTAL	27	26
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	...	...
		Bidar "	16	17
		Medak "	9	9
		Parbhani "	...	...
		Gulbarga "	...	...
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	...	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Usmanabad "	9	6
		Aurangabad "	...	[illegible]
		TOTAL	34 (a)	32 (a)
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal City	...	...
		Bhopal State	6	9
		Gwalior "	...	...
		Indore City	6	7
		Sehore Cantonment	...	1
		TOTAL	12 (b)	17 (b)
RAJPUTANA	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	5	6
		Alwar State	1*	1*
		Jaipur "	...	...
		Bharatpur State	4	3
		Serohi "	...	...
		TOTAL	10	10
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar City	8	6
		Peshawar District	7	5
		Abbottabad "	1	1
		Hazara District	32	20
		Dera Ismail Khan City	...	...
		Kohat City	...	...
		TOTAL	48	32
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	764	426
		TOTAL	764	436
		GRAND TOTAL	25,373	21,417

* Imported.

(a) From the 19th to the 25th April 1915.
(b) For the week ending 24th April 1915.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hours on Thursday, the 6th May 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Ordinary hot weather conditions prevailed, with local disturbances such as are usual at this time of year. Duststorms and thunderstorms were particularly numerous on the 3rd and 5th, and produced fairly widespread rain in northeast India. Weather was disturbed over the Bay at the close of the week and a storm was apparently forming to the west of the Andamans.

2. *Burma.*—Local falls of rain were reported from all parts of the province.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Nearly general rain fell on the 3rd in the northern half of the division, in Orissa on the 4th, and in north Bengal and Chota Nagpur on the 5th.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There were scattered falls of rain in the Central Provinces and the submontane districts of the United Provinces.

Northwest India.—Light rain fell at Robat and Parachinar.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall occurred at most places on the 29th April in the Konkan and the north of the Bombay Deccan, and on the 4th in Mysore. Scattered showers were reported from other parts of the Peninsula.

3. The chief amounts of rain reported were as follows :—

April 29th. Poona 1·74″ and Pamban 0·95″.

" 30th. Victoria Point 1·09″, Maymyo 4·70″, Shillong 1·03″, Mysore 1·87″ and Pamban 2·14″.

May 1st. Calicut 1·24″ and Mercara 0·93″.

" 2nd. Victoria Point 2·52″, Moulmein 4·05″, Shillong 4·13″ and Dhubri 1·17″.

" 3rd. Dibrugarh 2·38″, Dhubri 0·96″, Saugor Island 2·60″, Bogra 0·97″, Jagdalpur 1·00″ and Mysore 1·14″.

" 4th. Maymyo 1·35″, Cuttack 2·82″, False Point 1·06″, Tezpur 1·20″ and Mysore 1·04″.

" 5th. Table Island 0·89″, Narayanganj 1·00″, Saugor Island 1·35″, Berhampore 3·35″, Mymensingh 1·31″, Dinajpur 1·95″, Jagdalpur 0·88″ and Cochin 6·01″.

4. The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Burma, Assam, the United Provinces West, the Punjab East and North, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan; and was normal in Bengal, the United Provinces East and the Madras Coast North. No rain fell in the Punjab Southwest, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India, but the absence of rain is a normal feature of the weather in those areas at this time of year. In all the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in excess.

A new rainfall period begins with this week and the departures from the normal are hence the same as for the week.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 6th May 1915.			Rainfall data from 30th April 1915 to 6th May 1915.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0·9	1·8	-0·9	0·9	1·8	-0·9	-50	
Lower Burma	1·1	1·7	-0·6	1·1	1·7	-0·6	-35	
Upper Burma	0·3	0·7	-0·4	0·3	0·7	-0·4	-57	
Assam	1·4	2·7	-1·3	1·4	2·7	-1·3	-48	
Bengal	1·3	1·4	-0·1	1·3	1·4	-0·1	-7	
Orissa	1·2	0·3	+0·9	1·2	0·3	+0·9	+300	
Chota Nagpur	0·4	0·3	+0·1	0·4	0·3	+0·1	+33	
Bihar	0·5	0·4	+0·1	0·5	0·4	+0·1	+25	
United Provinces, East	0·1	0·1	0	0·1	0·1	0	0	
United Provinces, West	0	0·1	-0·1	0	0·1	-0·1	-100	
Punjab, East and North	0	0·1	-0·1	0	0·1	-0·1	-100	
Punjab, South-West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kashmir	0	0·5	-0·5	0	0·5	-0·5	-100	
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·1	-0·1	0	0·1	-0·1	-100	
Baluchistan	0	0·1	-0·1	0	0·1	-0·1	-100	
Sind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rajputana, West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rajputana, East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Central India, West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Central India, East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Berar	0·1	0	+0·1	0·1	0	+0·1		
Central Provinces, West	0·1	0	+0·1	0·1	0	+0·1		
Central Provinces, East	0·4	0·1	+0·3	0·4	0·1	+0·3	+300	
Konkan	0·2	0	+0·2	0·2	0	+0·2	—	
Bombay Deccan	0·5	0·1	+0·4	0·5	0·1	+0·4	+400	
Hyderabad, North	0·2	0·1	+0·1	0·2	0·1	+0·1	+100	
Hyderabad, South	0·4	0·1	+0·3	0·4	0·1	+0·3	+300	
Mysore	2·1	1·0	+1·1	2·1	1·0	+1·1	+110	
Malabar	2·2	1·1	+1·1	2·2	1·1	+1·1	+100	
Madras, South-East	0·6	0·4	+0·2	0·6	0·4	+0·2	+50	
Madras Deccan	0·4	0·2	+0·2	0·4	0·2	+0·2	+100	
Madras Coast, North	0·1	0·1	0	0·1	0·1	0	0	

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 6th May 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 1st May 1915.

Burma.—Generally slight to heavy rain was received during the week. Agricultural operations for early sesamum, groundnut and cotton have commenced. Plucking of tobacco and harvesting of miscellaneous island crops is proceeding. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle are healthy. The price of unhusked rice has risen slightly at Rangoon but is still below normal.

Assam.—The weather is generally hot. The rainfall during the week has been general but more rain is wanted in places. Plucking and manufacture of tea continue. Prospects are good. Sowing of jute and early rice, ploughing of land for winter rice, planting of sugarcane and harvesting of spring rice are in progress in Sylhet. The price of common rice shows a tendency to rise. Cattle disease is reported from five districts.

Bengal.—Light and scattered showers fell in some parts of the Province. Ploughing of fields and sowing of autumn crops are in progress but more rain is urgently needed to help the operations. Weeding of autumn crops continues in some districts of eastern Bengal. The newly planted sugarcane and other standing crops are doing well. Cattle disease is reported from fourteen districts The average price of common rice for the Province has risen by about 1 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain was general in the Orissa and Bhagalpur divisions and scattered in the rest of the Province Harvesting and threshing of spring crops are approaching completion. Preparation of lands for the next season continues. Sowing of jute and autumn paddy is going on but more rain is urgently wanted for the operation in Purnea. The standing sugarcane crop is doing well. The price of common rice has risen as compared with that of the preceding week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from fourteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—There was a slight fall of rain in the Himalayan and the eastern submontane regions. Standing crops are doing well and preparations for autumn crops are in progress. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops are in full swing and storage of the crops has commenced in places. Markets are adequately stocked and new grain is coming in. Prices are generally falling. Some export of agricultural produce is reported from a few districts. Weighments of opium continue The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory and cattle disease though still reported from a few districts is gradually disappearing. Fodder and water are ample everywhere except in Jhansi and Mirzapur which report scarcity of water.

Punjab.—The weather was generally dry and clear. Reaping and threshing of wheat and of other spring crops continue except in the south-east where they have been completed. The yield is normal to good. Standing crops in the western districts are good. Extra spring crops are being sown in some western districts. The area sown is normal. The condition and prospects are good. Sowings of sugarcane, cotton and fodder continue and are average. Cattle are healthy and fodder and water for drinking and irrigation are sufficient. Prices are generally falling but still range between warning and scarcity rates. Prices of wheat :—Lahore 9½, Rawalpindi and Lyallpur 10, Ambala 10¼ and Ferozepore 11 seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province—The week was rainless. The weather is hot. Standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated lands are fairly good. Sowing of extra spring and autumn crops is proceeding Harvesting of spring crops continues in Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are procurable. Prices are high and are falling in Peshawar and Bannu but are rising in the case of gram in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 8¼ to 13½ and maize from 9½ to 18 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The rainfall during the week was insignificant. Cattle are generally healthy. Spring crops are in good condition. Agricultural operations for autumn crops are in progress. Prices are rising in Baramula and are normal elsewhere. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The weather is hot. Harvesting is nearing completion. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in Karauli and in Ajmer-Merwara. Prospects are fair to good. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient Prices are steady.

Central India.—The rainfall was general in Gwalior, partial in Bhopal, slight in Indore and in the Southern States and *nil* elsewhere. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops are in progress in Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand and in the Southern States. Land is being prepared for autumn crops in Indore and in the Southern States. The probable outturn is good. Agricultural stock is good except in the Basoda, Agar and Susner parganas of the Gwalior State, in the Kannod, Tarana, Indore, Sanwer and Depalpur parganas of the Indore State and in parts of Dhar where cattle disease prevails. The fodder supply is sufficient throughout. Prices are high in Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand, are falling in Bhopal and Malwa, are slightly fluctuating in Indore and in the Nimar district of the Indore State and are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues to be hot, cloudy and stormy. Bhandara and Drug each received 2 inches of rain and six other districts also received light showers. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops continue in the northern districts. Preparation of land for the ensuing season's crops is in full swing. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Cattle are in good condition. Fluctuations in prices are unimportant.

Feudatory States.—Eight States received rain nowhere exceeding 2¼ inches. Land is being prepared for the sowing of autumn crops. The price of rice in Sarangarh and of gram in Bastar has returned to the normal conditions of the previous fortnight.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in the Konkan, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Cotton picking continues in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Belgaum, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Harvesting of spring crops has been almost completed. Preparation of lands for the cultivation of autumn crops is progressing. The fodder supply is sufficient except in two mahals of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar, one taluka of Nawabshah and one taluka of Hyderabad. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices are generally steady.

Hyderabad.—During the week slight rain was received throughout the Dominions. The average fall was 28 cents. The late rice crop is fair to good and is being harvested. Lands are being prepared in places for the sowing of autumn crops. Cattle disease is reported from four talukas. Water scarcity prevails in parts of Gulbarga. Fodder scarcity is reported from the Kalamnuri taluka of the Parbhani district. Prices of grains are almost constant. Coarse rice is selling at 9¼ and white *juar* at 13 seers per rupee in Hyderabad City. The highest price in districts is *juar* 11 seers in Warangal and the lowest 22 seers in Bir, Gulbarga and Adilabad.

Mysore.—The rainfall was light in Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug and fair elsewhere. The price of *ragi* has fallen in Hassan and risen in Shimoga and Chitaldrug. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested sugarcane is good and that of paddy, cotton and *ragi* is fair. Sugarcane, gingelly, *ragi* and paddy have been sown in parts. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are healthy except in parts. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—The rainfall during the week was general. Prospects of coffee are fair. Ploughing for rice has commenced. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was good in Godavari, Sandur, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Pudukottai, Madura, Ramnad and Malabar and fair to light elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in Guntur, Kurnool and Trichinopoly and in parts of Ganjam, Godavari, the Deccan, Nellore, the central parts, the west coast and the southern districts except Tinnevelly. Pasture is sufficient except in Guntur, the Deccan, Coimbatore, the West Coast and in parts of five other districts. Fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are stationary.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.	MEAN MILEAGE WORKED.		TOTAL EARNINGS FOR WEEK ENDING		EARNINGS PER MILE OPEN FOR WEEK		TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1ST APRIL TO		Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	During official year 1913-14.	1914.	1915.	24th April 1914.	24th April 1915.	1914.	1915.	24th April 1914.	24th April 1915.			
State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	302	2,678	2,687	8,39,617	8,26,000	314	307	29,15,519	27,42,000	...	1,73,519	
Bezwada Extension	376	21	21	11,064	10,100	527	481	40,783	33,800	...	6,983	
Bombay, Paroda and Central India	635	1,001	1,001	8,42,197	7,70,000	841	769	28,76,270	26,44,000	...	2,32,270	
Eastern Bengal (including 3′ 3⅜″ and 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	458	1,578	1,594	6,83,094	6,43,000	433	403	22,33,991	21,75,000		58,991	
East Indian	775	2,571	2,571	21,33,650	21,10,000	830	821	75,23,558	75,37,000	13,442	...	
Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	659	2,537	2,552	20,21,231	17,53,000	797	687	67,43,116	58,99,000	..	8,44,116	
Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	55,370	66,500	445	527	1,71,190	2,01,000	29,810	...	
Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	4,390	4,200	109	105	12,665	11,700	...	965	
Bhopal-Itarsi	506	57	57	26,171	23,900	461	419	90,246	80,500	...	9,746	
Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	84	2,117	4,800	64	57	8,145	14,900	6,755	...	
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3′ 3⅜″ gauge lines)	278	2,553	2,551	8,46,614	8,38,000	332	328	29,08,234	28,19,000	...	89,234	
North-Western (including 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,010	13,47,076	13,70,000	336	342	48,86,874	48,00,000	...	86,874	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3′ 3⅜″ link)	289	1,600	1,601	4,75,712	5,59,000	297	349	15,57,068	21,66,000	6,08,932	...	
Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	12,281	12,400	384	387	39,407	45,900	6,493	...	
Assam-Bengal	167	812	865	1,26,064	1,31,000	156	151	4,40,755	4,61,000	20,245	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	6,12,782	5,98,000	335	327	20,80,818	19,07,000	...	1,73,818	
Burma	306	1,342	1,342	5,39,603	4,72,000	402	352	17,89,539	15,43,000	...	2,46,539	
Burma Extensions	...	187	187	44,734	43,000	240	230	1,66,953	1,34,000	..	32,953	
Southern Shan States	...	23	70	1,172	4,000	51	57	3,416	12,000	8,584	...	
Dhone-Kurnool	...	32	32	2,347	2,800	73	87	8,116	9,000	884	...	
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	20,329	21,000	164	169	69,699	69,600	...	99	
Lucknow-Bareilly	151	312	313	51,490	41,900	165	134	1,56,852	1,26,000	...	30,852	
Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5′ 6″)	179	411	411	79,786	75,700	194	184	2,74,687	2,58,000	...	16,687	
South Indian (including 5′ 6″ and 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	371	1,454	1,455	6,24,584	5,92,000	427	407	20,72,150	19,17,000	...	1,55,150	
Travancore Branch	161	108	108	18,044	17,600	173	163	62,000	56,800	...	5,200	
Tirhoot	251	788	788	2,21,053	1,75,000	281	222	7,79,321	5,83,000	...	1,96,321	
Broach-Jambusar (a)	...	...	30	...	1,200	...	40	...	3,900	3,900	...	(a) Opened from 23rd November 1914.
Jorhat Provincial	78	32	32	2,006	1,900	63	59	7,614	9,400	1,786	...	
TOTAL	415	26,292	26,512	1,16,46,438	1,11,68,000	448	421	3,99,18,986	3,82,59,500	...	16,59,486	
All other Railways.												
Amritsar-Patti	255	56	56	12,444	10,000	222	179	44,608	40,000	...	4,608	
Bhopal-Ujjain	187	114	114	30,579	24,100	268	211	98,678	78,100	...	20,578	
Bina-Goona-Baran	80	148	148	15,202	11,500	103	78	64,359	41,500	...	22,859	
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	317	192	192	59,701	57,800	311	301	2,18,908	2,18,000	...	908	
Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	139	16	16	1,487	2,000	93	125	4,422	6,500	2,078	...	
[illegible]	49	[illegible]	133	6,456	9,000	63	[illegible]	21,978	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Khanpur-Nachran	32	22	22	679	600	31	27	3,804	3,300	...	504	
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	217	49	79	10,177	9,000	129	114	39,567	35,000	...	4,567	
Nagda-Ujjain	185	34	34	7,588	7,300	223	215	26,016	25,000	...	1,016	
Nizam's Guaranteed State	376	334	334	1,24,056	1,19,000	371	356	4,44,102	3,81,000	...	63,102	
Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	7,854	6,800	231	200	26,928	22,600	...	4,328	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	352	108	108	16,767	25,000	155	231	56,767	90,000	33,233	...	
Southern Punjab	262	425	425	71,307	90,000	168	212	2,44,617	2,82,000	37,383	...	
Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	167	155	155	17,474	16,000	113	103	64,004	62,000	...	2,004	
Sutlej Valley	63	208	208	8,147	7,000	39	34	31,413	30,000	...	1,413	
Tapti Valley	198	155	155	37,296	35,900	241	232	1,27,872	1,22,000	...	5,872	
Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	2,814	2,400	83	71	9,648	8,200	...	1,448	
Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brahmakhed Extension)	87	89	89	12,286	10,000	139	112	42,120	33,700	...	8,420	
Bengal and North Western	166	1,240	1,240	2,55,105	2,03,000	206	164	8,73,339	6,67,000	...	2,06,339	
Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	32,926	23,700	215	154	87,989	79,800	...	8,189	
Bezwada-Masulipatam	131	52	52	8,498	9,900	163	190	29,196	34,200	5,004	...	
Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	246	33,855	38,000	149	154	1,15,082	1,28,000	12,918	...	
Cooch Behar	175	33	33	5,906	5,100	179	153	19,778	16,500	...	3,278	
Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	28,077	27,300	326	317	97,061	90,300	...	6,761	
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	199	22,863	21,800	124	110	78,456	71,100	...	7,356	
Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	220	220	32,081	30,800	146	140	1,07,700	98,100		9,600	
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	142	142	1,23,038	1,02,000	278	231	4,18,425	3,31,000	...	87,425	
Jaipur	82	73	73	7,182	6,700	98	92	24,624	23,000	...	1,624	
Jamnagar	104	54	54	6,466	5,200	120	96	22,738	18,500	...	4,238	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,057	1,074	1,01,218	86,400	99	80	3,57,321	2,85,000	...	72,321	
Junagad	105	114	111	15,237	12,400	134	112	56,918	43,800	...	13,118	
Kolhapur	226	29	29	9,446	7,500	323	259	32,568	24,900	...	7,668	
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	4,665	4,500	47	45	15,997	16,100	103	...	
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2′ 6″ gauge)	161	93	93	16,058	12,600	173	135	55,056	42,400	...	12,656	
Mymensingh Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	9,530	12,200	173	222	35,457	37,800	2,343	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon	149	268	268	13,092	12,900	161	160	1,41,183	1,29,000	...	12,183	
Sangli	153	5	5	1,153	900	231	180	3,967	3,100	...	867	
Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	13,985	13,200	215	203	46,474	42,600	...	3,874	
Tanjore District Board	183	103	112	21,200	21,300	206	190	70,653	58,700	...	11,953	
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	4,718	4,800	70	72	16,176	16,400	224	...	
Bangalore Chickballapur (b)	...	..	15	...	300		20		800	800	...	(b) Opened from 1st April 1915.
Barsi	219	116	116	39,153	33,200	338	286	1,34,239	86,200	...	48,039	
Bilimora-Kala-Amba (c)	...	...	26	...	400	...	15	...	1,200	1,200	...	(c) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
Bowringpet-Kolar	...	11	11	772	700	70	64	2,758	2,800	42	...	
Champaner-Shivrajpur	83	20	20	2,569	1,500	141	75	8,808	5,200	...	3,608	
Dhond-Baramati (d)	...	...	27	...	1,900	...	70	...	6,500	6,500	...	(d) Opened from 20th May 1914.
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	142	142	20,482	17,500	144	123	70,224	59,100	...	11,124	
Godhra-Lunavada	...	24	25	1,008	900	42	36	3,456	2,900	...	556	
Jacobabad-Kashmore (e)	...	...	76	.	1,000	...	13	..	4,100	4,100	...	(e) Opened from 1st December 1914.
Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	623	500	24	19	2,136	1,700	...	436	
Murtajapur-Ellichpur (including Karanja Sec.)	...	48	68	5,603	13,100	118	192	17,889	30,300	12,411	...	
Nadiad Kapadvanj	71	28	28	2,912	2,700	104	96	9,984	9,500	...	484	
Petlad-Vaso (f)	...	...	19	...	400	...	21	...	1,400	1,400	...	(f) Opened from 10th December 1914.
Rajpipla	67	37	37	4,025	3,200	108	86	13,800	11,000	...	2,800	
Darjeeling-Himalayan	452	51	51	30,650	29,500	601	578	95,143	92,700	...	2,443	
Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions (g)	...	...	54	...	1,200	...	22	...	4,200	4,200	...	(g) Opened from 16th June 1914.
Pipar-Bilara	20	25	25	603	300	24	12	2,067	1,200	...	867	
TOTAL	166	7,554	7,882	13,50,121	12,44,300	179	158	46,35,868	40,89,000	...	5,46,868	
GRAND TOTAL	359	33,846	34,394	1,29,96,559	1,24,12,300	384	361	4,45,54,854	4,23,48,500	...	22,06,354	

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Simla, the 6th May 1915.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 19th March 1915.

On and after 3rd April and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 8th May 1915.

INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS (TEMPORARY) RULES, 1915.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 3 and 4 of the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

1. These rules may be called the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915.

2. The Controller of Patents and Designs may, on the application of any person, and subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as he thinks fit, order the avoidance or suspension, in whole or in part, of any patent or license and of the registration of any design, and of all or any right in a registered design, the person entitled to the benefit of which is a subject of any State at war with His Majesty, and the Controller before granting any such application may require to be satisfied—

(a) that the person entitled to such benefit is the subject of a State at war with His Majesty;

(b) that the person applying intends to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, the patented article; or to carry on, or cause to be carried on, the patented process; or to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, the goods or any of them, in respect of which the design is registered;

(c) that it is in the general interest of the country, or of a section of the community, or of a trade, that such avoidance or suspension should be ordered.

3. The fee to be paid on any such application shall be R20.

4. The application shall be filed with the Controller of Patents and Designs, who shall notify any person whose name appears on the Registers of Patents or Designs as having an interest and shall appoint a date for hearing the application. The application and the date of the hearing shall be notified in the *Gazette of India*. The applicant shall produce evidence at the hearing to satisfy the Controller in respect of (a), (b) and (c) of Rule 2 and that he himself is not a subject of any State at war with His Majesty. The patentee, or proprietor of the design, or any [illegible] interested, may appear at the hearing in opposition to the application, provided that the notice of his intention is given to the Controller at the Patent Office before the date of hearing.

5. In any case in which the Controller makes an Order under these rules avoiding or suspending in whole or in part, a patent or license, or avoiding or suspending the registration, and all or any rights conferred by the registration, of any design, the Controller may in his discretion grant in favour of any person or persons other than the subject of any State at war with His Majesty, licenses to make, sell or use, the patented invention or registered design so avoided or suspended, upon such terms and conditions, and either for the whole term of the patent or registration of the design, or for such less period, as the Controller may think fit.

6. The decision of the Controller shall be subject to appeal to the Governor General in Council.

7. The Governor General in Council may at any time, in his absolute discretion, revoke or vary any avoidance or suspension or license ordered under these rules.

8. The Controller may avoid or suspend any proceedings on any application made under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, by a subject of any State at war with His Majesty.

9. The Controller may extend any time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, for doing any act or filing any document upon such terms and subject to such conditions as he may think fit—

(a) where it is shown to his satisfaction that the applicant, patentee or proprietor, as the case may be, was prevented from doing the said act or filing the said document, by reason of active service or enforced absence from this country, or any other circumstances arising from the present state of war, which, in the opinion of the Controller, would justify such extension;

(b) where the doing of any act would, by reason of the circumstances arising from the present state of war, be prejudicial or injurious to the rights or interests of any applicant, patentee or proprietor, as aforesaid.

10. Save as otherwise provided in these rules, the procedure prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and the rules made thereunder shall, so far as the same can be made applicable, apply to all proceedings taken under these rules.

11. These rules shall apply to any exclusive privilege acquired under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, as if such exclusive privilege had been a patent granted under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

April 26.

2110. P. G. Donald. *Improvements relating to rain-water pipes and the like.*
2111. G. Varounis. *An improved collapsible cooking vessel.*
2112. H. P. Bray. *Improvements in superheaters for use in connection with steam generators.*
2113. A Spencer. *Improvements in bogies for railway and the like vehicles.*
2114. R. Bowen. *Improvements in and relating to railway chair keys and wedges.*
2115. H. W. Moore and R. G. Berry. *Improvements in railway signalling and stopping of trains independently of drivers.*
2116. P. R. Jussawala. *Cooking apparatus.*

April 27.

2117. H. R. Evans. *Improvements in or relating to coloured motion pictures.*
2118. Belanger Spinning Process Company. *Improvements in cap-spinning devices.*

April 28.

2119. Hollandsche Residugas-Maatschappij, Systeem Rincker-Wolter. *Improved manufacture of oil gas.*

April 29.

2120. J. Passmore. *The speedy alphabet teacher.*
2121. K. D. Banerjee. *Improved waste preventing tap.*

April 30.

2122. H. S. Reece. *Belt driven player for pianolas and similar instruments.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1946. W. J. Melhuish. *Improvements in the manufacture of vegetable milk and its derivatives.*
1992. E. Moss. *Improvements in means for opening cans and the like for containing liquids.*
2006. Revd Fr. J. Giovagnoni. *Scare fly.*
2076. H. A Thompson. *Improvements for expediting and safeguarding railway traffic.*
2079. J. Taylor & L. White. *Improvements in mechanical filters.*
2081. H. R. Evans. *Improvement in or relating to the projection of coloured motion pictures.*
2082. A. T. Harvey. *Improvements in or connected with railway sleepers.*
2085. Count A. M. Zannini. *Elastic tyre without air tube.*
2087. H. O. Gowlland. *Multi-focal eyeglass lens.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1579. R. P. van Calcar, J. Ellerman and H. J. Martijn. *Method of producing air of low temperature and in simultaneously producing ice.*
1780. W. Coburn and C. W. Davis. *Washing machines.*
2029. C. Bell. *Improved automatic sprinkler.*
2035. J. L. Jardine and T. A. Nelson. *Process for the preparation of vegetable textile fibres for bleaching.*
2040. H. McReynolds. *Improvements in trolley or collector wheels for electricity.*
2041. A. H. Sparling. *Locking device for hasp and staple.*
2042. A. Dina. *Improvements in tricars.*
2044. M.N. Banerjee. *Tea-leaf plucking basket.*
2051. J. Hendrickson and I. W. Johnson. *Premutation padlock.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1958. Hart.
1965. Siegwart.
1969. Peter.
1970. Peter.
1971. Turner.
1973. Groom and Lewers.
1975. Uberoi Limited.
1976. Smith.
1978. Rutnagur.

PATENTS SEALED.

1326. Calear, Ellerman, and Martijn.
1354. de Bas.
1746. Karim.
1834. Grey.
1871. Jack.
1942. Robinson.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

7 of 1905. Moore. (To 23 June 1916.)
537 of 1905. de Ferranti. (To 8 June 1916.)
322 of 1907. Ward. (To 3 March 1916.)
407 of 1907. Wilson. (To 18 December 1915.)
558 of 1909. Calichiopulo. (To 29 July 1916.)
82 of 1910. T. V. Sundaram Aiyar. (To 6 May 1916.)
95 of 1910. Crouch and anr. (To 12 July 1916.)
96 of 1910. Crouch and anr. (To 12 July 1916.)
324 of 1910. Godfree. (To 6 May 1916.)
578 of 1910. Fenby and anr. (To 17 June 1916.)
50 of 1911. Kharak Singh. (To 5 May 1916.)
106 of 1911. International Precipitation Co. (To 6 April 1916.)
291 of 1911. Le[illegible]k. (To 7 July 1916.)

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE OR REVOCATION.

Notice is hereby given that an application for the grant of a license under the patents Nos. 249 and 250 of 1912, or, in the alternative, for the revocation of these patents, has been left at the Patent Office on behalf of The Calder and Mersey Extract Co., Ld.

These patents have been granted to the Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik of Ludwigshafen on Rhine, Germany, for "The manufacture and production of new materials suitable for use in tanning" and "Improvements in tanning."

The patentees, or other interested persons, may file notice of objection, accompanied by full statements in duplicate of the reasons therefor, with the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. The application and objections, if any, will be taken into consideration on 22nd June 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR RESTORATION OF LAPSED PATENT UNDER SECTION 16.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made under Section 16 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and Rules 9 and 11 of the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, for the restoration of the following two exclusive privileges obtained by W. A. Freymuth.

No. 194 of 1909. *Improvements in centrifugal separators for treating lac.*

No. 203 of 1909. *An improved process and apparatus for the mixing of the wax and resins derived from lac with or without the addition of other matter.*

These privileges ceased on 17th November 1914 owing to non-payment of the prescribed renewal fees, and their cessation was notified in the *Gazette of India*, dated 27th February 1915. Any person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving Patent form No. 5 at the Patent Office, 1, Council, House Street, Calcutta, on or before the 19th day of June 1915.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made under Section 16 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and Rules 9 and 11 of the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915, for the restoration of the following exclusive privilege obtained by E. W. Kühn.

No. 166 of 1909. Improved manufacture of fermented beverages.

This privilege ceased on 1st September 1914 owing to non-payment of the prescribed renewal fee, and its cessation was notified in the *Gazette of India*, dated 12th December 1914. Any person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving Patent form No. 5 at the Patent Office, 1 Council House Street, Calcutta, on or before the 19th June 1915.

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Design Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1905.

481, (Clarke, Chapman & Co. and anr.).

1906.

407, (Mehta).

1907.

311, (Lock and ors). 41[illegible], (Mondol).

1909.

294, (Hyatt & anr.). 658, (Gayley).

1910.

318, (Etrich). 319 (Island). 343, (Dyer). 589, (Ma[illegible]el).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

March 26th to April 1st, 1915.

Class 1. 2823-2824. Charles Frederic Vaughan, 92 Gloucester Road, London, S.W., England. April 27, 1915.

Class 13. Nos. 2800-2815. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. April 19, 1915.

Class 15. No. 2816-2821. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. April 19, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India applications should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs*, etc., for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India.* These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

Place	Office
AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W. C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, and in the Record Offices, Madras and Bombay.

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price R	a.
(a)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0	10
(b)	The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi) . . each	0	2
(c)	The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0	2
(d)	Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0	1
	Annual Subscription with postage	3	0
(e)	Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)	2	0
(f)	Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly) . . each	0	8
(g)	Patent Office Journals, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 . . each	1	0
(h)	Specifications of Invention . . each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,

Controller of Patents and Designs.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1) Collection for 1902-03, price R3 a copy.
(2) " " 1903-04 " " 3 "
(3) " " 1904-05 " " 3 .
(4) " " 1908-09 " " 3 .
(5) " " 1909-10 " " 3-8 .
(6) " " 1910-11 " " 3-8 .
(7) " " 1912-13 " " 2-8 .
(8) " " 1913-14 " " 2-8 "

N. B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

"Rajniti" (new annotated edition), prescribed as an alternative text-book for the Proficiency examination in Hindi ; price R3 per copy.

"Selections for the Lower Standard examination in Persian"; price R2 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . . 5th Hampshire Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . Regimental Munshi, Dorset Battery, Sadar Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . 17/1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B A. . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . 155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . 36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
7. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . 1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . 106, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
9. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
10. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Muslim . . . . . 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan Haidari . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Husain . . . Regimental Munshi, Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.
2. M. Saiyed Amir Ali . . . C/o 2nd Devon Battery, Dinapore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1. M. Abdul Karim O. . . . Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1 M. K. R. Mehta . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1. M. S. Karim Bukhsh . . Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . . . C/o Wheeler's Book Stall, Railway Station, Meerut Cantonment.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . Late Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Taily Muhalla, Sadar Bazar, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . . R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . Regimental Munshi, 2nd The Queen's Own West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
3. M. S. Abdul Ghani . . Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sadar Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . Opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz . . Islamabad, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul . . . . Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1. M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2. Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5. M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Government Baker, Madrasah Hostel, or 8, Smith Lane, Dharamtola, P. O. Calcutta.
7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	155, Karaya Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

H. ST. J. B. PHILBY,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *boná-fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1914 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	13 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID.*

	R
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station, Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

EXAMINATION QUALIFYING FOR ADMISSION TO THE FOURTH GRADE OF THE ACCOUNTS BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The examination will be conducted by the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on June 7th and 8th, 1915, at the following centres :—

Centres.	*Registering officer.*
(1) The Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. (There is no other centre at Calcutta.)	For candidates registered by the Accountant-General, Bengal.
	For candidates registered by the Post and Telegraphs.
	The Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.
	The Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway.
	The Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
	For candidates outside Government service over 25 years of age registered by the Principal, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
(2) Office of the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi.	For candidates registered by the Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa.
(3) The Office of the Comptroller, Shillong.	For candidates registered by him.
(4) The Office of the Accountant-General, Rangoon.	For candidates registered by him.
(5) The Office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Chittagong.	For candidates registered by him.
(6) The Office of the Accountant-General, Railways, Simla.	For candidates registered by him.
(7) The Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Lower Ganges Bridge, Paksey.	For candidates registered by him.

Candidates must apply for registration to one of the Government officials on the above list. Those over 25 years of age not in Government service must apply for registration to the Principal.

Applications *on the prescribed form* must reach the office of the registering officer not later than May 7th, 1915. They must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates in original, or true copies of them certified by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch. These certificates will not be returned :—

(*i*) Certificates of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)

(*ii*) Certificate of age, baptismal or of birth (not required, if the candidate is already in permanent Government employ).

(*iii*) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's own handwriting.

Copies of rules may be had on application from the undersigned.

B. HEATON,
Principal.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR,
The 8th April 1915.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 23RD TO 30TH APRIL 1915.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	2	...	2	4	...	4	1	...	8	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...

A. McCORMICK, MAJOR, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 3rd May 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 3rd May 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th April 1915.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (Purchased Price).		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	1,58 17 115	22,10,39,495	23,68,56,610	14,29,71,594	97,34,933	...	7,65,00,000	..	..	...	(a) 9,99,99,946	(b) 4,00,00,000	36,92,06,473	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500 (b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571
Cawnpore		2,64,80,380	2,64,80,380	1,77,37,351	63,06,540	..		...	...	.		...	2,40,43,891	
Lahore	..	4 63,33,490	4,63,33,490	2,38,02,313	1,29,50,842	...		...	..	...	..	...	3,67,53,155	
Bombay	1,32,92,430	12,33,27,960	13,66,20,390	2,35,19,888	3,91,43,070	...	..		...	...	...	...	6,29,62,958	
Karachi		2,61,33,365	2,61,33,365	34,56,667	30,00,465	.	...		...	...	...	...	64,57,132	
Madras	96 48,710	6,92,42,010	7,88,90,720	4,68,04,270	21,14,760	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4,89,19,030	
Rangoon	..	5,11,27,355	5,11,27,355	5,09,76,416	37,03,755	...	-	.	...	..	...	...	5,46,80,171	
	3,87,58,255	56,36,84,055	60,24,42,310	30,95,68,499	7,69,54,365	...	7,65,00,000	..	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	60,30,22,810	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			Nil	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									5,80,500	
Total Circulation R			60,24,42,310	Total Reserve R									60,24,42,310	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 30th April 1915.
The Gold held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 30th April 1915 to 7,86 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th April 1915.

PARTICULARS	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 15th April 1915	29,67,600	1,05,32,400	5,74,94,900	1,59,28,500	79,81,200	17,93,550	9,37,30,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,66,98,150
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 24th April 1915	...	5,200	34,200	8,300	4,000	...	46,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,700
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th April 1915	...	500	6,500	...	500	500	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
	29,67,600	1,05,38,100	5,75,35,600	1,59,31,800	79,85,700	17,94,050	9,37,85,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,67,52,850
Deduct—Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	55,000	.	...	...	55,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,000
Balance on 30th April 1915	29,67,600	1,05,38,100	5,74,80,600	1,59,31,800	79,85,700	17,94,050	9,37,30,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,66,97,850

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 23th Feb. 1915 Enfaced from India 12,315 lakhs. re-transferred from London 12,689 lakhs.
„ 1st Mar. 1915 „ 15th Mar. „ ditto ... ditto ...
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto ... ditto 2 lakhs.
„ 1st April „ „ 15th April „ ditto ... ditto 6 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 30th „ „ ditto 1 ditto 1 „

12,316 lakhs 12,698 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 4th May 1915.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th May 1915.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up . . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,06,35,972	2	7			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,45,75,801	14	2	2,52,11,774	0	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .				19,66,98,736	7	8
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				13,64,653	12	9
Sundries				16,63,694	3	2
RUPEES .				26,49,38,858	8	4

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .				4,97,83,960	0	0
Other authorised Investments .				99,32,570	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities .				4,05,08,029	5	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				4,59,08,889	7	10
Bills discounted and purchased				2,32,20,782	12	0
Balances with other Banks .				19,02,058	9	9
Bullion . . .				.....		
Dead Stock				27,79,871	3	6
Stamps . . .				14,126	6	7
Sundries				3,64,590	13	7
				17,44,15,178	10	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	5,82,40,012	11	2			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	3,22,83,667	2	6	9,05,23,679	13	8
RUPEES .				26,49,38,858	8	4

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,17,370 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 8,02,080 0 0

Rs. 11,19,450 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 6th May 1915.

S. A. H. SITWELL,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 40·24

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

    (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

    (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

WANTED.

For the Post Office, Central Circle, candidates who have passed the B.A. examination and who are under 25 years.

The initial pay will be Rs. 40 and there will be one year's probation.

Applicants should state the date of birth, send testimonials and the certificate of their degree either in original or copy.

Applications should be addressed to the Postmaster-General, Nagpur, C. P.

H. A. SAMS,
Postmaster-General,
Central Circle.

SURVEY OF INDIA—NORTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 29th April 1915.

No. 4.—Mr. F. C. Saint, Extra Assistant Superintendent attached to No. 20 Party, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for 21 days under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations from 22nd April 1915, or any subsequent date.

W. J. BYTHELL, Colonel, R.E.,
Superintendent, Northern Circle.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 27th April 1915.

No. 722—351.—This is to give notice to all whom it may concern that land is likely to be required for a public purpose, *viz.*, for constructing a school building in the town of Kekri, in the district of Ajmer-Merwara. Warning is hereby given that any person or persons obstructing the operations of any officer who may be authorised by Government to survey or to do such other acts as are mentioned in Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, will be liable to the penalties prescribed in Section 46 of the said Act.

By order,

B. J. GLANCY,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 30th April 1915.

No. 2836-*Reve. & Agrl.*—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the area entered in column 4 of the schedule annexed to notification No. 8693, dated the 7th December 1914, shall now read as follows, owing to further acquisition in these villages :—

Serial No.	Hadbast No.	Name of Village.	Area within Imperial Delhi Committee's boundary.
3	6	Mubarakpur Kotla (part) .	529·02
5	8	Raipur Khurd (part) . .	427·81
16	252 Mauza Delhi	Andhauli (part) . . .	124·05

No. 2837-*Reve. & Agrl.*—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following additions to the schedule annexed to notification No. 8693, dated 7th December 1914 :—

Serial No.	Hadbast No.	Name of Village.	Area within Imperial Delhi Committee's boundary.
31	10	Zamurradpur (part) . .	193·69
32	11	Ghari Jharia Maria *alias* Madipur (part).	92·75
33	274	Kilokri (part) . . .	317·78

No. 2838-*Reve. & Agrl.*—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following additions to the schedule annexed to notification No. 8695, dated the 7th December 1914 :—

Serial No.	Hadbast No.	Name of Village.
31	10	Zamurradpur.
32	11	Garhi Jharia Maria (urf Madipur).
33	274	Kilokri.

The 1st May 1915.

No. 2856-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 24th April 1915 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	62	73	135	83	83	166	18	...	...	77	5	52	1	13	7	25	31	56	30·5	37·5
	Notified Area.	3,678	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·9	13·9
	Total .	...	62	74	136	84	83	167	18	...	...	78	5	52	1	13	7	25	31	56	...	...

The 4th May 1915.

No. 2906-*Home*.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. P. L. Orde as an Additional Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department, Dehi, with effect from the 14th September 1914.

Notification No. 2468-Home, dated the 15th April 1915, is hereby cancelled.

By order,

G. F. deMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner.

The 22nd April 1915.

No. 1221.—With reference to the Resolution of Government of India in the Home Department, No. 7—582—594, dated the 28th August 1889, laying down a scale of remuneration for Superintendents of District Jails, the following classified list of District Jails in the Delhi Province for the year 1915-16 is published for general information.

First Class Jails.

Remuneration Rs. 150 per mensem. Delhi.

Statement showing the proposed classification of District Jails in the Delhi Province for the year 1915-16.

Serial No.	Jails.	Number for which there is accommodation.	Average number of prisoners during the previous 12 months, *i.e.*, 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.	Class of Jail as at present.	Class in which Jail should be placed according to the averge population.	REMARKS.
1	Delhi	626	577	I	I	

G. F. W. BRAIDE, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Central India Agency, Indore, the 29th April 1915.

No. 619-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Hackney-carriage Act, 1879 (XIV of 1879), as applied to the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach and Nowgong and the Indore Residency Bazars, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to make the rules hereto appended for the regulation and control of bullock-carts for the conveyance of goods and materials within the Cantonment of Nimach and the Indore Residency Bazars.

RULES.

I.—For the purposes of these rules—

(a) 'Local Authority' means the Cantonment Authority in the Cantonment of Nimach and the Bazar Authority in the Indore Residency Bazars.

(b) 'Local limits' means the limits of the Cantonment of Nimach and of the Indore Residency Bazars.

II.—No bullock-cart shall be let to hire, or taken to ply, or offered for hire except under a cart-license. In the Indore Residency Bazars no person shall drive a licensed bullock-cart except under a driver's-license.

III.—Licenses shall be granted by the Local Authority, or by such Licensing Officer as the Local Authority may appoint, at their or his discretion, on payment of a fee of two rupees for a cart-license and of four annas for a driver's-license, respectively, and shall expire on the 31st March annually.

IV.—With every license shall be granted, free of charge, a metal plate bearing the number of the license and the year of currency. The plate granted with a cart-license, shall be affixed to the outside of the cart.

V.—When the owner of a licensed bullock-cart disposes of it to any other person, the license shall cease to be in force until such person notifies the transfer to the Local Authority or the Licensing Officer, if any.

VI.—Licensed bullock-carts and licenses shall be produced for inspection when required by the Local Authority or the Licensing Officer, if any, or by any Magistrate or Police Officer.

VII.—The fares payable for the hire of bullock-carts shall be—

For a whole day of 9 hours	Annas	12.
For a half day of 4½ hours	„	6.
For a single journey from one place to another within local limits, or from or to any place within local limits to or from the Railway station.	„	4.

Provided that, if a cart is detained for more than 15 minutes on departure or arrival payment shall be made according to the fare for time.

Fares for distances beyond local limits, except to the Railway station, shall be settled by private agreement.

VIII.—The load to be carried in a bullock-cart drawn by two bullocks shall not exceed 20 maunds.

IX.—The Local Authority may determine the places where bullock-carts shall be allowed to wait for hire and may prohibit them from so waiting at any other place.

X.—No owner or driver of a licensed bullock-cart shall refuse to ply it for hire, except on reasonable and sufficient grounds, the burden of proving which shall lie on him.

XI.—The Local Authority shall have power at their discretion to suspend or revoke any license granted under these rules.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 30th April 1915.

No. 904-D. 80-15.—Major H. O. Warren-Codrington assumed charge of the office of the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, from Captain H. P. Pott on the forenoon of the 12th April 1915.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 4th May 1915.

No. 637-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 5 and 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to extend the

Public Gambling Act, 1867 (III of 1867), to the Pargana of Manpur subject to the following modifications namely :—

(i) Section 2 shall be omitted ;

(ii) References to the Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner shall be read as referring to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

By order,

S. F. BAYLEY, LIEUT.-COLONEL,

for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 20th March 1915.

No. 426.—Under Section 8, and Section 86 paragraph 2 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended by Section 10 of Act II of 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Duncan John Sloss, Trivandrum, Travancore State, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of that State, *vice* Mr. Joseph Stephenson resigned.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR AVARGAL, C.I.E.,

Secretary to the Government of Madras.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 29th April 1915.

No. 744.—With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the Provincial Small Cause Court Act, 1887 (IX of 1887), and of Section 8 of the Cantonment Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), as in force in Baluchistan Agency Territories, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased to appoint Mirza Izaz-ud-Din Ahmed Khan, temporary Additional Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, to be an Additional Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment of Quetta, with power to exercise jurisdiction in suits of which the value does not exceed Rs. 50.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 28th April 1915.

No. 1338-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 2(3) and 7(*a*) of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office of the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan to be Excise Commissioner under the said Regulation.

No. 1339-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 7(*c*) of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to appoint the officers specified in column I of the annexed table to be, in virtue of their offices, officers of the Excise Department of the classes specified opposite those officers in column II of that table, in the local areas specified opposite those officers in column III of that table, respectively :—

I.—Designation of officers.	II.—Class.	II.—Local area.
1. All Assistant Commissioners	1st Class	Within the limits of their respective charges.
2. All Extra Assistant Commissioners	Do.	Ditto.
3. All Tahsildars	Do.	Ditto.
4. Abkari Inspector, Quetta-Pishin, Bolan and Chagai.	Do.	Within the limits of the Pishin District.
5. Abkari Sub-Inspector, Sibi and Loralai	Do.	Within the limits of the Sibi and Duki Districts.
6. All Naib Tahsildars	Do.	Within the limits of their respective charges.
7. Ziarat clerk	2nd Class	Within the limits of Civil Station of Ziarat.
8. Abkari peons	3rd Class	Within the limits of their immediate officers, charges respectively.

No. 1340-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 7 (*d*) of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to order that the following officers, in virtue of their offices, shall exercise the powers of Excise Officers of the class specified opposite those officers within the limits of their respective charges :—

Designation of officers.	Class.
1. Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi	1st Class.
2. Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi	Do.
3. All Deputy Superintendents of Police	Do.
4. All Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police	Do.
5. All Officers in charge of Police Stations	Do.
6. All Head Constables	2nd Class.
7. All Sadar and Field Kanungoes	Do.
8. All Police Constables	3rd Class.

No. 1341-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 7 (*c*), 51, 52, 54, 55 (1) and (2), 59 and 62 (2) (*a*) of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to prescribe that the powers of the various classes of Excise Officers shall be as follows :—

I. Powers of an Excise Officer of the 3rd Class.

1. Power under section 52 (1) (*a*) to arrest without warrant any person found committing an offence under sub-sections (*a*), (*b*), (*f*) and (*g*) of section 33.

2. Power under section 52 (1) (*b*) and (*c*) to seize and detain any excisable or other article liable to confiscation in connection with any of the aforesaid offences and to detain and search persons upon whom and any vessel, raft, vehicle, animal, package, receptacle or covering in or upon which, he may have reasonable cause to suspect any such article to be.

2. Powers of an Excise Officer of the 2nd Class.

1. All the powers of an Excise Officer of the 3rd Class.

2. All powers not included in the foregoing and conferable under section 52.

3. Power to enter and inspect places of manufacture or store and sale and to examine accounts and registers and examine, test, measure, or weigh any materials, stills, utensils, implements, apparatus or excisable articles as provided in section 51.

3. Powers of an Excise Officer of the 1st Class.

1. All the powers of an Excise Officer of the 2nd Class.

2. Power to search without warrant as provided in section 54 (*a*) and to seize, detain, search and arrest as provided in section 54 (*b*).

3. Power to investigate under section 55 (1) and (2).

4. Power to grant bail under section 59.

No. 1342-*R*.—The following Notifications are hereby cancelled :—

(1) Notification No. 465—S., dated the 21st February 1908, issued by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan under section 3 (1) (*c*) of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896).

(2) Notifications Nos. 4581—R., and 4582—R. dated the 19th September 1912, issued by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan under section 44 (1) (*a*) and 44 (1) (*b*), respectively of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896).

No. 1343-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 7(*c*) of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), as in force in the territories administered by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General as such Agent, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint the officers specified in column I of the annexed table, in virtue of their offices, to be officers of the Excise Department of the classes specified opposite those officers in column II of that table, in the local areas specified opposite those officers, in column III of that table, respectively :—

I.—Designation of officers.	II.—Class.	III.—Local area.
1. Distillery Inspector, Quetta	1st Class	Within the limits of the Quetta Municipality.
2. Abkari Inspector, Quetta-Pishin, Bolan and Chagai.	Do.	Within the limits of Quetta, Zhob and Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway Districts.
3. Abkari Sub-Inspector, Sibi and Loralai	Do.	Within the limits of the Kohlu, Nasirabad [illegible]

No. 1344-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 7 (*d*) of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), as in force in the territories administered by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General as such Agent, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to order that the officers specified in column I of the annexed table shall exercise, in virtue of their offices, the powers of Excise Officers of the classes specified opposite those officers in column II of that table, in the local areas specified opposite those officers in column III of that table, respectively :—

I.—Designation of officers.	II.—Class.	III.—Local area.
1. Supervising Tappedars in the Nasirabad Tahsil.	2nd Class	Within the limits of their respective charges.
2. Tappedars and Patwaris in the Nasirabad Tahsil.	3rd Class	Ditto.
3. The Duffedar in charge of the Mamal Salt Tract.	Ditto	Within the limits of the Nasirabad Tahsil.
4. The Thanadar of the Rindli Thana	Ditto	Within the limits of the Bolan Tahsil.

Quetta, the 30th April 1915.

No. 1375-R.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely:—

Replacing Railway Bridge No. 580 at mile 270—17 by a 20 feet span.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of the Pishin District is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

Specification of land.

District.	Tahsil.	Mouza.	Area in acres.	Boundaries bounded by	Places where the plan may be inspected.
Pishin .	Pishin .	Haiderzai .	1·74 . .	Uncultivated land all around.	Offices of the Deputy Commissioner, Pishin, and Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

Secretary.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL SIDE.

The 1st May 1915.

Rule made by the High Court, Original Side, Calcutta, under sections 2 and 3 of the Destruction of Records Act, III of 1879, and confirmed by the Government of Bengal by lettter No. 1367-J., dated 27th April 1915, as required by section 5 of the Act.

Destruction of Records.

The books and papers mentioned in the list below shall be destroyed or disposed of by the Registrar, at the times mentioned therein or as soon after as may be convenient.

LIST.

1. Unclaimed books and papers deposited by suitors previous to the year 1854 and now in the custody of the Registrar (and of which the present ownership cannot be traced), immediately.

2. Such books and papers from the Mayor's Court and Supreme Court as have be come illegible or useless from decay or from the ravages of white-ants, immediately.

3. *Præcipes* and drafts and other papers not filed as of record and not being exhibits, three years after the final disposal of the suit.

4. Fee books including books showing amount of stamps cancelled and bespeak books, three years, and one year respectively, from the date of the last entry.

5. Such books and papers deposited by suitors and now in the custody of the Registrar and Taxing Officer, as have been unclaimed for 20 years since the disposal of the cause or suit in which such books and papers were deposited (and of which the present ownership cannot be traced) unless in special cases, where the Registrar and the Taxing Officer shall think it better to preserve such books or papers, immediately.

6. Such unclaimed books and papers deposited by suitors in causes or suits, already concluded, as have become illegible or useless from decay or from ravages of white-ants, immediately.

7. Affidavits of publication of notices of sales by the Registrar, five years after the confirmation of the sale by the Court.

8. Affidavits of publication of notices to creditors, five years after the report of the Registrar, Official Referee, Assistant Referee or any Assistant Registrar as to the claims of such creditors has been confirmed by the Court.

9. Affidavit of service of warrants to tax bills of costs, five years after taxation of the bill.

10. *Præcipes* and drafts other than drafts of reports, three years after the final disposal of the cause or suit.

11. Fee books and books showing amount of stamps cancelled, six years from date of last entry.

12. Books and papers deposited by insolvents, twenty years after the insolvent has filed his schedule, except in cases where the Judge in Insolvency shall otherwise direct or where, in the opinion of the Official Assignee, it may seem desirable that such books and papers should be preserved.

J. H. HECHLE,
Registrar.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th April 1915.

No. 10.—The services of 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon A. McCurtis, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Director, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 22nd March 1915.

No. 11.—The services of 3rd Class Assistant Surgeon H. C. DePenning, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 2nd March 1915.

The 3rd May 1915.

No. 12.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant A. Beale, I.S.M.D., is granted 30 days' privilege leave with effect from the 7th May 1915, or date from which he avails himself of the same.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgn.-Genl.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 21st April 1915.

No. 25.—Mr. Abdul Aziz Beg., Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Nawa Weighment Circle, Sambhar Lake Division, is granted privilege leave for 13 days in extension of the period sanctioned by Notification No. 267, dated the 11th March 1915.

ERRATUM.

The 26th April 1915.

No. 27.—In the last column of this Department Notification No. 2, dated the 6th April 1915, published on page 872, Part II of the Gazette of India, dated the 24th April 1915, *for* the date "1st July 1914" *read* "21st July 1914".

In columns 1, 2 and 3 of the same Notification *for*

Mr. N. Daly .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.
Mr. N. Daly .	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.

read

Mr. N. Daly	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, and Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintendent, 4th grade.

J. F. CONNOLLY,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd May 1915.

No. 618-G.—Mr. A. E. Court, Superintendent, Military Accounts Department, had been temporarily appointed to be a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, with effect from the 3rd April 1915, for duty in the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Indian Expeditionary Force 'E.'

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant General.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of an Absentee without leave from the 91st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Nowshera, this 3rd day of May 1915.

Number, Rank, and Name—66465, Gunner, J. Saddler.
Age—22 years 11 months.
Height—5 feet 4¾ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Collier.
Date of enlistment—25th August 1910.
Place of enlistment—Ashton-under-Lyne.
Parish and County in which born—Chesterfield.
Date of absence—30th April 1915.
Place of absence—Rawalpindi.
Marks—Letter A and dot left forearm; long scar left of mouth.
Was on furlough.
Under 5 years' service.

J. M. INGRAM, MAJOR, R.F.A.,
91st Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 77 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd April 1915.

In the matter of Khoda Bux, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Khoda Bux, Contractor, No. 36, Inseindan, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 31st day of March 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Khoda Bux.

CASE No. 78 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd April 1915.

In the matter of Gerald Victor Damont, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Gerald Victor Damont, Clerk, residing at No. 91, Ohn Ghine Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Gerald Victor Damont.

CASE No. 79 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd April 1915.

In the matter of Maung Myin, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Myin, Clerk, residing at No. 7, York Road, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Myin.

CASE NO. 80 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd April 1915.

In the matter of Maung Thun Maung, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Thun Maung, Clerk, residing at No. 33, 12th Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Thun Maung.

CASE NO. 81 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd April 1915.

In the matter of Ebrahim Abdul Rahiman, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ebrahim Abdul Rahiman, Merchant, residing, at No. 74, Mogul Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ebrahim Abdul Rahiman.

CASE NO. 82 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd April 1915.

In the matter of Maung Ba Win, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Ba Win, Clerk, of No. 85, Maung Khine Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Ba Win.

CASE NO. 83 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 23rd April 1915.

In the matter of Tharani Appanna, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Tharani Appanna, Goldsmith, residing at No. 104, Fraser Street, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Tharani Appanna.

CASE NO. 144 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 30th April 1915.

In the matter of Ganta, Adinarayanasawmy, Clerk, residing at No. 69, 31st Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Ganta Adinarayanasawmy an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 22nd day of April 1915.

CASE NO. 201 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 30th April 1915.

In the matter of Subramany Narasingham John, Clerk, residing at No. 48, 121st Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Subramany Narasingham John an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 22nd day of April 1915.

CASE No. 4 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 30th April 1915.

In the matter of Mahomed Ismail, Trader, of No. 50, Merchant Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Mahomed Ismail, Trader, of No. 50, Merchant Street, Rangoon, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 26th day of April 1915.

CASE No. 15 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 30th April 1915.

In the matter of Maung Ba On, petty Broker, residing at No. 18, Oliphant Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Ba On, petty Broker, residing at No. 18, Oliphant Street, Rangoon, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 26th day of April 1915.

CASE No. 84 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 27th April 1915.

In the matter of Thareni Kamanna, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Thareni Kamanna, Goldsmith, residing at No. 104, Fraser Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Thareni Kamanna.

CASE No. 85 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 27th April 1915.

In the matter of Maung Po Yone, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Yone, Clerk, of No. 33, 9th Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Yone.

CASE No. 86 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 27th April 1915.

In the matter of Ah Tank, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ah Tank, Shoe maker, carrying on business at Nos. 92 and 237, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ah Tank.

CASE No. 87 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 27th April 1915.

In the matter of Maung Po Lwin, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Lwin, Clerk, residing at No. 22, Pwezadan Street, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 26th day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Lwin.

CASE No. 89 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 29th April 1915.

In the matter of San San, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by San San, unemployed, residing at No. 80, Montgomery Street, Rangoon, on the 27th day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said San San.

CASE No. 90 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 29th April 1915.

In the matter of Mavur Veerabadriah, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mavur Veerabadriah, Clerk, residing at Tamwe, Rangoon, on the 28th day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mavur Veerabadriah.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned Insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Public Examination.
94 of 1915	15th March 1915	Arumuga Gramony and Kanakammal, both unemployed, residing at No. 38, Appa Sawmy Kovil Street, Mylapore, Madras.	15th March 1915	16th July 1915.
98 of 1915	18th March 1915	C. N. Kalingaroya Mudaliar, unemployed, residing at No. 11, Murugappan Street, George Town, Madras.	18th March 1915	Ditto.
133 of 1915	26th April 1915	Syed Banko Saib, petty Contractor, residing at No. 5, Old Jail Street, George Town, Madras.	26th April 1915	Ditto.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

HIGH COURT, MADRAS;
The 1st May 1915.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 93 OF 1915.

Dated the 19th April 1915.

Re Hafiz Ahamuddin, residing at No. 74, Phear's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as Merchant and Commission Agent, under the name and style of Hafiz Imam Baksh and son at Dalhousie, in the District of Gurudaspore, and at No. 74, Phear's Lane, aforesaid, at present without any employment.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 31st day of March 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Hafiz Ahamuddin as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 103 OF 1915.

Dated the 22nd April 1915.

Re Hari Charan Dey, residing at No. 9, Hara Lall Mitter's Lane, Bagbazar, in the town of Calcutta, employed as Custom Sircar under Messrs. G. F. Kellners & Co., and carrying on business in Trunks and Boxes at No. 93, Old China Bazar Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, under the name, style and firm of "Kamala Bhandar."

Ex parte the debtor. Surendro Chandra Ghose, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 16th day of April 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 106 OF 1915.

Dated the 4th May 1915.

Re Mahadeb, residing at No. 8, Narayan Prosad Babu Lane, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as Broker at No. 24-25, Rup Chand Ray Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, at present without any occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. Debi Prosad Khaitan, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 26th day of April 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 110 OF 1915.

Dated the 30th April 1915.

Re Bhupati Charan Sett, Pashupatty Charan Sett and Purna Chunder Sett, all residing at No. 53, South Road, Entally, in the suburbs of the town of Calcutta, and all lately carrying on business in co-partnership in timber under the name, style and firm of Bhupati Charan Sett & Co. at the aforesaid place, in spices under the name, style and firm of Bhupati Charan Sett at No. 32, Convent Road in the suburbs of Calcutta, aforesaid, and in brass bell metal and copper wares under the name, style and firm of Bhupati Charan Sett and Pashupatty Charan Sett at No. 10-B/10-A Dhurrumtolla Street, in the town of Calcutta, all at present without any occupation.

Ex parte the debtors. Jyotindra Nath Mitter, Insolvents' Attorney.

On the 27th day of April 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 111 OF 1915.

Dated the 30th April 1915.

Re Hira Lal Munna, residing at No. 47, Shambazar Street, in the town of Calcutta, and lately residing and a carrying on business at No. 47, Shambazar Street, aforesaid, as a Milkman, but at present without occupation.

Ex parte the debtor. Manmotha Nath Sen, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 28th day of April 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 112 OF 1915.

Dated the 4th May 1915.

Re Bepin Behary Ghose, residing at No. 41-1-A, Prem Chand Bural Street, in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business as a Contractor at No. 46, Suri Lane, under the name and style of Bepin Behary Ghose and Sons, at present out of employment.

Ex parte the debtor. Dey and Kshatriya, Insolvent's Attorneys.

On the 28th day of April 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Bepin Behary Ghose as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 113 OF 1915.

Dated the 4th May 1915.

Re Mary Kitchen, residing at No. 64, Upper Circular Road, in the town of Calcutta, Boarding-house Keeper.

Ex parte the debtor. Rasik Lal Mullick, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 28th day of April 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Mary Kitchen as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 114 OF 1915.

Dated the 5th May 1915.

Re Santosh Kumar Mazumdar, residing at No. 2, Amherst Row, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as Coal and Mica Export Co.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 28th day of April 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Santosh Kumar Mazumdar as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 116 OF 1915.

Dated the 4th May 1915.

Re Durga Charan Nath, of Pukurpar, Thana Mathura, P. O. Pukurpar, in the District of Pabna, at present residing at No. 43, Kali Prosad Dutt Street in the town of Calcutta, and formerly carrying on business as dealers in piece goods and other miscellaneous articles at Dhobakhola Bazar in the said District of Pabna and at the said No. 43, Kali Prosad Dutt Street, and now unemployed.

Ex parte the debtor. Joyoti Prosad Ghose, Insolvent's attorney.

On the 29th day of April 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Durga Charan Nath as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 117 OF 1915.

Dated the 6th May 1915.

Re Hari Dass Sinha & Co., a partnership firm carrying on business at No. 134, Chandney chowk, in the town of Calcutta, as Hardware Merchants, the names of the partners of the said firm being Hari Dass Sinha, residing at Kessubpore in the District of Hooghly, and Satish Chandra Sinha, residing at No. 4, Falgoon Das Lane, Calcutta, aforesaid.

Ex parte the debtor. H. C. Banerjee, Insolvent's attorney.

On the 4th day of May 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed firm as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 118 OF 1915.

Dated the 5th May 1915.

Re Grace Rosabella King wife of Horace Templeton King, (formerly the widow of Solomon Hyam Jacob Cohen (deceased), residing at No. 21-1, Wellesley Street, in the town of Calcutta, of no occupation.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 4th day of May 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 119 OF 1915.

Dated the 6th May 1915.

Re Abdul Aziz, residing at No. 146, Lower Chitpur Road, in the town of Calcutta, formerly residing and carrying on business as Indigo Dyer in his own name at the aforesaid place and subsequently at No. 19, Gobind Chand Dhur's Lane, in the name of his minor son Mohamad Mohbub, in Calcutta aforesaid, at present doing nothing.

Ex parte the debtor.

On the 4th day of May 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

C. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta,

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET,

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

No. B. R. 382.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first eleven months of 1914-1915 as compared with the corresponding period of 1913-1914.

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO FEBRUARY.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO FEBRUARY.			
Accounts, 1913-1914.	Revised, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase	Decrease.		Accounts, 1913-1914.	Revised. 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	34,61,39,000	34,13,03,000	26,51,64,000	25,61,44,000	...	90,20,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	2,43,73,000	2,34,92,000	2,11,70,000	2,09,72,000	...	1,98,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	5,16,80,000	5,65,80,000	4,62,72,000	5,37,54,000	74,82,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	7,97,74,000	7,56,79,000	7,04,06,000	6,70,81,000	...	33,25,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	13,34,15,000	13,21,37,000	12,00,57,000	12,01,07,000	50,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	11,33,73,000	9,54,93,000	10,06,24,000	8,70,48,000	...	1,35,76,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,24,42,000	7,71,54,000	7,14,26,000	6,65,96,000	...	48,30,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	83,11,96,000	80,18,38,000	69,51,19,000	67,17,02,000	...	2,34,17,000
319,400	182,500	305,800	173,100	...	132,700	Interest	1,54,91,000	1,25,87,000	1,15,73,000	1,02,86,000	.	12,87,000
4,800	9,800	4,800	9,900	5,100	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	5,30,03,000	5,35,11,000	5,13,52,000	4,89,19,000	...	24,33,000
1,600	1,600	1,300	900	...	400	Receipts by Civil Department	2,11,00,000	2,22,28,000	1,82,76,000	1,91,33,000	8,57,000	...
102,600	62,900	85,000	57,000	...	28,000	Miscellaneous	1,00,50,000	1,04,50,000	58,57,000	72,82,000	14,25,000	...
77,000	47,700	76,900	47,600	...	29,300	Railways	56,31,33,000	53,49,15,000	50,79,83,000	48,70,23,000	...	2,09,60,000
...	...	...	...	...	..	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,54,32,000	4,51,41,000	4,01,14,000	3,91,40,000	...	9,74,000
...	...	...	...	...	..	Other Public Works	44,80,000	39,97,000	36,43,000	33,76,000	...	2,67,000
351,200	355,100	315,600	325,500	9,900	...	Military Receipts	1,52,77,000	1,44,09,000	1,26,67,000	1,93,57,000	66,90,000	...
856,600	659,600	789,400	614,000	.	175,400	TOTAL REVENUE	1,56,54,62,000	1,49,90,76,000	1,34,65,84,000	1,30,62,18,000	...	4,03,66,000
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	..	Capital subscribed by Native States towards outlay on State Railways.	30,00,000	10,00,000	30,00,000	10,00,000	...	20,00,000
2,765,300	24,500	2,535,600	318,300	..	2,217,300	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	80,61,000	6,84,000	20,71,000	13,87,000	...
2,765,300	24,500	2,535,600	318,300	.	2,217,300	TOTAL	30,00,000	90,61,000	36,84,000	30,71,000	...	6,13,000
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	2,84,91,000	4,81,08,000	2,85,02,000	4,84,16,000	1,99,14,000	...
...	7,000,000	...	7,000,000	7,000,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	11,00,00,000	...	10,90,00,000	10,90,00,000	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	3,30,30,000	...	2,18,67,000		...	2,18,67,000
..	..	...	...	..		Deposits and Advances (net)	1,45,96,000		1,78,43,000	..	...	1,78,43,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and advances by Imperial Government	56,65,000	29,76,000	33,51,000	28,77,000	...	4,74,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,62,32,000	2,17,22,000	1,26,70,000	1,70,35,000	43,65,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans to Local Boards	1,07,000	1,11,000	69,000	71,000	2,000	...
...	8,328,500	...	9,033,900	9,033,900	...	Remittances (net)	11,85,02,000	...	9,64,40,000	...	...	9,64,40,000
29,050,800	6,900,000	26,768,700	5,400,000	..	21,368,700	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	Drafts on London (net)	...	...		...	...	...
29,050,800	22,228,500	26,768,700	21,433,900	.	5,334,800	TOTAL	21,66,23,000	18,32,17,000	18,07,42,000	17,73,99,000	...	33,43,000
32,672,700	22,912,600	30,098,700	22,366,200	...	7,727,500	TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,78,50,85,000	1,69,13,54,000	1,53,10,10,000	1,48,66,88,000	...	4,43,22,000
9,789,600	8,157,700	9,789,600	8,157,700	...	1,631,900	Opening Balance	28,93,97,000	23,41,24,000	28,93,97,000	23,41,24,000	...	5,52,73,000
42,462,300	31,070,300	39,888,300	30,523,900	...	9,359,400	GRAND TOTAL	2,07,44,82,000	1,92,54,78,000	1,82,04,07,000	1,72,08,12,000	...	9,95,95,000

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO FEBRUARY.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO FEBRUARY.			
Accounts, 1913-1914.	Revised, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1913-1914.	Revised, 1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	R	R	R	R	R	R
115,300	70,600	104,600	58,100	...	46,500	Direct Demands on the Revenues	13,73,90,000	13,42,20,000	11,73,95,000	11,20,47,000	...	53,48,000
2,087,900	2,322,400	2,087,200	2,322,400	235,200	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	5,95,66,000	6,59,35,000	4,93,60,000	5,41,08,000	47,48,000	...
278,400	229,300	245,200	199,500	...	45,700	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,69,08,000	4,80,03,000	3,96,15,000	3,98,03,000	1,88,000	...
461,400	495,000	432,900	441,100	8,200	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	26,20,91,000	27,66,58,000	22,54,01,000	23,83,66,000	1,29,65,000	...
2,667,800	2,699,600	2,491,500	2,518,100	26,600	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,10,40,000	4,05,18,000	3,56,43,000	3,65,79,000	9,36,000	...
16,900	19,000	16,500	17,200	700	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	1,47,46,000	1,47,15,000	81,97,000	1,16,17,000	34,20,000	...
9,000,100	9,124,400	9,000,600	9,124,500	123,900	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	30,73,87,000	31,01,93,000	27,25,07,000	28,21,94,000	96,87,000	...
119,800	120,900	119,200	120,900	1,700	...	Irrigation Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	3,33,85,000	3,56,32,000	2,57,85,000	2,82,56,000	24,71,000	...
101,200	86,400	88,700	82,000	...	6,700	Other Public Works	10,36,33,000	10,38,62,000	7,92,08,000	8,07,89,000	15,81,000	...
5,462,800	5,172,700	5,003,100	4,828,600	...	174,500	Military Services	23,70,44,000	24,97,46,000	21,17,39,000	30,96,31,000	9,78,92,000	...
20,311,600	20,340,300	19,589,500	19,712,400	122,900	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	1,24,31,93,000	1,27,94,77,000	1,06,48,50,000	1,19,33,85,000	12,85,35,000	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses, that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	+48,85,000	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from provincial balances	—91,28,000	—3,38,24,000	...	...	...	...
20,311,600	20,340,300	19,589,500	19,712,400	122,900	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	1,23,89,50,000	1,24,56,53,000	1,06,48,50,000	1,19,33,85,000	12,85,35,000	...
						Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.						
3,057,400	2,494,100	2,826,800	2,153,000	...	673,800	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	13,01,01,000	10,27,82,000	11,29,05,000	8,33,59,000	...	2,95,46,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Charge involved in redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	7,52,000	...	...	...	...	...
36,400	57,900	21,800	48,300	26,500	...	Initial expenditure on new Capital at Delhi	61,61,000	45,83,000	49,28,000	37,28,000	...	12,00,000
3,093,800	2,552,000	2,848,600	2,201,300	...	647,300	TOTAL	13,70,14,000	10,73,65,000	11,78,33,000	8,70,87,000	...	3,07,46,000
						Debt, Deposits, and Advances.						
1,781,200	500,000	1,781,200	500,000	...	1,281,200	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	7,60,64,000	...	8,47,25,000	8,47,25,000	...
1,041,000	557,900	759,200	308,600	..	450,600	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	54,23,000	...	2,76,35,000	2,76,35,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	24,68,000	30,47,000	19,22,000	22,63,000	3,41,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	2,82,00,000	2,36,97,000	2,18,29,000	2,15,85,000	...	2,44,000
8,077,000	...	7,474,500	...	...	7,474,500	Remittances (net)	...	15,65,95,000	...	2,44,74,000	2,44,74,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid	43,57,61,000	9,98,58,000	39,57,89,000	7,97,97,000	...	31,89,92,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	—20,35,000	—57,000	—19,27,000	—71,000	...	—18,56,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	Drafts on London (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	557,900	10,014,900	808,600	...	9,206,300	TOTAL	46,43,94,000	36,46,30,000	42,06,13,000	24,04,08,000	...	18,02,05,000
34,304,600	23,450,200	32,453,000	22,722,300	...	9,730,700	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	1,84,03,58,000	1,71,76,48,000	1,60,32,96,000	1,52,08,80,000	...	8,24,16,000
8,157,700	7,620,100	7,430,300	7,801,600	371,300	...	Closing Balance	23,41,24,000	20,7[illegible],000	21,71,11,000	19,99,32,000	...	1,71,79,000
42,462,300	31,070,300	39,883,300	30,523,900	...	9,359,400	GRAND TOTAL	2,07,44,82,000	1,92,54,78,000	1,82,04,07,000	1,72,08,12,000	...	9,95,95,000

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 7th May 1915.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denominations.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petition.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day	Month	Year.
258—1915	Casseem Esmail Goodwalla	Mohomedan	12, Calicut Street	Lately hack Victoria driver and now unemployed.	16th	April	1915	16th	April	1915
259—1915	Gafoor Gulamhusein Kaji	„	Two Tanks	Lately petty dealer in coal and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
260—1915	Ambrose Mascarenhas	Portuguese	Frere Road, Fort	Lately baker in partnership with M. X. Mascarenhas and now unemployed	„	„	„	„	„	„
261—1915	Hari Chand Jugorath Bohir	Hindu	Reay Road, Mazagon	Carpenter	„	„	„	„	„	„
262—1915	Trimba Vishwanath Samel. Moreshwar Vishwanath Samel and Madan Timbak Samel.	„	Mughbat Lane	Coppersmiths	19th	„	„	19th	„	„
263—1915	Sharafalli Abdul Kayoom Dancoodi Vorah.	Mahomedan	Sat, T. d. Mandvi Kohinda	Lately dealer in wool and canvas and now unemployed.	„	„	„	20th	„	„
265—1915	Nana Canji Surti	Hindu	Upper Duncan Road	Formerly house food merchant in the name of N. Nanji and lately dealer in cold drinks in his own name and now unemployed.	20th	„	„	22nd	„	„

266—1915	Bhagia Mahadoo Ratarkar	Hindu	No. 27—47 Jail Road	Steam motor driver in the Bombay Municipality.	21st	„	„	22nd	„	„
267—1915	Valabdas Kaliaup Bhat	„	Kalkadevi	Lately cloth merchant in partnership with Denarkadas Naranji and Manilal Premchand under the name of Laxmidas Valabhdas and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
264—1915	Kassum Juma Memon	Mahomedan	No. 329, Halai Molla	Lately landed proprietor and now unemployed	20th	„	„	23rd	„	„
268—1915	Visram *alias* Vasanji Makanji Bheet.	Hindu	Frere Road	Servant in the employ of Moolji Jivraj	23rd	„	„	„	„	„
270—1915	Raghoo Visram Naringerekar and Ramchander Visram *alias* Baboo Ramchander Naringerekar.	„	Worli	Jobber in the Century Mills	26th	„	1915	26th	„	„
271—1915	Edeneyer Theophelus	Goanese	New Nagpada	Fitter in the Garlick Company	„	„	„	„	„	„
272—1915	Morarilal Mathuraprasad Pardeshi.	Hindu	Shaik Menon Street	Lately hawker in [illegible]s and now unemployed.	27th	„	„	27th	„	„
273—1915	Mahatarba Genoo Chamar and Bhagoobai, wife of Mahatarba Genoo Chamar.	„	Bapoo Hazam Street	1st Debtor, lately dealer in shoe leather and now Cobbler and the 2nd Debtor, unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
274—1915	Caitano Salvador Rodrick	Portuguese	Charni Road	Band Conductor	„	„	„	„	„	„
275—1915	Bala *alias* Baloo Bhikoo Mookal	Hindu	Parel Bhoiwada	Jobber in the Gold Mohur Mills	„	„	„	„	„	„
276—1915	Raoji Bhisoo Magele and Makund Bhisco Magele.	„	Mori Road Mahim	Carpenters in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company.	„	„	„	„	„	„
277—1915	Govind Mahadeo Pednekar	„	Elphinstone Road	Jobber in the Textile Mills Co. Ltd.	„	„	„	„	„	„

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*concluded.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petition.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
278—1915	John Anton De Souza	Native Christian	Parel Bhoiwada	Boiler maker in the Bombay Port Trust Railway.	28th	April	1915	28th	April	1915
269—1915	Hansraj Samant Sha	Hindu	Parel, near Dheese Mills	Formerly carrying on business as grain merchant in his own name and lately in the name of Malsy Hansraj and now unemployed.	26th	"	"	"	"	"
279—1915	Nanabhai Pestonji Jesawala	Parsi	Khetwadi 7th lane	Clerk in the Pe[illegible] Mills and also meat Vendor.	28th	"	"	"	"	"
280—1915	Kastoor Hinduji Sha	Hindu	Gorupdeo	Lately doing business in partnership with Partap Hinduji (deceased) as shroffs in the name of Hindu Tokaji and also contractor for supplying dust in the name of Kastur Hinduji and now unemployed.	29th	"	"	30th	"	"
281—1915	Rama Laxamon *alias* Visram Kadam and Jankibai Rama Kadam.	"	Parbhadevi, Mahim	1st Debtor, jobber in the Century Mills, Co., Ld., and the 2nd Debtor, unemployed.	30th	"	"	"	"	"
282—1915	Thomas Azameid	Eurasian	Jacob Circle	Lately Gunner in the B. I. S. N. Co., and and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Debtors' Petitions, that the said Debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Fort, Bombay, this 3rd day of May 1915.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BAKHSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 26 OF 1915.

The 3rd May 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Ram Lal, son of Kalian Das, caste Brahman, of Delhi, Chira Khana, Debtor.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Ram Lal to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 20th May 1915.

SUIT No. 27 OF 1915.

The 4th May 1915.

In the matter of insolvency of Abdul Hakim, son of Abdul Razzaq, of Delhi, Ajmeri Gate, Debtor.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Abdul Hakim to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 22nd May 1915.

RAHIM BAKHSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF THE POLITICAL AGENT IN BHOPAL AND DISTRICT JUDGE.

Notice to creditors of application for discharge under section 44 (1) of Act III of 1907.

In the matter of the Insolvency of Harry Eastland Redman, Captain, 99th Infantry.

Take notice that the above-named insolvent has applied at the Court for the discharge and that the Court has fixed the 21st day of May 1915 at 10 A.M. for hearing the application and any objections. If you desire to be represented in the matter, you should attend in person or by duly instructed pleader.

W. S. DAVIS,
Political Agent in Bhopal and District Judge.

SEHORE, C. I.;
The 30th April 1915.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th April 1915.

No. 249-S.-Ap.—M. Muhammad Ehsan Azim, Inspector of post offices, Bareilly Sub-Division, and officiating Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is appointed Reserve Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, United Provinces, provisionally from the 21st January 1915 to the 30th January 1915 inclusive and substantively from the 31st January 1915.

The 1st May 1915.

No. 255-S.-Ap.—Mr. Jiwan Nath Dar, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, officiating in the 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days, with effect from the 7th May 1915 or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Shankar Lal, Head Assistant, office of the Inspector General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Western Circle, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Jiwan Nath Dar, or until further orders.

Simla, the 3rd May 1915.

No. 260s-Ap.—Mr. A. J. Hughes, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, on deputation, is granted leave on medical certificate for four months with effect from the 29th December 1914.

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st May 1915.

No. 248s-E. E.—Mr. M. L. Pritchard, officiating Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 8th April 1915.

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th May 1915.

No. 2148-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 29th April 1915 to 5th May 1915 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Office.		
Malihabad	United Provinces	17th April 1915	Closed.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Parche-Ji-Veri	Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway	27th April 1915	Opened.
Ramsar	Ditto ditto	29th April 1915	"
Razaganj	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	1st April 1915	"
Sara	Eastern Bengal State Railway	20th April 1915	Closed.
Saraghat Flat Isla	Ditto ditto	20th April 1915	"

R. MEREDITH,

Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

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List No. II of 1914, dated 31st December 1914, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 3*a*. 9*p*. (1*d*).

"Act III of 1864 (Foreigners) as modified up to 1st April 1915." Price annas three and six pies and postage with packing anna 1.

"Table showing Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1914." Price annas thirteen and postage with packing annas 2.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

List of the High Court Vakils corrected up to 1st January 1915. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1-4 or 2*s*. (2*a*.)

Rules made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments, Government of India. No. 31. Corrected to 1st January 1915. Royal 8vo. Board. 11*a*. or 1*s*. (3*a*.)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

Records of Fort St. George Letters from Fort St. George to Subordinate Factories, 1679. Foolscap. Board. Rs. 1 or 1s. 6d (3a).

Records of Fort St. George. Country Correspondence, Military Department. 1758. Foolscap. Board Rs 1-11 or 2s 9d (4a)

North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch. Administration Report, Statistical Statement and Accounts for 1913-14 with Statistics of Irrigation. Foolscap Board Rs. 1-8 or 2s. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of Land Revenue, Land Records and Agriculture, etc., in the N.-W. F. Province for the year 1913-14. Foolscap Paper cover Rs. 1-13 or 2s. 5d. (3a)

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The Private Diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai from 1736 to 1761, Vol. III, October 1746 to March 1747. Royal 8vo Cloth. Rs 3 or 4s 6d. (6a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of Indian Finance, 25th February 1915. 4a. or 5d (1a)

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th March 1915. Royal 8vo Paper cover 4a. or 5d. (2a)

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

Monthly Accounts relating to the Seaborne Trade and Navigation of British India for February 1915. No. 11 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo Paper cover. 8a or 9d (2a)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for November 1914. No. 8 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo Paper cover 8a or 9d (2a)

Annual Statement of the Seaborne Trade of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries for the fiscal year ending 31st March 1914. Foolscap Board 48th issue Volume I. Rs 4 or 6s (10a)

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Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

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Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, March 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Correlation in seasonal variations of Weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto. Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).

Monthly Weather Review, April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, May 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, June 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, October 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly and Annual Normals of Pressure, Temperature, Relative Humidity, Vapour Tension and Cloud. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXII, Part III. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1-8.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates) Quarto Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

III, A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Port Blair from September 1894 to August 1904.

IV. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Dhubri from November 1889 to May 1896.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XIX. By W. A. Harwood with an introduction by G. T. Walker. (Illustrated by 27 plates) Quarto Paper cover Price Re. 1-8.

Monthly Weather Review, September 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates) Quarto. Paper cover Price Re. 1.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1913. (Illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto Paper cover. Rs 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914 (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding Price 8a or 9d (6 pies)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D, Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenbrug, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent. Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of [illegible]h referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodont genus Dissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhauli and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover, Re. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

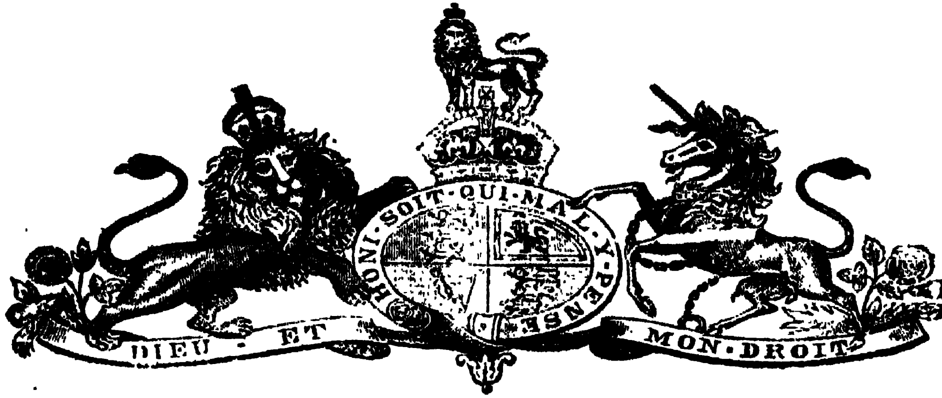
LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1915.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2. By Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 6TH MARCH 1915.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 1, by Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S.: New Siwalik Primates and their bearing on the question of the Evolution of Man and the Anthropoidea. S. S. Buckman, F.G.S.: The Brachiopoda of the Namyan Beds of Burma: Preliminary Notice. A. M. Heron, B.Sc., F.G.S.: Miscellaneous Note, Gypsum in Dholpur. Re. 1.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

STOLEN.

The Government Promissory Note No. 257465 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for Rupees three hundred only, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sabz Ali Shah, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, but which was attached by the Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Agra, in Suit No. 2730 of 1913 having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

PIRTHWINATH,

Judge, Small Cause Court, Agra.

NOTICE.

(Under Section 206, Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.)

In matters of the Furniture and General Trading Co., Ltd., Delhi.

(In Liquidation.)

I, the undersigned, inform all those who are concerned that in the General Meeting of the subscribers of the above named Company held on 1st April 1915, in the registered office, the following extraordinary resolutions were passed :—

(i) That the Company should be liquidated voluntarily.

(ii) That Mr. Anand Behari Lal, F.C.I., etc., should be appointed voluntary liquidator to wind up the affairs of the said Company.

8th April 1915.

SHEO NARAYAN,

Managing Director.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882,

and

In the matter of the Indian Specie Bank, Limited.

By direction of the Honourable Mr. Justice MacLeod, notice is hereby given that His Lordship has appointed Saturday, the 19th day of June 1915, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Judge's Chambers, in the building of the above mentioned High Court to hear the following applications by the Official Liquidator of the said Company.

(1) To make a call on all the contributories of the said Company, and that such call shall be for rupees fifty per share.

(2) For leave to pay the creditors of the said Company whose claims are for rupees ten or less in full.

All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour and place to offer objections to such applications.

No further or other notice of the above applications will be given.

Dated the 9th, day of April 1915.

LITTLE & Co., Bombay,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator,
The Indian Specie Bank, Limited.

NOTICE.

The Gramaphone Company, Limited, of Hayes, Middlesex, England, in compliance with the Indian Copyright Act, 1914, do hereby give notice of their intention to make and to sell records reproducing the following Musical Works.—

Tittle.	Author.
Nandan kanone holo shashan	,,
Jabona jal anite	,,
Ar mukhe bale ki habe	,,
Amar bandhu elo na	,,
Bhule bhule dekha	,,
Olo shai dekh lo kato kan	,,
Bara bhalobasha legechhi prane	,,
Milane je kata shukh	,,
Sharnapadma kunkumanjho	,,
Jiti kunjar gati manthar	,,
Kothai bhabadara durgatihara	,,
Jadi bhabanadiparay jabi man	,,
Jiban britha mamo jai	Gopeshwar Banerjee.
Trishit hridaye Nath	Kasi Ch. Ghosal.
Ki ar balibo ami	Unknown.
Ogo antorjami	,,
Daksha Jagya Panda, Part 1.	,,
,, ,, ,, Part 2.	,,
Nashyar joy	Jatindra Prasad Bhuttacharya of Gouripore.
Amar chashmakhani	,, ,, ,, ,,
Kali kalbarini	Unknown.
Kali je shamanno meye nai	,,
Ohe jiban ballava	,,
Ohe Hari dukhhari	,,
Bag Pipe—Bengali Sareng	,,
,, ,, —Dadra	,,
Phul gendwa na maro	,,

Tittle.	Author.
Mora jia na mano nanadia	Unknown.
Kisko ham yad kia karte hain	Ibrahim Khan, Nawab of Tonk.
Phans gaya dil betarah ya rab karun	Unknown.
Saba do bahre jaban apna faqat misale	,,
Charho tum rel par yaro ajaib yeh sawari	,,
Abto soch samajh murakh nadan	,,
Jal kaise bharun jamna gahri	,,
Bin dekhe tore chain zara nehin	,,
Jal jayo re tera mina bazar	,,
Konchai qatil men apna dil gaya	,,
Jata to uske koche men hai bar bar dil	,,
Babul hamto gawanwa na jaibe	,,
Dhan dhan re	,,
Jabse us shokh par ayeo hai tabiyat meri	,,
Wah kahta hai hasin hun naznin hun	,,
Keon khafa re meri kiare khata	,,
Nikas chalo jania hamri mano	,,
Kal kahan rain sayan guzari re	,,
Jobna ki jhalak dikhlake mujhe	,,
Zara dekho bahar	,,
Apne pia par jia ko nisar karun	,,
Abto sache kaljug ayo	
Nath tum janat ho ghat ghat ki	,,
Sonai—Ramkeli	Unknown.
Sonai—Bahar	
Ai Kartar sarjanhar hai dadar re	
Prit laga kar Mohan sang sakhian	
Tharu—maru—laday-vema	
Sakhi—prana	
Chimpe—thala-chikku—theesi	
Vadinay-lamdaru-vachiri	
Ootha-sadala-mendren	
Pongappanay ; Ettapalam	
Vasal-i-thu	,,
Orumai-mana-thagiya	,,
Mathuvay-saritha	,,
Vidipolumantha-vidhi-yala-minthu	,,
Ragam-Alapana—Part 1. (Nagaswaram)	,,
,, ,, Part 2. (,,)	,,
Ennai-anainthu-sukhithidu	,,
Koumuru-sandaikki	,,
Ravana-thurumbey	from "Ramayanam."
Ayyo-maganay (Chandramathi-pulambal)	from "Harischandra."
Nanu-brova-ni-kintha-thanra-sama	Unknown.
Sara-sakshi-jala-melara	,,
Telugu Laughing Song	Burt Shepard's Laughing Song in Telegu.
Naradamuni-bhoolaka-Sancharan	Unknown.
Vidhi-vasambuna-cheo-chatchithi	from "Lanka Dahanam."
Sree-vara-mani-janatha (Mangalam)	Unknown.
Munthu-vemuka-aniro	,,
E-kamini-bothin-cheno	,,
Vunnai-vithu-appal	,,
Engundru-unnai-kandu	,,

A copy of the Notice prescribed by section 7 of the Indian Copyright Regulations, may be obtained from their Head Office for India at 139, Belliaghatta Road, Sealdah.

Prayag Sugar Coy., Ltd., in Liquidation.

Whereas, on the distribution of the assets of the Prayag Sugar Coy., Ltd., in Liquidation, some of the shareholders, in spite of notices having been sent to them, have not yet taken any steps to realise the amount due to them and some of the heirs of deceased shareholders have not yet proved their claims to the satisfaction of the Liquidators,

NOTICE

is hereby given that if the holders of shares who have not yet claimed or proved their claim to the dividend, do not claim the money due to them or prove their claims, as the case may be, within a month of the publication of this notice, the money due to them shall be deemed to have lapsed and they will not be entitled to get it after the time mentioned above.

20, KUTCHERY ROAD,
ALLAHABAD;
The 8th May 1915.

The Liquidators,
Prayag Sugar Coy. Ltd.
(in liquidation).

NOTICE.

Estate—Edwin William Read deceased.

Notice is hereby given under Section 25 of Act III of 1913, that under and by virtue of a Deed of Transfer bearing date the 21st day of April 1915 all the estate effects and interests of the deceased abovenamed remaining in the hands of Arthur Henry Read formerly of No. 39, Emambara Lane, Calcutta, at present residing at Nagpure, Central Provinces, India, Head Master, Bishop Cotton School, Nagpur, aforesaid and Executor of the above deceased's Will were transferred to the undersigned.

1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
Calcutta, 3rd May 1915.

ALEX: KINNEY.
Administrator General of Bengal.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 19. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH 1915 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE
GRAM
ARHAR DÁL
OATS
COTTON SEED
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)
SALT
TOBACCO LEAF
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA (WHITE)
BRAN
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	31·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	25·8	26·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	.	...	24·71	41·03	63·37	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	26·89	37·43	52·89	53·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	33·68	39·02	91·43	36·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	30·19	30·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	32·99	38·79	84·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	27·47	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	35·75	35·75	48·48	43·24	...	...	...	...	23·19	20·06	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	35·75	41·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·88	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam*—															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	...	35	46·25	46·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	31·25	?0·62	47·5	48·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	26·25	25	49·37	...	82·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	27·5	26·25	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	32·5	...	50	52·5	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	29·(9	...	...	58·75	58·75	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	31 25	...	...	...
Western—															
Bardwan	26·25	...	47·5	...	57·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	20	..	47·5	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	33·75	31·87	55	52·5	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	30	30	...	60	62·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpur		...	52·5	50	48·12	39·37	...	...	31·25	28·12	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	66·56	...	66·56	...	...	...	31·87	33·28	..	...	..	...	...
Bihár, south—															
Patna	...	...	47·5	43·75	...	36·25	...	..	32·34	...	30·78	...	...	...	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	...	44·79	60·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	29·32	26·25	55·16	55·16	52·4	40·73	61·61 and 66·67	46·87	34·9	27·66	33·12	...	36·67	...	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	31·25	27·5	49·37	50	50	40	57·5	50·62	27·5	31·87	27·5	35	33·75	35	...
Jhánsi	...	...	...	55·16	61·56	39·22	..	...	35·16	35·62	31·87	33·44	33·59	...	...
Western—															
Meerut	...	...	55·16	55·16	61·56	39·06	66·56	43·28	...	...	32·03	...	34·06	...	...
Agra	52·97	...	61·51	52·97	63·96	...	60	47·76	32·5	...	31·35	...	34·74	37·19	...
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	31·87	33·12	50	...	45·94	40	55·31	45	25·62	...	30	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	42·03	48·44	48·44	37·19	57·19	44·43	28·59	30·73	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	28·75	31·87	48·59	52·81	47·66	35·62	...	...	30·78	31·25	35	...	40	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					Mergui
	...	...	61·54	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...					Tavoy
	...	...	50	40·76	50	50	...	...	...	...					Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
	...	...	40·51	41·83	64	52·89	60·95	57·66	...	...					Rangoon
	...	...	68·82	45·71	68·82	62 75	...	...	...	...					Maubin
	...	...	50	58·33	...	...	...	...	...	...					Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
	...	...	55·17	39·02	55·17	55·17	...	...	...	...					Henzada
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
	18·71	18·71	34·97	31·84	68·82	64·65	65·98	59·81	...	...					Mandalay
	...	...	31·22	25	...	...	...	...	...	...					Pakókku
															Arakan—
	...	...	61·54	44·44	72·78	57·14	...	..	...	...					Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·63				Balaganj (Sylhet)
															Brahmaputra—
	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		45	5[illegible]75	Goálpára
	...	...	...	...	60·37	...	...	...	..	..	110		43·75	47·5	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
	...	...	62·5	...	75	70	...	...	...	...	82·5	90	70	60	Chittagong
	...	—	...	...	77·5	70	...	...	...	...	100		75	60	Dacca
															Deltaic—
	...	30	45	87·5	63·12	48·75	...	37·5	...	..	45	58·7		60	Calcutta
															Western—
	...	...	41·25		57·5	62·5	...	—	...	.	60	..	60	60	Bardwan
	...	..	45	...	67·5	...	...	...	...	.	42·5	50	65	55 and 67·5	Midnapur
															Northern—
	...	...	...	...	80	62·5	...	...	...	...		50	67 5	52 5	Pabna
	...	...	60	...	72·5	65	...	...	...	...			70		Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa—
															Bihar, north—
	36·87	39·37	36 87	33·12	57·5	57·5	27·5	31 25	...	...	43 75	55	40 and 56 25	47·5 and 50	Bhágalpur
	32·66	...	53·12	...	61·56	...	36·25	36·25	...	...					Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
	...	...	38 12	30	59·37	...	40	[illegible]0 78	...		38 75	60		57·5	Patna
															Orissa—
	...	...	38·07	...	60·94	50·78	55·62	38 07	...	...				75	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) AGRA—
															Eastern—
	...	...	37·66	...	55·78 and 62·92	55·16	...	..	...	...	43·59	52·4	43·59	49·53	Benares
															Central—
	32·5	31·25	38·75	35	55	...	45	45	17·5	22·5	41·25	55	40	58·75	Cawnpore
	...	32·66	35·94	37·34	...	...	...	...	20	28·12	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
															Western—
	32·66	...	39·06	32·08	61·56	...	...	42·03	...	...	61·56	55·16	36 41	61·56	Meerut
	34·01	31·98	38·02	35·52	57·13	...	68·96	50	16·15	25	50	61·51	47·08	61·51	Agra
															Submontane, west—
	30	...	33·75	35	57·19	53·75	...	...	20	27·5	35·78	54·37	38·75	57·5	Shahjahanpur
															(b) OUDH—
															Southern—
	...	...	34·69	35·47	...	...	...	..	...	...	44·53 and 57·19	47·08		57·13	Lucknow
															Northern—
	...	...	36·09	37·66	...	...	...	.	...	...					Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH—*continued.*

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (*Til or jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	640	581·82	...	...	19·69	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	640	581·82	...	...	25·7	25·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	16·89	15·76	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	...	...	533·33	581·82	...	...	21·48	18·29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	402·31	533·33	...		23·97	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	581·82	581·82	...		28·57	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	...	...	533·33	533·33	...		25·81	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...			24·81	24·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	...	...	581·82	581·82	...		25·2	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	640	711·11	...		30·47	22·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—														
Akyab	...	...	581·82	581·82	...		29·63	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—														
Surma—														
Balaganj (Sylhet)	...	...	510	555	55	57·5	28·75	18·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	...	...	380	450	62·5	60	30	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	425	515	57·5	60	28·75	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	...	...	540	550	60	65	31·25	16·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	550	500	87·5	75	30	21·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—														
Calcutta	...	65	440	480	55	55	28·75	16·87	...	65	...	...	...	13·75
Western—														
Bardwan	...	...	420	485	45	60	21·25	17·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	440 to 480	520 to 550	67·5	75	25	18·12	...	120 to 140	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Pabna	...	...	450	550	60	50	33·28 to 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	650	560	70	70	40	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—														
Bihar, north—														
Bhágalpur	67·5	70	400	480	50	52·5	31·25	19·69	80	110	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	400	426·25	40	33·28	25	...	266·56	266·56	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—														
Patna	50	60	360	410	40	43·75	...	20	20	20	...	...	...	...
Orissa—														
Cuttack	75	75	533·33	609·37	55·62	48·75	20	15·62	90	92·34	...	...	5	5
United Provinces—														
(*a*) AGRA—														
Eastern—														
Benares	52·4	66·67	458·28	510·26	55·16	51·2	25·31	25·31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Cawnpore	57·5	76·25	400	430	50	47·5	17·5	17·5 and 18·12	120	130	65	90	...	...
Jhánsi	45	69·53	365·78	420	50	50	20·47	20	...	135·47	84·06	100	5	20
Western—														
Meerut	61·56	...	396·56	474·06	48·44	42·03	17·5	17·34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	57·13	84·17	355·62	426·67	61·51	68·06	17·03	...	135	100	87·5	90	5	13·33
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	48·44	73·75	410	420	50	87·5	20	20	175	180	50 and 90	70 and 100	...	...
(*b*) OUDH—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	...	...	430	435	...	...	21·09	20·94	...	...	80	90	7·5	8·75
Northern—														
Fyzabad	...	...	420	475	...	39·37	20·78	20·78	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Burma—
														Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·58	13·28	...	...	...	...	2·56	3·62	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Moulmein and Amh
														Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·99	34·97	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·87	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	...	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·94	Bassein
														Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	2·06	Toungoo
														Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·83	30·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2·06	2	Pakôkku
														Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	2·37	2·25	Akyab
														Assam—
														Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	1·95	1·93	'Balaganj' Sylhet
														Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	2·69	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	Gauhati
														Bengal—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·84	1·84	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·31	2·25	Dacca
														Deltaic—
...	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·61	Calcutta
														Western—
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	..	2·23	2·3	Burdwan
...	4·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·16	2·11	Midnapur
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·12	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·44	2·44	Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa—
														Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·87	32·5	...	...	...	...	1·98	1·97	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	10	10	33·28	25	..	...	...	...	2·05	2·03	Muzaffarpur
														Bihar, south—
7·5	...	...	...	10	8·75	22·5	18·75	...	...	...	...	2	1·87	Patna
														Orissa—
5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·19	Cuttack
														United Provinces—
														(a) Agra—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26·59	27·6	...	...	...	...	2·62	2·75	Benares
														Central—
...	...	2·5	...	12·5	15·99	32·5	24·37	67·5	60 to 70	...	...	2·41	2·41	Cawnpore
...	...	3·33	...	...	12·5	39·22	...	...	60	...	70	2·53	2·56	Jhánsi
														Western—
...	...	...	...	18·28	18·28	29·53	22·19	...	...	...	...	2·62	...	Meerut
12·5	12·5	...	...	5·68	10	40	25·78	...	...	80	80	2·56	2·5	Agra
														Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	11·25	10	40	28·12	50 and 55	60 and 65	60 and 80	60 and 80	2·53	2·56	Shahjahanpur
														(b) Oudh—
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	11·41	11·41	32·5	25	30	40	...	...	2·47	2·47	Lucknow
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	15	7·5	...	...	...	...	50	50	2·37	2·37	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Rajputana—															
Eastern—															
Ajmer	26·67	26·67	...	...	54·84	45·47	...	...	39·06	...	32·66	...	34·79	...	...
Punjab—															
Southern—															
Ferozpur	...	28·75	55·16	57·5	50	37·5	53·28	40	...	...	32·66	...	31·03	32·5	...
Central—															
Lahore	33·28	30·94	53·28	53·12	50	36·56	55·16	40·94	25	25	34·69	30	36·41	32·5	...
South-eastern—															
Delhi	...	35	63·75	66·87	63·75	33·12	61·87	43·12	33·12	30·62	31·87	33·12	36·25	37·5	...
Submontane—															
Amritsar	35	34·06	57·19	57·19	50	32·03	52·5	38·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Ráwalpindi	...	...	57·5	56·25	43·12	36·25	48·75	40·94	20·94	27·5	36·25	...	30·62	32·5	...
Western—															
Lyallpur	...	...	57·5	52·5	47·5	33·75	52·5	37·5	25·62	25	35	...	35	30	...
Multan	30	26·87	48·75	43·75	44·37	34·37	48·28	38·75	25·31	25·62	32·03	27·5	38·12	28·75	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshávar	...	...	61·51	61·51	42·4	39·74	45·36	45·36	20·52	30·05	23·59	25·62	32·29	32·29	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karáchi	...	...	50	...	47·5	38·75	...	...	...	...	28·75	26·41	35·94	33·91	...
Shikárpur	...	26·09	...	...	...	4·37	...	...	...	27·03	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	51·98 to 54·53	38·75 to 41·25	80·62	62·5	38·49	32·5	32·19	26·25	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Deccan and Karnatak—															
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	36·56	37·76	...	...	...	...	...	25·31	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	45·83	44·95	44·9	...	...	...	...	...	18·54	25·62	26·15	...	...
Poona	...	...	[illegible]	...	53·85	...	...	...	35·57	...	28·07	32·66	31·93	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—															
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	59·48	44·06	40·21	...	...	...	...	21·77	25·47	23·91	26·2	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	44·69	40·26	...	...	...	...	28·38	...	29·79	...	...
Gujarat—															
Surat	...	...	...	...	50·47	49·01	...	...	...	...	34·95	38·91	35·68	43·96	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	56·25	57·5	50	40	...	...	30	30	30	35	36·25	42·5	...
Central Provinces *—															
Western—															
Nagpur	...	...	40·37	42·81	44·12	37·25	66·62	50	...	...	28·25	30·44	...	...	...
Central—															
Jubbulpore	...	...	44·44	47·06	47·06	41	64	50	...	...	29·62	...	...	...	...
Eastern—															
Raipur	...	...	38	...	39	36	50	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	...	...	45·5	45·25	47·75	43·5	...	...	...	...	25·72	26·25	...	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	43·81	45·94	50	42·81	...	...	...	...	22·19	30	...	...	...
Madras—															
South, central—															
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·7	31·7	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·2
Central—															
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·1	30·4	...	...	...
Cuddapah	37·0	31·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·9	...	3·56	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—															
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·2
East Coast, south—															
Madras	28·4	32·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	23·7	31·7	43·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—															
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	...	39	46·2	...
Mysore—															
Mysore (a)	...	24	...	58	...	58	...	50	...	...	...	28	...	...	...
Bangalore (a)	...	32	...	70	...	60	...	67·76	...	...	...	40	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice

(a) Not reported yet.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
															Rajputana—
															Eastern—
...	35·57	32·66	34·01	37·19	...	...	74·53	61·56	...	...	84·06	...	...	...	Ajmer
															Punjab—
															Southern—
...	32·66	26·25	35·62	28·28	64·06	52·5	...	...	24·22	28·75	66·72	70	57·5	...	Ferozpur
															Central—
...	36·41	29·37	34·69	30	66·72	50	53·28	50	26 72	25·62	57·19	53·12	44·37	67·5	Lahore
															South-eastern—
...	31·87	30·62	35·25	30·62	52·5	...	...	...	20	26·25	60	80	40	61·25	Delhi
															Submontane—
...	...	...	38·12	30·78	...	...	...	...	23 44	26·25	...	50	...	65	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	30·62	...	38·28	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·5	43·12	43·12	55	Ráwalpindi
															Western—
...	33·75	25·62	32·5	30	...	...	...	...	33·75	25	...	...	45	60	Lyallpur
...	37·5	28·75	30	31·87	...	...	27·5	...	20·47	...	37·5	...	43 75	55	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	30·78	33·18	28·06	30·78	51·2	40·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·4	59·27	Peshávar
...	...	...	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·62	40	Dera Ismael Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan
...	...	...	...	...	...	61·25	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	37·81	...	58·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
...	40·94	35·62	...	...	75 to 85	58·75 to 70·94	61·25	61·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
															Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	37·55	...	54·58	...	...	...	15	...	40·21	55·16	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	45·36	42·6	57·03	...	...	...	18·85	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
															Khandesh and N. Deccan—
...	...	...	43·23	43·23	...	...	...	...	...	18·75	...	58·8	...	..	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	44·27	...	...	...	...	...	15 47	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·07	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	37·5	35	55	50	...	...	20	25	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
															Central Provinces—
															Western—
...	...	...	42·12	35·81	51·25	44·87	...	...	17·5	21·25	49·62	64·56	...	...	Nagpur
															Central—
...	...	...	33·31	34·75	...	53·37	44·44	44 44	19·06	23·5	43·12	51·62	48·5	..	Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...	35	...	50	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	39	37	50	50	...	...	15	18·5	51	65·75	...	...	Akola
..	...	...	48·75	37·5	46·31	46·81	...	...	15·31	19·25	55·37	69·19	...	...	Amraoti
															Madras—
															South, central—
...	...	...	...	51·6	...	...	...	...	38·4	38·5	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
32·2	...	...	55·8	...	51·1	34·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
															Central—
...	...	...	61·7	36·9	46·3	35·3	...	...	23·8	23·1	...	...	...	...	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
															East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	47·6	32·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
															East Coast, south—
...	...	...	50·4	44·6	...	...	60	56·5	57·6	57·7	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
26·2	...	...	...	...	...	..	61·7	58·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	37·2	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
															Mysore—
28	...	...	...	36	...	66	...	68·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
32	...	...	...	36	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH—concluded

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (Til or Jinjili)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (Gur)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	66·46	88·75	400	426·67	56·72	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·91	9·87
Punjab—														
Southern— Ferozpur	61·56	80	420	480	55·16	50	17·5	16·25	100	88·75	80	80	...	...
Central— Lahore	65·31	80	426·72	512·5	55·16	45·62	15·16	14·84	160	85	88·91	100	10	...
South-eastern— Delhi	60	90	425	510	52·5	42·5	17·5	17·5	90	77·5	80	90	10	11·41
Submontane— Amritsar	60	82·5	390	460	53·28	43·28	14·69	14·37	...	...	67·5	70	...	...
Northern— Rawalpindi	...	...	400	470	51·87	43·75	13·75	13·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western— Lyallpur	...	..	370	457·5	47·5	37·5	15	15	...	80	...	...	10	10
Multan	53·75	75	360	480	46·72	41·25	16·72	16·25	125	...	85	...	8·12	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshawar	...	...	412·92	474·06	55·62	51·2	15·73	15·1	136·15	127·97	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karachi	...	.	3(?)0	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	...	...	390	427·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	..	380 to 420	440 to 520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnátak—														
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	[illegible]·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	385·99	473·7	68·96	59·63	...	...	175·42	270·16	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar	...	..	..	...	..	68·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	..	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—														
Surat	...	87·92	397·29	421·61	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	.	360	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Central Provinces—														
Western— Nagpur	61·5	91·19	410	566·62	...	...	22·5	23·31	116·62	100	70	120	7·5	10
Central— Jubbulpore	51·62	66·69	380	470	...	...	22·19	22·19	84·19	114·25	72·69	84·19	5·69	10
Eastern— Raipur	...	[illegible]	400	450	...	...	25	20	150	160	57	80	...	...
Berar—														
Akola	59·5	72·5	362	504·75	...	...	17·75	18·25	107	104·75	...	...	...	...
Amráoti	...	81·5	320	440	...	...	19	19	124·44	133·31	...	...	8	10
Madras—														
South, central— Coimbatore	98·3	98·3	487·8	518·4	70·8	51·2	19·5	...	...	...	64	60·8	...	...
Salem	...	...	513·7	445·2	...	...	...	...	171·3	188·4	48·5	85·7	...	...
Central— Bellary	92·8	..	441·4	508	79·2	47·7	...	...	...	...	49·5	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	427·7	526·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·8	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154·2	150	49·5	65·8	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	311·7	411·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	75·7	74·1	559·6	559·6	59·2	44·7	12·8	12·8	148·1	131·7	44·4	46·1	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	533·3	466·6	...	...	18·1	18·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	506·7	574·4	...	...	17·5	17·6	123·4	123·4	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	87	87	675·7	675·7	...	...	...	...	141·1	106·8	...	...	...	...
Mysore—														
Mysore (a)	...	80	...	548·59	...	68·54	...	...	...	205·68*	...	120	...	4·53
Bangalore (a)	...	76	...	581·41	...	42·86	...	...	...	240*	...	137·13	...	5·88

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 108 per 10 maunds

(a) Not reported yet

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Rajputana — *Eastern*—
5·47	5·94	4·84	7·66	...	...	30·41	30·78	110	110	80	80	2·56	2·5	Ajmer
														Punjab— *Southern*—
...	...	...	6·72	6·72	6·72	28·59	30	135	90	150	150	2·59	2·59	Ferozpur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	10	10	36·41	25	150	140	170	170	2·60	2·61	Lahore
														South-eastern—
..	...	13·12	.	13·12	15	31·87	21·25	80	80	150	150	2·19	2·17	Delhi
														Submontane—
...	...	...	...	7·66	8·59	25·47	20	120	100	...	...	2·76	2·72	Amritsar
														Northern—
...	..	...	..	10	14·37	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·37	2·37	Ráwalpindi
														Western—
.	..	..	...	5	6·25	30	28·75	80	100	140	140	2·81	2·75	Lyallpur
...	...	...	...	5·78	...	31·41	21·56	100		...	...	2·67	2·67	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province —
.	...	...	...	6·15	7·13	19·22	18 65	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·92	Peshâwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	3	2·94	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan —
..	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·19	Karáchi
...		...	..	8·75	5	...	17·5		...	...	...	2·52	2·52	Shikárpur
...		...	..	9·06	6·56	31·93	22·5	100 to 200	100 to 200	...	..	3·5	2·5	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	.	..	...	..	...	...	72·5*	[illegible]	...	...	2·44	2·44	Dharwar
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·03	2·06	Sholapur
..	..	...	..		..	...	...	...	..	...	..	2·3	2·36	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	..	...	...	37·13	37·13	..	..	...	.	2·06	2·06	Ahmadnagar
..	...	...	..	.	...	..	.	...	...	...	.	...	2·42	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
..	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.		..	...	Surat
..	...	...	...		.	27·5	22·5	...	...	..	.	2·56	2·5	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces— *Western*—
.	...	10·69	16				...	...	50	...	100	1·87	1·87	Nagpur
														Central—
.	...	...	.	10	10	40	30·75	60	*60	70	70	1·81	1·94	Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2·25	2·25	Raipur
														Berar—
...	.	6	10	..	...	...	...	94	94	54	52	2·12	2·12	Akola
...	..	6·12	14·75	...		...	..	70	80	75	80	2·25	2·19	Amráoti
														Madras— *South, Central*—
...	...	4	4·1	..	...	90·4*	90·4*	...	..	60	60	2·53	2·44	Coimbatore
7·7	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	80	..		2·22	2·22	Salem
														Central—
..	...	10·3	6·8	...	...	.	...	100†	100†	140	140	2·75	2·38	Bellary
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	.		...	..	2·5	2·06	Cuddapah
...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·75	2·68	Karnul
														East Coast, central—
5·8	3·6		...			...		...		..	...	1·79	1·79	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
..	-	...	...	..	...	38·2	33·1	195†	135†	...	...	1·78	1·79	Madras
...	...	...	...	..	..	10·9	13·5	155†	130	...	...	2·17	2·13	Tanjore
	..	...	...	.	..	38·2	35·3	.	...	..	...	2·43	2·47	Trichinopoly
														Southern—
15	15	...	...	.	.	20·4	20·4	...	...	60	40	2·06	2	Madura
														Mysore —
...	3·65	...	3 65	.		...	36·72	...	80	...	100	...	2·62	Mysore
...	5·8	...	...		...	...	33·8	..	160	..	120 to 150	...	2·5	Bangalore

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, May 5, 1915

B

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH 1915

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	.	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	.	...	...	12 10	12 10	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	5 10	6 13	...	...	12 2	12 2	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 3	7 2	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...
Maubin	4 —	4 —	...	...	10 7	10 7	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	..	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada	4 10	4 6	..	...	9 2	12 2	12 2	13 4	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	12 1	11 3	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 3	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	..	9 —	9 —	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	7 12	7 5	...	...	8 5	8 13	10 13	11 3	16 5	16 5	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	..	12 2	12 2	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 3	16 3	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	..	...
Kyaukpyu	3 8	3 8	..	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	.	..	...
Akyab	[illegible]	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	7 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	7 12	7 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	8 —	6 8	...	...	17 —	18 —	19 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 — and 11 —	9 8 and 10 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	..	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 4	4 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	4 8	5	...	...	5 8	5 12	8 —	7 12	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 —	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	..	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 8	...	...	...	..
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 6	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	..	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	..	...	...	...	6 9	6 6	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	..	...	..	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	...		7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	7 8	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	14 —	11 3	Mergui
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	..	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	18 14	18 14	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	.	5 2	5 2	16 —	16 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Maubin
..	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	Tharawadi
		...	...	7 —	8 —	..	...	7 —	7 2	14 —	14 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	11 7	10 1	...	...	6 5	6 5	14 —	14 —	Prome
...	...	...	..	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	...	...	4 7	4 7	11 11	11 11	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
..	..	...	...	10 11	9 13	19 12	19 12	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Mandalay
..	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	4 11	5 9	11 6	11 6	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	..	..	..	...	11 3	11 3	Pakôkku
..	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	32 1	32 1	7 12	7 12	14 —	14 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 7	9 7	Sandoway
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 8	12 8	[illegible] —	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	..	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	..	6 8	6 4	..	..	5 8	5 8	13 —	12 8	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	.	5 13	5 13	8 14	8 14	4 13	4 11	10 —	9 14	Khási and Jáintia Hills
..	...		...	5 8	5 8		...	4 8	4 8	8 —	10 —	Gáro Hills
	...	...	..	4 8	5 —	20 —	21 —	4 8	5 —	11 —	11 —	Manipur
...	..	...	..	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Nágá Hills
..	...	..	..	5 8	4 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	..	...	..	6 8	11 —	7 —	8 12	5 8	5 8	11 —	12 —	Goálpara
...	...	..	.	7 —	7 —		..	5 8	5 8	12 —	11 —	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
..	...	..	...	6 8	6 —	...	...	5 8	4 8	11 —	9 —	Darrang
...	...		..	6 —	6 —	..	.	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Nowgong
..	...		...	6 8	6 8	.	.	5 4	5 4	11 —	11 —	Sibságar
..	...	...	...	7 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 8	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	10 8	10 8	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 11	13 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 5	11 —	11 —	Backergunj
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	4 —	13 —	12 8	Tippera
...	..		..	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	Khulna
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	13 —	24-Parganas
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	13 8	13 8	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 6	12 9	12 8	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 8	8 —	11 —	Hooghly
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	14 8	14 8	Nadia (Krishnagar)
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Jessore
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	9 8	10 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	.	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 9	.	...	.	..
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	..	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	.	...	...	...	6 12	7 —	...	...	...	..
Rajshahi	...	...	-	...	...	...	7 2	7 5	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	.	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	.	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	..
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...		...	...	7 4	7 8	...	..	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...		...	7 13	7 13	.	...		..
Rangpur	...	...	.	..	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	..
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	..	..	...	...	..	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	.
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	6 —	...	...	..	..	.	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	..
Bhágalpur	8 4	6 14	12 8	12 8	...	..	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	.
Darbhanga	7 11	5 8	13 2	13 2	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	5 8	5 9	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	.	...	...	...
Sáran	7 12	7 —	12 —	11 —	..	...	7 8	7 —	..	...	...	..
Champáran	6 8	6 —	15 —	13 4	...	...	8	8 —	...	...	...	..
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	7 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	.	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	7 —	6 9	8 8	8 4	..	...	7 4	7 —		.		
Gaya	8 —	7 —	12 8	11 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	7 -	7 —
Patna	7 8	6 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 12	8 8	12 4	12 8	11 8	11
Shahabad	7 —	6 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	8 8	7 —	...	.	.	...	8 12	8 —	...	...		..
Mánbhum	7 8	6 —	9 —	7 —	...	..	8 8	8 8		...	8 —	...
Ranchi	8 —	6 4	9 —	9 —	..	..	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Palámau	7 14	...	...	9 9	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...		
Hazáribágh	6 8	6 8	9 —	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	...		...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 3	5 14	.	..	...		10 8	10 8		..	..	...
Cuttack	6 9	6 9	...	...		..	9 13	9 13	...	..		...
Balasore	...	6 —	..	...	...		9 12	10 —	...	...	..	...
Sambalpur	8 4	7 4	...	...	..	..	10 8	11 —	..	.	...	...
United Provinces—												
(*a*) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	7 —	6 4	11 —	10 8	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Benares	7 5	6 12	10 13½	9 12	6 —	6 4	6 12	6 12	11 6	10 13½	10 —	10 —
Ghazipur	7 13	6 8	12 15	9 2	4 13	4 13	7 7	7 7	11 11	11 11	11 1	9 2
Jaunpur	8 11	7 14	13 5	11 14	4 1	4 1	7 8	7 8	.	...	...	...
Allahabad	6 9	6 —	10 14	10 8	4 12	4 12	8 —	8 —	11 2	11 4	10 8	10 8
Central—												
Bánda	7 12	6 8	8 8	8 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 —	11 8	11 8
Fatehpur	7 12	6 —	9 8	9 —	3 8	3 8	8 8	8 8	11 8	11 12	11 8	10 12
Hamirpur	6 2	5 5	8 12	8 12	5 4	5 4	7 12	7 12	10 13	10 9	10 9	10 6
Jalaun	9 —	5 8	14 —	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 8	12 —	12 —
Cawnpore	7 12	6 12	13 8	9 12	.	...	8 —	7 12	13 8	11 8	11 8	11 —
Jhansi	6 4	6 4	11 2	9 4	5 —	4 14	8 7	7 11	12 5	12 12	11 10	11 5
Etáwah	6 4	4 14	12 8	8 8	3 —	3 —	8 8	8 8	13 —	11 8	13 —	11 —
Farrukhabad	7 8	5 12	13 5	10 5	4 4	4 5	8 8	8 4	11 10	10 9	11 10	9 3
Mainpuri	7 —	6 —	12 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	9 —	12 —	10 —	11 —	10 —
Etah	8 —	6 8	15 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 —	13 —	12 —	...	9 —
Western—												
Meerut	6 4	7 4	13 —	11 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	12 4	9 12	11 8	9 12
Agra	6 —	7 —	12 —	9 12	6 4	6 4	6 8	6 8	12 8	10 4	11 —	9 8
Muttra	6 4	6 12	13 12	10 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	12 12	11 4	11 4	10 —
Aligarh	5 14	6 —	12 4	8 8	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	12 4	10 4	9 8	9 —
Bulandshahr	5 8	7 8	13 8	10 8	3 —	3 —	5 — to 8 —	5 — to 7 —	12 —	10 2	9 —	9 12
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	7 4	5 8	13 —	10 6	5 3	5 3	7 13	7 13	12 5	11 11	10 6	10 6
Azamgarh	8 —	7 8	12 8	11 8	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur*	...	7 —	...	15 8	..	7 11	8 2	8 2	...	9 8	...	10 14
Basti	8 8	8 4	12 —	11 —	5 8	6 —	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...

* Not reported yet

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	6 4	16 —	13 5	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	16 —	14 8	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	16 —	14 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	9 —	8 8	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 —	12 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	10 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	12 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	6 6	6 —	12 —	10 8	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 8	5 13	6 —	10 —	10 10	Purnea
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 —	10 12	11 4	6 12	6 4	12 8	13 12	Bhágalpur
12 1	12 —	...	...	8 12	7 11	11 8	[illegible] —	5 8	5 8	13 2	13 2	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	15 —	14 —	Muzaffarpur
14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	9 —	12 —	12 —	7 8	6 —	16 —	15 —	Sáran
10 —	9 —	...	...	11 4	8 —	13 8	13 4	6 8	5 8	12 —	12 4	Champáran
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 8	16 —	16 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...		8 —	7 8	10 4	10 8	6 2	6 —	16 —	16 —	Monghyr
12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	11 4	10 12	6 8	6 8	16 —	14 —	Gaya
...	...	9 —	9 —	10 4	8 12	12 —	12 —	6 8	7 —	18 —	12 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 —	11 —	12 —	7 —	6 8	16 —	13 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	12 —	6 8	6 —	11 —	13 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 —	10 —	..	6 8	6 —	13 —	13 —	Mánbhum
...	13 —	...	...	8 12	8 4	...	10 —	6 4	6 4	13 4	14 —	Ránchi
...	...	...	..	10 11	9 9	10 6	9 13	6 12	7 5	13 8	11 4	Palámau
11 12	12 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	12 —	10 —	5 10	5 8	13 —	13 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 3	...	...	5 14	6 3	20 —	20 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 9	6 9	20 —	20 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	7 2 and 9 4	7 — and 9 8	...	...	5 4	5 4	13 —	13 —	Balasore
...	...	..	...	9 —	8 —	...	12 —	6 8	6 4	12 8	12 8	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	7 —	7 8	11 —	10 8	..	11 —	7 4	6 8	16 —	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	11 6	11 6	10 5	8 15	...		6 4	6 —	15 3	15 12	Benares
...	..	...	...	10 12	8 8	11 11	11 11	7 6	6 11	17 —	17 —	Ghazipur
...	7 8	...	12 5	10 8	7 8	...	...	8 8	7 12	16 12	16 12	Jaunpur
...	..	...	...	10 12	8 —	...	...	6 6	5 14	18 —	18 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	12 4	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	18 8	18 —	Bánda
...	...	...	...	11 8	10 12	...	..	6 8	6 —	19 —	18 —	Fatehpur
...	..	...	...	12 7	10 7	...	...	6 —	6 —	17 4	17 4	Hamirpur
...	...	..	12 —	13 —	10 —	...	...	5 8	6 8	..	...	Jalaun
...	...	13 —	13 8	11 12	9 12	11 12	11 8	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
...	8 8	...	...	10 14	9 14		...	5 8	5 4	19 —	19 —	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	11 12	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Etáwah
..	...	...	...	9 9	9 15	...	9 15	6 2	5 13	21 2	20 12	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	9 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	6 12	6 12	20 —	19 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 —	8 8	12 —	10 —	6 8	6 8	22 8	22 8	Meerut
...	..	...	...	10 4	8 8	11 8	11 8	7 —	6 12	23 —	23 —	Agra
...	...	...	...	11 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 8	21 12	21 12	Muttra
...	...	7 —	7 —	9 4	9 4	10 4	10 8	6 8	6 —	21 8	21 —	Aligarh
...	..	...	...	8 4	9 4	9 —	10 —	6 —	6 4	18 —	18 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	10 6	8 7	11 11	11 11	7 7	6 8	15 10	15 10	Ballia
...	...	...	...	9 —	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	Azamgarh
...	...	...	10 14	...	7 11	...	11 12	...	6 13	..	17 8	Gorakhpur
	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	..	...	7 4	7 4	18 —	18 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND-HALF OF MARCH 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces— *continued*												
(*a*) AGRA—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	7 4	6 4	13	11 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	11 10	10 4	...	9 —
Budaun	6 6	5 15	13 8	11 6	3 8	3 8	7 —	6 12	11 —	10 —	9 8	8 14
Pilibit	7 4	5 10	...	..	4 —	4 0	6 —	6 2	10 —	10 —	...	8 —
Bareli*	...	6 4	...	12 8	...	4 8	...	7 8	...	10 12	...	9 8
Moradabad	7 11	6 14	15 12	11 12	4 12	4 12	7 12	7 12	10 10	10 2	...	8 14
Bijnor	7 —	6 8	16 12	9 8	3 8	3 8	7 —	6 8	...	..	10 —	9 —
Muzaffarnagar	5 12	7 6	11 —	9 14	7 —	7 2	7 11	7 11	11 —	10 6	9 14	9 14
Sahāranpur	6 6	6 10	13 4	12 4	3 8	3 8	6 10	7 7	10 2	10 2	9 5	9 5
Dehra-Dun	6 2	6 12	12 —	11 8	3 —	3 —	8 4	7 8	8 6	9 4	9 —	9 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal*	...	6 —	.	10 —	...	2 12	..	6 —	...	10 —	...	...
Almora	7 —	7 4	9 —	9 —	3 8	8 8	6 4	6 8	...	...	..	...
Garhwál	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
(*b*) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	8 4	8 8	12 6	12 —	4 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	11 —	...	...
Sultanpur	8 4	7 12	13 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	8 —	8 8	12 —	12 —	8 4	8 —	8 8	8 4	10 8	11 —	10 —	11 —
Unao	8 4	6 10	12 12	11 2	4 8	5 —	8 4	8 —	11 —	11 8	10 2	10 —
Lucknow	8 —	7 14	13 —	11 8	—	4 —	8 —	7 12	11 8	11 —	...	10 8
Hardoi	8 8	6 4	15 —	14 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	10 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	8 2	8 5	11 4	9 8	..	...	7 8	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 8
Barabanki	8 2	8 11	13 10	13 4	4 6	4 7	8 5	8 2	11 3	11 —	10 4	10 9
Gonda	8 4	7 4	11 —	11 —	4 8	4 8	8 8	8 8	12 —	11 8	11 —	11 —
Bahraich	6 12	7 4	7 —	7 —	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 4	13 —	13 8	10 8	11 12
Sitapur	9 —	8 —	15 —	12 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	10 —	10 4
Kheri*	...	6 4	...	12 —	...	4 —	...	7 12	...	11 4	...	11 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 2	8 2	15 14	15 15	5 15	5 15	6 10	6 7	18 2	17 6	10 12	11 2
Ajmer	7 —	6 8	10 —	10 12	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 8	11 8	12 —	11 —	11 —
Kishangarh	7 —	7 8	10 8	10 12	3 —	3 —	6 —	7 —	12 —	12 4	11 —	11 4
Tonk	5 12	5 12	10 4	9 —	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	12 8	10 —	11 —
Jaipur	7 1	6 13	11 12	10 12	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	12 9	12 5	11 8	11 4
Karauli	8 2	6 4	11 14	11 14	6 4	6 4	7 8	6 14	12 8	11 14	11 4	10 12
Dholpur	7 ¼	6 4	14 1½	9 4	4 8	4 8	4 12	4 12	12 5½	12 7	11 10¾	11 12½
Bharatpur	6 13	6 8	11 5	9 12	4 8	4 8	4 14	4 14	12 10	11 1	9 4 to 10 4	9 2 to 10 2
Alwar	7 5¼	7 6½	11 14½	10 6½	5 4	5 4	6 12	6 12	12 11½	11 3⅞	11 14¾	10 0¾
Nasirabad	7 4	7 —	.	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8
Western—												
Bikaner	5 12	...	12 —	...	4 8	...	6 8	...	11 8	...	10 —	...
Jaisalmer	5 9	..	...	...	4 6	.	5 8	...	9 14	...	9 5	...
Jodhpur	6 11 to 7 2	...	10 14	...	6 4	...	10 12	...	11 4 and 11 8	...	...	...
Central India—												
Indore	9 —	7 8	12 —	10 8	7 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 8	12 —	12 —
Neemuch	9 —	5 14	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	10 —	9 —
Gwalior	5 8	6 8	...	...	2 4	2 4	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	7 4	7 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 8	11 —	11 —	11 —
Ferozepur	7 12	7 12	13 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Central—												
Lahore	7 12	7 8	15 —	18 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8
Gujranwala	8 8	8 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	9 12	9 12
Gujrat	8 4	8 —	13 —	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 —	9 —
Jhelam	9 4	8 4	14 8	14 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 12	10 —

* Not reported yet

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) AGRA—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	..	9 14	...	11 12	8 4	6 8	6 —	19 —	19 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	8 14	13 —	12 8	7 8	7 —	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 14	...	...	5 —	5 12	20 —	20 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	...	10 —	...	12 —	...	6 8	..	20 --	Bareli
...	...	16 4	16 4	10 2	9 2	...	10 2	6 12	6 2	20 12	21 2	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	10 4	8 4	...	..	6 12	6 12	18 8	19 —	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	9 14	7 2	9 14	10 6	5 8	5 8	20 14	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	9 13	8 4	10 10	9 9	5 14	5 14	20 12	20 12	Saháranpur
10 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	8 6	9 8	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	10 7	...	7 —	...	...	...	5 —	...	12 —	Naini Tal
8 8	9 —	...	..	6 4	6 4	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Almora
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	4 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	Garhwál
												(b) OUDH—
												Southern—
...	...	..	...	11 8	10 —	...	...	7 8	6 —	20 —	20 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	10 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	21 —	31 —	Sultanpur
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	10 8	11 -	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	12 2	9 4	...	...	5 12	5 14	19 —	19 -	Unao
...	...	...	...	11 4	10 —	...	11 —	6 8	6 8	18 —	18 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	11 8	9 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	18 —	19 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
		10 8	11 —	10 6	8 10	11 8	11 8	6 4	6 2	18 8	18 8	Fyzabad
12 8	12 8	8 5	9 —	11 4	8 14	11 4	10 15	6 10	6 3	19 —	19 —	Barabanki
...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	8 8	11 8	11 12	6 12	6 4	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 8	12 8	12 12	6 4	6 4	19 —	19 —	Bahraich
...	...	11 --	12 —	12 8	9 4	11 —	11 —	6 8	6 —	18 —	18 —	Sitapur
...	13 —	..	7 8	...	7 12	...	11 8	...	6 —	...	18 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
	...	10 —	10 6	12 4	10 6	18 14	18 8	5 7	5 7	18 2	18 14	Mewar (Udaipur)
6 8	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	9 4	11 —	10 12	9 —	9 —	23 —	23 —	Ajmer
...	...		...	11 —	10 4	11 —	11 1	...	...	24 8	23 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	..	10 8	...	10 —	10 —	...	..	19 —	18 —	Tonk
...	...	9 7	9 7	11 8	9 7 and 9 15	11 12	11 12	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	11 9	8 7	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	Karauli
..	...	9 8	9 -	13 12½	8 12½	...	...	7 10¾	6 2½	22 —	22 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	10 6	9 1	11 10	11 10	5 12	5 12	22 —	22 —	Bharatpur
...	...	9 8	9 8	11 13½	9 15	11 14¾	10 7	11 15½	11 8	25 —	24 10½	Alwar
..	...	...	..	12 —	10 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	24 —	24 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 —	...	...	...	6 —	...	23 8	...	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	6 10	...	...	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	...	Jaisalmer
...	..	...	...	10 —	...	...	...	6 4	...	27 —	...	Jodhpur
												Central India—
..	...	...	...	10 12	11 8	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	13 —	11 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	Neemuch
...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	..	7 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
	...	...	...	11 4	11 —	...	...	...	...	23 —	22 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	11 —	11 —	11 4	11 —	10 12	10 —	5 12	5 12	26 —	26 —	Lahore
...	..	...	...	10 12	11 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	11 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	4 12	4 8	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	6 12	7 4	11 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	10 4	11 —	9 4
Delhi	6 —	7 —	11 8	10 —	3 4	3 4	6 —	6 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	9 8
Rohtak	6 8	7 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 4
Karnál	6 —	6 12	17 —	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	10 8	.	10 8
Submontane—												
Ambala	6 8	7 —	12 —	11 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 12	10 —	9 12
Ludhiána	7 12	6 4	15 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	9 8	9 —	8 8
Jullundur	7 8	7 4	12	12 —	.	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 12	10 —
Hoshiárpur	7 —	7 8	10 8	10 8	..	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8
Gurdáspur	9 —	9 8	11 —	11 —	...	..	7 —	7 —	7 —	7 —	...	...
Amritsar	7 12	8 —	14 8	14 —	...	...	6 12	6 14	11 4	11 4	11 —	9 —
Siálkot	5 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	6 12	10 —	11 —	11 —	10 —
Hills—												
Simla	6 —	7 8	13 —	12 8	..	...	6 4	6 4	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6
Kángra	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	9 —	8 8	18 —	16 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 12	10 4	12 12	9 12
Attock	10 —	9 —	13 —	12 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	9 12
Western—												
Sháhpur	8 12	9 10	14 —	14 8	...	...	6 8	7 2	10 8	...	10 —	11 —
Jhang	8 8	8 4	13 8	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 4	12 —	11 —	11 4	10 8
Lyallpur	8 4	8 4	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 —	10 —	11 —	11 —
Multan	8 12	8 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 4	11 12	10 4	10 4
Montgomery	8 2	9 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	10 —	12 —	12 —
Muzaffargarh	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	11 —	11 8
Dera Ghazi Khan	9 8	8 2	13 —	12 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	12 8	11 8	11 4	10 —
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	8 2	7 12	14 6	13 10	3 9	3 9	6 7	6 8	...	...	9 8	9 8
Pesháwar	9 2	8 6	19 —	15 —	5 3	5 3	6 8	6 3	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Kohát	9 6	7 15	16 1	14 2	4 2	4 2	7 12	7 12	12 12	12 12	11 8	10 8
Bannu	11 14	8 7	21 4	13 12	4 6	4 6	7 3	7 3	15 .	13 12	12 8	10 4
Dera Ismael Khan	9 1	7 13	12 8	11 14	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 8	17 14	16 4	12 13	11 9
Tochi	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	..	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	8 —	8 —	16 —	17 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	[illegible]	8 8	18 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Wano	7 —	6 14	9 9	9 9	3 6	3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	7 8	7 8		...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	9 8
Hyderabad	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 8	6 10	7 —	7 4	10 —	9 14	10 —	9 12
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	7 —	5 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	10	10 —	9 8	9 8
Shikárpur	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8
Upper Sind Frontier	7 —	6 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8
Quetta	7 5½ to 7 11	6 14½ to 7 3½	11 4½	11 1½	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	11 9	10 14½	9 7	9 7
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 14	5 14	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 6	8 6	10 9	10 9	...	...
Ratnagiri	6 1	6 1	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 6	7 11	10 6	10 6	10 9	10 9
Alibág	5 6	5 6	...	..	7 3	7 3	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 5	8 5
Bombay	5 8	5 3	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	10 7	10 7	9 4	9 4
Thanna	8 3	8 3	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 10	8 10	10 12	10 12	10 6	10 6
Deccan and Karnátak—												
Dharwar	10 —	9 9	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 5	9 5	15 10	15 10	12 15	12 15
Belgaum	10 —	9 7	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 2	9 2	15 9	15 9	15 9	15 9
Satara	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 2	7 8	13 7	14 2	12 2	12 2
Sholapur	7 12	7 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 6	8 6	19 13	19 13	14 —	14 7
Bijapur	9 4	6 11	...	...	5 11	5 11	7 13	7 13	22 1	18 14	17 14	16 1
Poona	7 2	6 13	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 3	8 3	13 1	13 1	12 —	12 —
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 6	7 6	16 8	16 8	14 —	14 —
Násik	8 14	8 14	...	...	7 6	7 7	8 14	8 15	...	...	11 11	12 7
Dhulia	8 10	7 10	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 9	6 9	13 8	13 8	12 15	12 —
Jalgaon	7 8	7 8	...		5 12	5 12	6 7	6 7	12 13	12 13	11 9	12 —
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 6	6 15	...	...	5 5	5 3	7 14	7 14	10 10	11 2	10 10	11 2
Broach	8 —	6 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Kaira	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Baroda	6 8	6 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 12	8 8	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4
Ahmedabad	7 8	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8
Godhra	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 8	5 —	6 —	6 8	...	...	9 —	9 8
Disa	8 8	8 —	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	13 8	13 —	11 8	11 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	9 2	9 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	7 5	7 1	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 5	7 5	12 —	12 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	9 2	7 6	...	...	3 4	3 4	7 15	7 15	12 8	12 8		...
Betul	8 12	7 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 15	6 15	12 10	12 10	...	...
Chhindwara	9 1	7 8	...	...	5 10	6 4	9 14	9 14	13 1	14 4	...	...
Nagpur	8 15	8 4	...	...	6 9	6 8	9 2	9 2	13 13	12 11	...	...
Wardha	8 12	8 12		...	5 2	5 2	8 15	8 4	14 15	14 15	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	11 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	12 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 4	...	..	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 8	10 —	6 —	6 8	20 —	21 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	9 12	9 12	9 12	8 8	6 —	6 —	25 —	25 —	Ambala
...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	9 —	9 8	6 —	6 8	23 8	23 —	Ludhiána
...	...	10 —	10 —	10 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	24 —	24 —	Jullundur
...	...	..	...	9 8	9 —	9 4	9 8	5 8	5 8	23 —	23 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	11 8	9 8	9 8	..	...	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	9 8	9 —	10 4	11 —	10 4	11 4	5 8	5 8	26 —	26 —	Amritsar
...	..	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 6	9 —	9 12	10 4	5 —	5 4	18 —	18 —	Simla
...	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	9 8	9 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	Kángra
												Northern—
..	...	11 —	11 —	11 12	11 —	12 12	10 12	5 8	5 8	27 —	27 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 —	13 —	10 12	7 —	7 —	26 —	...	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 9	11 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	24 —	24 —	Sháhpur
14 8	14 8	14 —	14 8	13 —	11 4	11 —	10 8	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jhang
...	...	...	..	11 12	12 —	11 8	11 —	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Lyallpur
...	...	13 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	23 —	23 —	Multan
...	..	...	...	11 10	10 12	10 —	9 —	...	...	22 —	22 —	Montgomery
..	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	..	...	...	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	10 4	9 1	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	21 14	22 8	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 4	10 8	10 4	...	...	20 10	20 10	Hazára
...	...	13 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	7 8	7 8	24 —	24 —	Pesháwar
...	...	15 —	15 —	12 4	10 —	12 12	10 13	...	..	26 5	25 8	Kohát
...	...	...	...	15 —	11 4	13 12	12 3	...	...	29 6	29 6	Bannu
...	...	...	...	13 2	11 4	11 —	11 4	...	...	25 8	25 —	Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Tochi
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 8	...	...	15 —	17 —	Kurram
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 7	13 —	13 —	...	...	19 12	19 —	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	5 —	30 —	30 —	Karáchi
	...	...	...	8 —	8 4	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
...	..	..	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	21 —	22 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
..	...	...	...	9 1½ to 9 5	8 3 to 8 6½	9 3½	8 14	4 8 to 5 —	4 8 to 5 —	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 8	12 8	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 11	5 11	22 8	22 8	Karwar
10 9	11 2	...	...	8 4	7 9	...	...	6 1	6 1	20 —	20 —	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	5 13	5 13	20 13	20 13	Alibág
8 7	8 7	...	...	8 2	7 13	...	...	6 1	5 13	18 14	18 14	Bombay
10 8	10 8	...	...	7 14	7 14	-	...	7 3	7 3	22 2	22 2	Thanna
												Deccan and Karnáták—
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 9	...	...	5 14	5 14	18 10	18 10	Dharwar
15 9	15 9	...	...	9 5	9 14	...	...	5 12	5 12	21 2	21 2	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 2	7 2	19 —	19 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	6 7	6 7	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	6 6	6 6	19 10	19 10	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 7	6 3	19 2	19 2	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	8 7	9 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Ahmadnagar
15 10	17 4	...	...	10 12	10 2	...	...	6 1	7 4	22 12	21 13	Násik
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 7	...	...	6 13	6 13	19 3	19 3	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	9 1	8 12	...	...	7 9	7 8	18 3	18 3	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	6 —	6 —	25 14	25 14	Surat
...	..	...	...	8 —	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	22 13	22 13	Broach
12 8	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	26 8	26 8	Kaira
...	..	...	...	9 4	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	26 8	26 8	Ahmedabad
13 8	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 4	6 8	25 —	25 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	7 —	7 —	24 —	24 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
..	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	90 —	90 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	7 7	6 15	20 2	20 2	Nimar
...	..	...	...	11 8	10 15	...	...	6 13	6 13	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 3	...	...	7 5	7 5	14 —	14 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 5	6 2	15 8	15 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	8 15	8 5	...	...	7 6	7 6	16 —	15 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	..	6 8	8 8	...	...	8 5	8 5	17 —	17 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF MARCH 1915—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*concluded*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	7 15	6 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 13	6 13	12 —	12 —	...	...
Saugor	8 —	6 12	...	...	6 4	5 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	...	...
Damoh	6 6	6 6	...	...	7 2	7 1	9 7	9 7	13 —	13 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	8 4	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 8	8 —	13 —	12 8	...	...
Mandla	9 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Seoni	8 9	8 —	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 2	9 10	12 —	12 —	...	..
Bálághát	7 14	5 15	...	...	5 7	5 7	11 —	9 10	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 9	8 9	...	...	6 2	6 3	9 15	10 14	16 10	14 4	...	...
Chánda	8 —	7 6	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 15	8 15	15 11	14 8	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	9 2	8 9	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
Raipur	10 —	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	11 —	9 —	...	..	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	10 11	8 12	...	...	5 3	5 4	6 12	6 12	16 7	16 7	...	...
Akola	7 6	7 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 11	7 11	15 —	15 —	...	...
Amráoti	7 6	7 6	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 11	8 11	17 —	18 —	...	...
Yeotmal	7 7	7 7	...	...	4 6	4 6	8 11	8 12	18 —	18 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	5 13	5 7	9 6	9 [illegible]	4 1	4 1	8 2	7 15	12 12	12 14	12 9	12 7
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 2	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 3	11 12	10 15	10 15
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 10	..	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 7	12 15	12 15	10 15	10 15
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	..	...	7 9	7 9	16 6	16 6	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	..	...	...	7 11	7 11	15 10	15 10	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	14 2	13 5	14 14	14 14
Karnul	...	...	...	..	...	...	8 4	8 4	16 4	16 4	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	...	...	18 —	18 —
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	..	9 3	9 8	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	15 2	15 2	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 10	14 10	15 —	15 —
Nellore	...	...	...	..	...	...	10 7	10 7	15 10	15 10	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...		...	.	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	..	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	13 11	13 11
Tanjore	..	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	...	...	13 —	13 —
Trichinopoly	..	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	11 12	11 12	12 5	12 5
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	12 9	11 8	12 11	12 11
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 8	9 13	10 3	9 9	10 4
Mysore—												
Mysore	6 4	6 4	5 —	5 —	5 8	5 8	6 12	6 12	14 —	14 —	...	...
Bangalore	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 4	7 4	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	4 —	4 4	...	...	4 10	5 —	5 1	5 9	9 8	9 4	8 10	8 10

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the District Headquarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —continued
												Central—
...	...	...	...	11 13	10 2	.		6 12	6 8	16 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	10 4	9 8	...	...	5 8	6 —	18 —	16 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 13	5 13	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	11 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	17 —	17 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	13 2	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	9 2	8 12	...	...	7 2	6 6	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 12	15 12	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	10 3	8 1	...	...	7 4	6 1	15 10	12 11	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	8 13	7 10	...	...	7 7	7 6	18 —	18 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 11	9 2	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 13	12 13	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	14 —	14 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	11 15	10 9	...	...	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	Buldana
...	...	...	...	8 5	7 4	...	.	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	8 3	8 12	19 —	19 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
15 9	14 9	...	...	8 9	8 14	...	...	8 5	9 6	14 —	14 —	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	21 10	S. Canara
												South, central—
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		19 8	19 8	Coimbatore
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	16 —	16 —	Nilgiris
13 11	14 13	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 5	Salem
												Central—
13 2	17 7	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	.	16 9	16 9	Bellary
14 14	14 14	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	19 15	18 4	Anantapur
17 1	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	20 8	21 13	Cuddapah
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	17 7	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
13 6	13 6	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	Ganjam
13 2	13 2	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam
15 8	15 8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	24 —	19 3	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
15 11	15 11	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	21 10	27 —	Kistna
13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...				...	24 14	24 14	Guntur
15 6	14 14	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	22 8	26 9	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
13 —	13 —	...	...	..	...	...	.	..		28 10	28 14	Madras
10 12	12 —	...	...	..	...	...	.			28 —	26 6	Chingleput
14 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	23 11	23 11	N. Arcot
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	S. Arcot
14 1	14 1	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	23 1	24 5	Tanjore
15 9	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	22 1	22 1	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
14 1	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 9	25 —	Tinnevelly
14 13	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	23 13	23 13	Madura
												Mysore—
14 —	14 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	...	..	5 4	5 4	16 8	16 8	Mysore
14 8	14 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	16 —	16 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
15 —	15 8	...	...	13 4	13 8	...	...	5 4	5 4	18 —	18 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, May 5, 1915

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue)

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the month of April									
	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
SEA CUSTOMS										
Imports										
Special Import Duties										
Arms, ammunition and military stores	35	45	40	41	40	38	52	54	54	45
Liquors— Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	21	25	41	42	69	65	99	75	70	41
Spirits and liqueurs	5,58	8 38	8,45	8,58	10,48	6 93	8 51	9,07	10,77	7,91
Wines	30	37	40	34	56	45	47	54	45	43
Opium and its alkaloids *		..	.	...	1		1	1	...	...
Petroleum	2,25	4,30	4,30	5,10	4 28	4 43	7,33	4 90	7,81	5 61
Silver, bullion and coin (a)	2,76	2,42	5,87	2 39	13 97	12,37	11 05	5,88	15,57	12,04
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1899)	. .	...	...	.		...		.	...	...
Sugar (countervailing duties, 1902)	...			..	..	...	.	.	..	...
Tobacco (a)	29	37	30	44	1,58	1,98	3 54	2,98	2,44	1,23
General Import Duties										
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	1,34	1,83	1 79	1,63	1,89	1 76	2,17	2,19	2 32	2,23
Sugar (ordinary duties)	4,76	2,62	2,48	2,74	4,22	3,97	4 15	5,23	4 50	3 07
Chemicals, drugs medicines and narcotics (excluding opium and its alkaloids* and tobacco), and dyeing and tanning materials	79	1,33	1,15	1,19	1,50	1,55	1,48	1 74	1,54	1,12
Cotton manufactures— Piece goods, grey	5,85	6 28	4 54	5,17	4 17	5 22	7 24	8 18	6 76	5,15
" white	2,17	3,16	3,10	2 06	3 01	3,17	4 68	4 76	4,10	1,82
" coloured	2,46	2,96	2 09	1 88	3,51	3,46	4,20	5,13	4,21	98
Other goods	22	22	31	22	38	31	33	39	35	23
Metals (excluding silver, bullion and coin) and manufactures thereof	2,28	3,16	5,20	3,47	4,70	4,16	4,33	6,31	7,06	2,88
Oils (excluding petroleum)	17	18	24	9	12	7	17	18	17	16
Manufactured articles	5,67	7,04	7,08	7,03	8,57	9,07	11,2[illegible]	12,49	11,57	8,29
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	64	92	1,44	97	1,21	1,14	1,07	1 12	1,00	1,01
Total Imports	38,09	46,24	50,4[illegible]	44,13	65,25	64,02	74,12	72,34	81 96	55,02
Excise duty on cotton goods	57	97	1 00	1 88	1,05	1,26	1,35	1,72	1,36	66
Export Duties— Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice-flour	18,17	16,65	12,09	10,62	14 96	13,22	18,83	15,53	11,68	6,53
Land Customs and Miscellaneous	71	90	76	1,01	91	86	1,18	1,05	1,12	96
GRAND TOTAL	57,54	64,76	64,30	57,14	82,17	79,46	95,47	90,64	96,02	63,17
Provincial distribution of Imports and Exports										
Bengal — Imports	18,66	19,42	15,16	15,63	17,50	19,18	21,27	25,69	26,73	20,40
Bengal — Exports	1,53	1,18	71	1,24	2,47	2,53	3,19	2,35	1,59	41
Bihar and Orissa — Imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	..
Bihar and Orissa — Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	9	4	...
Bombay — Imports	13,68	14,89	19,58	15 00	31,28	27,24	33 96	24 61	33,38	21,06
Bombay — Exports	20	19	26	34	28	15	21	28	29	37
Sind — Imports	4,27	4,06	4,86	3 78	6,92	6 67	7,80	7,90	7,19	5,06
Sind — Exports	23	43	11	16	15	17	16	24	25	12
Madras — Imports	2,78	3,53	4 45	4,08	4,61	5,99	4,92	6,78	7,39	3,97
Madras — Exports	65	1,17	1,10	45	51	79	54	53	81	65
Burma — Imports	4,70	4,34	6,40	4,44	4,94	4,39	6,17	7,51	7,22	4,58
Burma — Exports	15,56	13,73	9,91	8,89	11,55	9,68	14,58	12,04	8,70	4,98

* The duty on alkaloids of opium for the years previous to 1910-11 is included under the head "Chemicals, drugs, etc."
(a) Figures for the years previous to 1910-11 represent "*General Import Duties*"

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, May 6, 1915

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 19th March 1915.

On and after 3rd April and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 15th May 1915.

INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS (TEMPORARY) RULES, 1915.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 3 and 4 of the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

1. These rules may be called the Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915.

2. The Controller of Patents and Designs may, on the application of any person, and subject to such terms and conditions, if any, as he thinks fit, order the avoidance or suspension, in whole or in part, of any patent or license and of the registration of any design, and of all or any right in a registered design, the person entitled to the benefit of which is a subject of any State at war with His Majesty, and the Controller before granting any such application may require to be satisfied—

(a) that the person entitled to such benefit is the subject of a State at war with His Majesty;

(b) that the person applying intends to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, the patented article; or to carry on, or cause to be carried on, the patented process; or to manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, the goods or any of them, in respect of which the design is registered;

(c) that it is in the general interest of the country, or of a section of the community, or of a trade, that such avoidance or suspension should be ordered.

3. The fee to be paid on any such application shall be R20.

4. The application shall be filed with the Controller of Patents and Designs, who shall notify any person whose name appears on the Registers of Patents or Designs as having an interest and shall appoint a date for hearing the application. The application and the date of the hearing shall be notified in the *Gazette of India*. The applicant shall produce evidence at the hearing to satisfy the Controller in respect of (a), (b) and (c) of Rule 2 and that he himself is not a subject of any State at war with His Majesty. The patentee, or proprietor of the design, or any one interested, may appear at the hearing in opposition to the application, provided that the notice of his intention is given to the Controller at the Patent Office before the date of hearing.

5. In any case in which the Controller makes an Order under these rules avoiding or suspending in whole or in part, a patent or license, or avoiding or suspending the registration, and all or any rights conferred by the registration, of any design, the Controller may in his discretion grant in favour of any person or persons other than the subject of any State at war with His Majesty, licenses to make, sell or use, the patented invention or registered design so avoided or suspended, upon such terms and conditions, and either for the whole term of the patent or registration of the design, or for such less period, as the Controller may think fit.

6. The decision of the Controller shall be subject to appeal to the Governor General in Council.

7. The Governor General in Council may at any time, in his absolute discretion, revoke or vary any avoidance or suspension or license ordered under these rules.

8. The Controller may avoid or suspend any proceedings on any application made under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, by a subject of any State at war with His Majesty.

9. The Controller may extend any time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, for doing any act or filing any document upon such terms and subject to such conditions as he may think fit—

(a) where it is shown to his satisfaction that the applicant, patentee or proprietor, as the case may be, was prevented from doing the said act or filing the said document, by reason of active service or enforced absence from this country, or any other circumstances arising from the present state of war, which, in the opinion of the Controller, would justify such extension;

(b) where the doing of any act would, by reason of the circumstances arising from the present state of war, be prejudicial or injurious to the rights or interests of any applicant, patentee or proprietor, as aforesaid.

10. Save as otherwise provided in these rules, the procedure prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and the rules made thereunder shall, so far as the same can be made applicable, apply to all proceedings taken under these rules.

11. These rules shall apply to any exclusive privilege acquired under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, as if such exclusive privilege had been a patent granted under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

May 3.

2123. The Thomas Transmission, Ltd. *Improvements in and connected with the driving of road and rail vehicles.*

2124. C. E. Baker. *Improvements in or appertaining to the valve attachments of pneumatic tyres and the like.*

2125. General Electric Company. *Improvements in and relating to dynamo electric machines.*

May 4.

2126. A. Roberts. *Expansion control for coke ovens.*

2127. A. Roberts. *Improvements in or relating to foundations for coke ovens.*

2128. A. Roberts. *Improvements in or relating to fuel piping arrangements for coke ovens or the like.*

May 5.

2129. G. K. Paul. *Improved harmonium.*

May 7.

2130. Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd. and W. P. Reed. *Apparatus for sending semaphore signals at night.*

May 8.

2131. S. M. Rutnagur. *Improvements in the ventilation of doors, windows, sunblinds and the like.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India,* give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

2070. R. L. Sen. *Improved cooker.*

2072. D. S. Duff and H. J. Otto. *Oil and sugarcane expressing mill.*

2084. P. Shamrao. *Combined cooker and tiffin carrier.*

2094. J. G. Robinson. *Improvements in piston valves for locomotive and other engines.*

2099. Y. I. A. Lalljee. *A process for the extraction of salts other than sodium chloride from sea water.*

2100. K. Sanjiva Rao. *Solid border motion applied to flyshuttle loom.*

2101. S. D. Garbis. *Improvements in means and apparatus for securing locks and the like and attaching metal or other seals thereto.*

2102. E. A. Gimingham. *Improvements in arc incandescent electric lamps.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1777. F. H. Kitchin. *Means of carrying off, and radiating the surplus heat generated in the cylinders, combustion chambers, the inlet and exhaust ports of internal combustion engines, and the sparking plugs, rods for screwing into the exhaust valve caps, and compression taps connected therewith.*

2043. A. M. Bell. *Improvements in couplings for railway vehicles.*

2052. G. Constantinesco and W. Haddon. *Means for counteracting the effect of inertia in liquid columns.*

2053. H. Grob. *Improved double magnet.*

2054. S. Golam Ahmed. *Ball automatic fan machine.*

2055. M. Nethersole. *Automatic differential tumbler shutter for use on weirs or dams.*

2056. D. Ryan. *Improvements in automatic signal controlling apparatus for railways and the like.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R80, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1781. Fendall.
1870. Haugh.
1892. Rogers.
1947. Thompson.
1957. Morgan.
1980. Samuel Thompson & Co. (Millfields), Ltd., & Harrison.
1981. Thomas.
1982. Aylwin.
1983. Usher-Walker, Ld., and Sohn.
1986. Rutnagur.
1987. Rutnagur.

PATENTS SEALED.

1707. Brownlie.
1747. Majhi.
1752. Ramachandra Aiyer.
1817. Messchaert.
1818. Simon & Scott.
1832. Brennan.
1845. Willison.
1846. Willison.
1853. United Fruit Co.
1861. Jardine & Nelson.
1864. Haslam.
1894. Ormerod & Ormerod.
1924. O'Donnell.
1925. Glenn.
1928. Woodhead.
1949. Danforth.

RENEWAL FEES PAID

301 of 1901. Gray. (To 2 June 1916.)
376 of 1903. Seigwart. (To 11 May 1916.)
377 of 1903. Seigwart. (To 11 May 1916.)
463 of 1905. Dunnett. (To 4 May 1916.)
513 of 1906. Glasscoc. (To 8 May 1916.)
59 of 1908. Kershaw and ors. (To 24 June 1916.)
174 of 1908. Stephens. (To 22 May 1916.)
199 of 1908. Creed and anr. (To 6 June 1916.)
26 of 1909. White. (To 19 May 1916.)
516 of 1909. Hazen. (To 9 May 1916.)
566 of 1909. Petermann. (To 9 May 1916.)
17 of 1910. Glaser and anr. (To 27 April 1916.)
230 of 1911. Clegg. (To 5 June 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1902.

480, (Sherardizing Syndicate, Ltd.).

1904.

291, (McPherson).

1906.

340, (Costikyan).

1910.

145, (Weiser). 207, (Newton). 210, (Bausart). 330, (Westinghouse Brake Co., Ltd.). 332, (Dewrance). 337, (Voster and anr.). 357, (Berry and anr.). 392, (Lake). 444, (Beaton). 451, (Princess Anne of Lowenstein Werthein). 453, (Begg, Sutherland & Co.). 580, (Adamson). 619, (Russell). 636, (Martin). 661, (Bavert). 666, (Newland).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

May 3rd to 8th, 1915.

Class 13. No. 2825. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James' Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India applications should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs,* etc., for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India.* These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, and in the Record Offices, Madras and Bombay.

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1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

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2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Dorset Battery, Sadar Bazar, Bareilly.

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3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

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2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz . . . . . . Islamabad, Quetta.

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2. Ghulam Rasul . . . . Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
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In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach:—

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2. Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z-Zaman	20, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
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N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also

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Tenasserim	1868	1" = 4 M.	6	44 × 30	6 0	7 8	Additions to 1912.
Western Tibet, portion of .	1904	1" = 12 M.	1	34 × 28	1 8	1 12	
Yun-nan	1905	1/1,000,000	2	40 × 27	2 0	2 8	
WAR MAPS.							
Eastern Theatre of War in Europe.	1914	1" = 28 M.	1	44 × 33	...	2 0	
Western Theatre of War in Europe.	1914	1" = 20 M.	1	40 × 27	...	1 8	
Lorraine and Alsace, including the Theatre of War between Paris and the Rhine.	1914	1" = 12 M.	1	38 × 25	...	2 0	
Western Germany . . .	1914	1" = 18 M.	1	44 × 30	...	2 0	
Theatre of War, Berlin to Warsaw	1914	1" = 16 M.	1	40 × 27	...	2 0	

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	Remarks.
INTERNATIONAL SERIES. Scale 1/1,000,000			Rs. A.	
"Bombay" North E. 43	1914	29 × 25	2 0	Layered only.
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES. Scale 1/1,000,000				
Sheet No. 10 (Provisional) . . .	1909	24 × 19	1 0	Parts of Persia, Arabia and Turkish Empire.
" " 17 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1909	ditto	1 0	Parts of Persia (Karman and Fars).
" " 18 (2nd Edition)	1914	ditto	1 0	Persia and Arabia. Published (1) layered with shaded hills and (2) layered only.

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	REMARKS.
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES—*contd.* Scale $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$			Rs. A.	
Sheet No. 29 (Provisional Issue) . .	1908	24 × 19	1 0	Parts of Persia, Afghanistan and Russian Turkistan.
„ „ 30 (Rough Provisional Issue) . .	1910	ditto	1 0	Parts of Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Persia.
„ „ 33 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1908	ditto	1 0	Parts of Afghanistan.
„ „ 34 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1911	ditto	1 0	Parts of Afghanistan, Baluchistan Agency and Bombay Presidency.
„ „ 35 and 36 (Provisional Issue) . .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Baluchistan and Bombay (Sind).
„ „ 38 (Provisional Edition) . . .	1909	ditto	1 0	Parts of Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Afghanistan. With additions and corrections to 1913.
„ „ 39 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1913	ditto	1 0	Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Rajputana, Baluchistan and Afghanistan. Published (1) layered with shaded hills, (2) layered without shaded hills and (3) shaded and boundary coloured.
„ „ 40 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1908	ditto	1 0	Parts of Bombay, Punjab and Rajputana Agency.
„ „ 41 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1913	ditto	1 0	Bombay, Sind, Baroda and Diu. Published (1) layered with shaded hills, (2) layered without shaded hills, and (3) shaded and boundary coloured.
„ „ 44 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1910	ditto	1 0	Punjab and Rajputana.
„ „ 45 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Rajputana, Punjab, Central India, Bombay, Baroda and Ajmer-Merwara.
„ „ 46 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1910	ditto	1 0	Bombay, Rajputana, Central Provinces, Central India, Hyderabad, Baroda and Daman.
„ „ 47 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1910	ditto	1 0	Bombay and Hyderabad.
„ „ 48 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1911	ditto	1 0	Bombay, Hyderabad, Goa, Mysore, Coorg and Madras.
„ „ 53 (Provisional Issue, 2nd Edition) .	1913	ditto	1 0	Parts of Punjab, Rajputana, Delhi, United Provinces and Tibet. Published (1) layered with shaded hills, (2) layered without shaded hills, and (3) shaded and boundary coloured.
„ „ 54 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1909	ditto	1 0	Parts of Punjab, Rajputana, United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces.
„ „ 55 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Central India, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Central Provinces, Bombay and Berar.

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.	REMARKS.
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES—*contd.*				
Scale $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$			Rs. A.	
Sheet No. 56 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1913	24×19	1 0	Hyderabad, Bombay, Berar, Central Provinces and Madras. Published (1) layered with shaded hills and (2) shaded and boundary coloured.
" " 57 and part of 66 (Provisional Issue)	1913	ditto	1 0	(Without hills.) Parts of Bombay, Hyderabad, Coorg, Madras, Mysore and Pondicherry.
" " 61 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Tibet and Eastern Turkistan.
" " 63 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1911	ditto	1 0	Parts of United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, Bengal and Nepal.
" " 65 and part of 66	1914	ditto	1 0	Hyderabad, Behar and Orissa, Central Provinces and Madras. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only, and (3) shaded and boundary edition.
" " 70 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1906	ditto	1 0	Parts of Tibet and Eastern Turkistan.
" " 71 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Parts of Nepal and Tibet.
" " 72 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	ditto	1 0	(Without hills.) Parts of Nepal, Bihar and Orissa Bengal and United Provinces.
" " 77 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1912	ditto	1 0	Parts of Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan.
" " 78 (2nd Provisional Issue) . .	1907	ditto	1 0	Nepal, Sikkim, Tibet, Bhutan, Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam. With additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1910.
" " 79 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1907	ditto	1 0	Parts of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam. Additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1910.
" " 83	1913	ditto	1 0	Bengal, Assam and Burma.
" " 84 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Bengal, Assam and Burma. With corrections to boundaries to 1913.
" " 85 and part of 86	1913	ditto	1 0	Burma.
" " 86	1905	ditto	1 0	Parts of Burma and the Andaman Islands.
" " 87 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1905	ditto	1 0	Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
" " 91 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1904	ditto	1 0	Assam, Tibet and China (Yun-nan and Ssu-ch'uan Provinces).
" " 92 (2nd Provisional Issue) . .	1914	ditto	1 0	Assam, Burma and Yunnan (China).

Description.	Date of current edition.	Size per sheet in inches.	Price.		Remarks.
INDIA AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES —concld.					
Scale $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$			Rs.	A.	
Sheet No. 93 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1904	24×19	1	0	Parts of Burma, China and Siam. With additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1909.
„ „ 94 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1913	ditto	1	0	Parts of Burma and Siam (shaded only).
„ „ 95 (2nd Provisional Issue) . .	1905	ditto	1	0	Parts of Burma and Siam. With additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1909.
„ „ 100 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1911	ditto	1	0	(Skeleton.) Parts of Tibet and China.
„ „ 101 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1910	ditto	1	0	Parts of China.
„ „ 102 (Provisional Issue) . . .	1904	ditto	1	0	Burma, Siam, Tongking and Yun-nan (China). Additions and corrections from Extra-Departmental Sources to 1910.
(SOUTHERN ASIA SERIES.) Scale $\frac{1}{2,000,000}$					
Afghanistan Sheet Lat 32°—40° North Long 60°—72 East . .	1914	34 × 27	3	0	Russian Dominions, Persia, Afghanistan and British India. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only, and (3) shaded and boundary coloured.
Baluchistan Sheet Lat [illegible]—32° North Long [illegible]—72' East . .	1914	ditto	3	0	Persia, Afghanistan and British India Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only, and (3) shaded and boundary coloured.
Northern Persia Sheet Lat 32°—40° North Long. 40°—60° East .	1914	38×24	3	0	Persia, Russian Dominions and Turkey in Asia. Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only, (3) shaded, contoured and boundary coloured, and (4) unshaded, contoured and boundary coloured. Index to names 8 annas extra.
Southern Persia Sheet Lat. 24°—32° North Long 44°—60° East .	1912	ditto	3	0	Persia, Arabia and Turkey in Asia Published (1) layered and shaded, (2) layered only, (3) shaded, contoured and boundary coloured, and (4) unshaded, contoured and boundary coloured. Index to names 8 annas extra.

H. L. CROSTHWAIT, Major, R.E.,
Officer in Charge, Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA;
Calcutta, 1st April 1915

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST TO 7TH MAY 1915.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.													Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.											
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.		Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	9	3	12		...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	14		...	...	...	...	...	...

A. McCORMICK, MAJOR, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 10th May 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 10th May 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th May 1915.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (purchased price).			Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	1,34,95,470	22,78,29,795	24,13,25,265	14,07,64,374	97,29,353	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	(a) 9,99,99,946	(b) 4,00,00,000	36,69,93,673	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500. (b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571.
Cawnpore	...	2,66,11,815	2,66,11,815	1,65,36,386	63,17,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,28,54,371	
Lahore	...	4,47,40,980	4,47,40,980	2,46,49,053	1,29,50,842	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,75,99,895	
Bombay	1,18,12,465	12,49,56,910	13,67,69,375	2,28,31,820	3,93,80,513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,22,12,333	
Karachi	...	2,64,44,505	2,64,44,505	37,89,052	29,98,665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,87,717	
Madras	67,64,310	7,19,77,045	7,87,41,355	4,61,70,185	21,11,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,82,81,885	
Rangoon	...	4,99,14,095	4,99,14,095	5,09,77,536	37,02,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,46,79,791	
	3,20,72,245	57,24,75,145	60,45,47,390	80,57,18,406	7,71,91,313	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	59,94,09,665	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			54,37,725	Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									3,00,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			59,91,09,665									TOTAL RESERVE R	59,91,09,665	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 7th May 1915.
The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 7th May 1915 to 7,86 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th May 1915.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,04,37,231 7 3			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,58,57,577 13 7	2,62,94,809	4	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		19,51,61,922	9	5
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .		11,93,755	14	2
Sundries		16,71,601	1	8
RUPEES .		26,43,22,088	14	1

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .		4,91,72,705	0	0
Other authorised Investments .		99,10,770	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities .		4,05,19,047	11	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities . . .		4,54,21,116	10	9
Bills discounted and purchased		2,40,95,677	11	10
Balances with other Banks .		14,28,414	13	1
Bullion		......		
Dead Stock		27,71,234	3	11
Stamps		13,926	14	10
Sundries		3,64,547	0	4
		17,36,97,440	1	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	5,85,82,662 8 11			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	3,20,41,986 3 5	9,06,24,648	12	4
RUPEES .		26,43,22,088	14	1

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,15,930 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 8,31,810 0 0

Rs. 11,47,740 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 13th May 1915.

S. A. H. SITWELL,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 40·39

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 13th May 1915.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment:—

Mr. N. H. Y. Warren to be Secretary and Treasurer *vice* Sir Loraine Dunbar who retires from the service.

Mr. J. Florence to officiate as Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, *vice* Mr. Warren.

Mr. S. A. H. Sitwell to officiate as Chief Accountant, *vice* Mr. H. Mitchell on furlough.

By order of the Directors,

N. R. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 7th May 1915.

No. 3018-*Home*.—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half-month ending the 30th April 1915, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half-month.	Total in present half-month.	Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	21	31	...	...	...	18	...	11	...	...	2	...	6	6	12
Nangloi	25	27	...	...	...	13	...	11	...	...	3	2	6	5	11
Najafgarh	28	32	...	...	...	19	...	12	...	...	1	1	9	4	13
Subzimundi	2	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...
Mehrauli	26	28	...	...	...	15	...	9	...	...	4	...	2	8	10
Raisina	21	31	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	3	5
Shahdra	16	9	..	..	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total of the District	139	165	...	...	...	112	...	43	...	...	10	3	25	28	53

No. 3020-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 1st May 1915 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
	Delhi	225,471	92	73	165	95	72	167	12	...	2	78	8	49	3	15	4	28	26	54	37·3	37·8
	Notified Area.	3,678	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·8
	Total	...	92	73	165	97	72	169	13	...	2	79	8	49	3	15	4	28	26	54	...	...

The 8th May 1915.

No. 3052-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Act, I of 1910, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare forfeited to His Majesty all copies of the lithographed leaflet in Urdu headed "Jahidu fi sabil-il-lah" (Do Jihad in the path of God), the contents of which appear to the Chief Commissioner to be of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), of the Indian Press Act, I of 1910, inasmuch as they have a tendency to bring into hatred and contempt the Government, established by law in British India.

The 10th May 1915.

No. 3078-*R. & A.*—Under Section 3(c) of Act XVII of 1887 the Chief Commissioner, Delhi is pleased to declare the portion of the Revenue Estate entered in the annexed Schedule to be an estate within the meaning of the definition of Section 3 of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Serial No.	Hadbast. No.	Name of the village.	Area within the New Cantonment Boundary.
1	79	Basaidarapur (part)	24·04
2	202	Palam (part)	483·96
3	204	Dabri (part)	2·46
4	205	Nangal Raya (part)	587·16
5	206	Shahpur Mazra Naraina (whole)	271·40
6	207	Baqarnagar *alias* Nawadah (whole)	316·29
7	208	Sagarpur (part)	180·56
8	209	Nasirpur (part)	107·65
9	210	Pahladpur Mazra Palam (whole)	477·80
10	211	Manglapuri (whole)	831·73
11	225	Pahladparahar Urf Mahramnagar (whole)	945·87
12	226	Kasimpur (part)	335·27
13	227	Muradabad Pahari (part)	294·25
14	228	Manakpur Basantnagar (part)	572
15	229	Shahjehanpur Kotla (whole)	750·87
16	230	Amadalpur (whole)	827·12
17	231	Jharera (whole)	911·57
18	232	Jawaharpur (whole)	362·13
19	233	Band Shikar Khatun Urf Majra (whole)	809
20	239	Naraina (part)	1428·40

No. 3079-*R. & A.*—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner that one separate record of rights does not exist for the areas constituted an estate by Notification No. 3078, dated the 10th May 1915, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct under Section 32 of Act XVII of 1887, that a record of rights be made for that area.

No. 3080-*R. & A.*—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner that the record of rights of the estates entered in the annexed Schedule require a special revision owing to the exclusion of certain areas from them and the constitution of those areas into a separate estate by Notification No. 3078 of 10th May 1915, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to

direct under Section 32(2) of Act XVII of 1887, that the record of rights of the estates in the annexed Schedule shall be specially revised.

SCHEDULE.

Serial No.	Hadbast No.	Name of Village.
1	79	Basaidarapur.
2	202	Palam.
3	204	Dabri.
4	205	Nangal Raya.
5	206	Shahpur Mazra Naraina.
6	207	Baqarnagar *alias* Nawadah.
7	208	Sagarpur.
8	209	Nasirpur.
9	210	Pahladpur Mazra Palam.
10	211	Manglapuri.
11	225	Pahladpur Urf Mahramnagar.
12	226	Kasumpur.
13	227	Muradabad Pahari.
14	228	Manakpur Basantnagar.
15	229	Shahjehanpur Kotla.
16	230	Amadalpur.
17	231	Jharera.
18	232	Jawaharpur.
19	233	Band Shikar Khatun Urf Majra.
20	239	Naraina.

The 11th May 1915.

No. 3101-*Edn.*—In supersession of the bye-laws published with Notification No. 7452-Education, dated 30th September 1913, the following revised bye-laws made under the provisions of sections 188 (1) (*d*) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) and 199 of Act III of 1911, (The Punjab Municipal Act) regarding the regulation of lodging houses within the Municipal limits of Delhi, are approved by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi Province and are hereby published for general information.

These bye-laws will come into force six weeks after the publication of this Notification in the Gazette.

BYE-LAWS.

1. For the purpose of these bye-laws "Lodging-house" shall mean and include any serai hotel, boarding house for the general public, rest-house, or unlicensed emigration-depôt, and any other place where visitors are received and provided with sleeping accommodation for payment.

2. Every keeper of a lodging-house shall cause his name to be registered as such in the office of the Municipal Committee, and shall also furnish the Health Officer of the Municipal Committee with the following information in writing :—

(*a*) the position of his lodging-house, and

(*b*) the number of rooms reserved for lodgers in such lodging- house.

3. Every keeper of a lodging-house shall be required to make his lodging-house conform to the following requirements :—

(*a*) the minimum height of every room intended for the use of lodgers shall be not less than 10 feet ;

(*b*) the minimum superficial floor area of each such room shall be not less than 80 sq. ft.;

(*c*) ventilation shall be provided for each such room by means of windows, gratings or other openings exclusive of doors, having a combined area equal to not less than one-tenth of the floor area of the room :

provided that nothing in this rule shall be considered in any way to waive the requirements of any bye-laws for the regulation of buildings in general which may from time to time be in force within the Municipality.

4. Every keeper of a lodging-house shall provide it with a sufficient and good supply of drinking water.

5. Every keeper of a lodging-house shall keep it clean, and shall limewash every room in it at least twice a year, in the months of March and September, and more often if so required by the Health Officer of the Municipal Committee.

6. (*a*) Every keeper of a lodging-house shall, as soon as it comes to his notice, immediately report to the Health Officer of the Municipal Committee the occurrence of any infectious disease in his lodging-house and shall take measures to keep any person suffering from such disease isolated from all other lodgers until the case has been investigated by the Health Officer.

(*b*) No keeper of a lodging-house shall suffer his lodging-house or any part of it to be occupied if he knows or has good reason to believe that it has been occupied by a person suffering from any infectious disease, until such lodging-house or part of it and every articles therein likely to contain infection have been disinfected to the satisfaction of the Health Officer.

7. Every keeper of a lodging-house shall comply with every reasonable order of the Health Officer of the Municipal Committee to promote the sanitation and cleanliness of his lodging-house and to give effect to these bye-laws.

8. The sanitation Sub-committee of the Municipal Committee may fix the number of persons who may occupy any room in any lodging-house and no lodging-house keeper shall suffer more than the number of persons so prescribed to occupy any room in his lodging-house.

9. Every keeper of a lodging-house, who may be so required by the Sanitation Sub-committee of the Municipal Committee, shall keep a register in the form prescribed by the Committee, in which he shall cause to be entered the names and addresses of all residents and inmates of his lodging-house and the dates of their arrival and departure and such other information as the Committee may prescribe.

10. Every keeper of a lodging-house who commits a breach of any of these bye-laws shall be liable, on conviction by a Magistrate, to a fine which may extend to Rs. 50, and if the breach is a continuing breach, to a further fine which may amount to Rs. 5 for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

The 11th May 1915.

No. 3116-*C. & I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the headquarters of Delhi Province are published for information :—

Retail Prices Current of Food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 30th April 1915.

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.		ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.	
	Srs.	Chts.		Srs.	Chts.
Wheat, white	9	0	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dal)	7	8
Barley	13	8	Firewood	70	0
Rice { Best sort	3	4	Bengal coal	53	0
Rice { Common sort	5	12	Salt Sambhar { Wholesale	23	0
Jowar (Andropogon sorghum)	13	0	Salt Sambhar { Retail	22	0
Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	11	0	Bejhar	13	8
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	13	8	Gur	6	12
Maize	12	0	Cotton (unginned)	7	12

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi Province during the fortnight ending 30th April 1915.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.			ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Rice, husked	6	10	0	Flour (Wheat)	4	13	5
Wheat	4	7	1	Tobacco leaf (dry)	9	0	0
Barley	2	13	9	Turmeric (unground)	8	0	0
Oats	...			Salt, Sambhar	1	12	0
Jowar	2	15	0	Raw Hides (Cow)	45	0	0
Bajra	3	8	0	Bran	3	1	3
Maize	3	3	0	Grass (dry)	1	2	3
Gram	2	13	9	Bhusa, white	1	5	9
Arhar Dál	5	0	0	Bengal coal	0	10	0
Linseed	6	0	0	Jowar stalks	1	9	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	4	8	0	Kerosine Oil (per tin, stating the brand) (Victoria).	3	3	0
Til (Jinjili seed)	6	0	0	Plough Bullocks, per pair	150	0	0
Sugar (raw), Gur	5	8	0	Sheep, per score	80	0	0
Cotton (cleaned)	13	[illegible]	0	Cotton seed	2	0	0
Ghi	44	0	0	Bejhar	2	14	0

Delhi, the 12th May 1915.

No. 3156-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Lala Bala Parshad, a Magistrate of the 1st class, and to confer upon him the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class in regard to cases generally to be exercised within the limits of the Delhi Municipality.

No. 3157-*Home*.—Under the provisions of sections 12 and 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Lala Ram Chand "Lohiya", a Magistrate of the 2nd class, and to confer upon him the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class in regard to cases generally to be exercised within the limits of the Delhi Municipality.

2. Under the provisions of section 15 of the said Code the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the aforesaid Magistrate shall sit with, and exercise the powers as a member of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates constituted for the Delhi Municipality by Notification No. 34, dated the 1st of October 1912.

ERRATUM.

Delhi, the 11th May 1915.

In lines 1 and 2 of Notification No. 2372-Home, dated the 10th of April 1915, for "27th of March 1915" read "27th of February 1915".

By order,

G. F. deMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TAKING OVER CHARGE.

Delhi, the 11th May 1915.

No. 950-*E*.—Mr. W. E. A. James, Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, took over charge of the 1st Circle of Superintendence, in addition to his own duties, on the afternoon of the 29th April 1915, from Mr. A. M. Rouse, C.I.E., Superintendent of Works, who proceeded on leave.

LEAVE.

The 11th May 1915.

No. 958-*E*.—Mr. W. E. A. James, Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, 1st Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st June 1915, or such subsequent date as he is relieved of his duties.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 8th May 1915.

No. 817—866.—Notification No. 1439—866, dated the 20th December 1912, exempting Ginning and Pressing factories in Ajmer-Merwara from the operation of section 22 (*1*) of the Indian Factories Act, XII of 1911, is hereby cancelled.

No. 820—562-*III-II*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section G of the schedule attached to this office Notification No. 801—562-III, dated the 16th July 1895, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to remit the fee chargeable under rule 9 of the rules published under this office Notification No. 802—562-III, dated [illegible]6th July 1895, in respect of mutation of names in cases relating to the property of any person subject to military law either under the Army Act (44 and 45 Vic., c. 58) or under the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), who, while on active service in the present war, is killed or suffers wounds, accident, or disease resulting in his death within a period of twelve months.

By order,

B. J. GLANCY,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

Notice under section 18 (*c*) of the Talukdars Loan Regulation (II of 1911).

Whereas by a notice, under section 6 of the Talukdars Loan Regulation (II of 1911), published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 24th August 1912, it was declared that Mir Mehrban Ali, Jagirdar of Jharwasa-Bhatiani, having applied for a loan under this Regulation, was incompetent to transfer or create any charge on or interest in his property or any part thereof or to enter into a contract which might involve him in any pecuniary liability.

And whereas it was further declared that all suits and proceedings in any Civil Court in respect of any claim against the said Mir Mehrban Ali, Jagirdar of Jharwasa-Bhatiani, should be stayed and no fresh suit or proceedings should be instituted in respect of any such claim in any Civil Court.

Notice is hereby given that the purposes of the above notice under section 6 of this Regulation having been fulfilled, the said Mir Mehrban Ali is released from the disabilities thereby imposed.

A. T. HOLME, I.C.S.,
Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Quetta, the 4th May 1915.

No. 807.—The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the prescribed tests in the Balochi language by the Higher Standard at an examination held at Quetta on the 26th and 27th April 1915:—

1. Major R. J. T. Stewart, I.A. (attached S. & T. Corps).
2. Lieutenant N. Hyde Edwards, 1-7th Gurkha Rifles.
3. Mr. C. H. Gidney, I.C.S., Second Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.
4. Major L. Wood, R.A.M.C.
5. Captain W. R. Warden, No. 33, Divisional Signal Company.
6. Captain R. G. P. Hunter, R.E.
7. Captain L. E. Lang, 106th Hazara Pioneers.
8. Captain C. C. Walker, 28th Light Cavalry.

The 6th May 1915.

No. 837.—The undermentioned candidate is declared to have passed the prescribed tests in the Brahui language at an examination held at Quetta on the 3rd May 1915:—

M. Ahmad Nawaz Khan,
Sub-Inspector, Police.

The 8th May 1915.

No. 1454-*R*.—K. S. Rana Muhammad Ali Khan, an officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chagai, is granted privilege leave for 20 days with effect from the 10th May 1915, or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1455-*R*.—Munshi Isa Khan, a provisional Tahsildar of the 4th grade and Tahsildar of Nushki, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chagai, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Khan Sahib Rana Muhammad Ali Khan, or until further orders.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 11th May 1915.

No. 1009-*D*.—The Reverend F. L. Bridges assumed charge of the office of Chaplain of Nimach on the afternoon of the 24th March 1915.

No. 1013-*D*.—In supersession of the Central India Agency Notification No. 396-D., dated the 25th February 1915, the services of the Reverend R. G. Ledgard, Chaplain of Mhow, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th March 1915.

By order,
S. F. BAYLEY,
for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

IN THE COURT OF THE POLITICAL AGENT IN BHOPAL AND DISTRICT JUDGE.

Notice to creditors of application for discharge under section 44 (1) of Act III of 1907.

In the matter of the Insolvency of Harry Eastland Redman, Captain, 99th Infantry.

Take notice that the above-named insolvent has applied at the Court for the discharge and that the Court has fixed the 21st day of May 1915 at 10 A.M. for hearing the application and any objections. If you desire to be represented in the matter, you should attend in person or by duly instructed pleader.

W. S. DAVIS,
Political Agent in Bhopal and District Judge.

SEHORE, C. I.;
The 30th April 1915.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 144 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 30th April 1915.

In the matter of Ganta, Adinarayanasawmy, Clerk, residing at No. 69, 31st Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Ganta Adinarayanasawmy an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 22nd day of April 1915.

CASE No. 201 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 30th April 1915.

In the matter of Subramany Narasingham John, Clerk, residing at No. 48, 121st Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Subramany Narasingham John an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 22nd day of April 1915.

CASE No. 4 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 30th April 1915.

In the matter of Mahomed Ismail, Trader, of No. 50, Merchant Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Mahomed Ismail, Trader, of No. 50, Merchant Street, Rangoon, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 26th day of April 1915.

CASE No. 15 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 30th April 1915.

In the matter of Maung Ba On, petty Broker, residing at; No. 18, Oliphant Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Maung Ba On, petty Broker, residing at No. 18, Oliphant Street, Rangoon, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 26th day of April 1915.

CASE No. 84 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 27th April 1915.

In the matter of Thareni Kamanna, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Thareni Kamanna, Goldsmith, residing at No. 104, Fraser Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Thareni Kamanna.

CASE No. 85 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 27th April 1915.

In the matter of Maung Po Yone, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Yone, Clerk, of No. 33, 9th Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Yone.

CASE No. 86 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 27th April 1915.

In the matter of Ah Tank, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Ah Tank, Shoemaker, carrying on business at Nos. 92 and 237, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 23rd day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Ah Tank.

CASE No. 87 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 27th April 1915.

In the matter of Maung Po Lwin, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Lwin, Clerk, residing at No. 22, Pwezadan Street, Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 26th day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Lwin.

CASE No. 89 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 29th April 1915.

In the matter of San San, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by San San, unemployed, residing at No. 80, Montgomery Street, Rangoon, on the 27th day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said San San.

CASE No. 90 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 29th April 1915.

In the matter of Mavur Veerabadriah, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Mavur Veerabadriah, Clerk, residing at Tamwe, Rangoon, on the 28th day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Mavur Veerabadriah.

CASE No. 17 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 5th May 1915.

In the matter of Kalara Rahaman, piece goods trader, residing at 10th Street, Lamadaw, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Kalara Rahaman, an Insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of May 1915.

CASE No. 91 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 1st May 1915.

In the matter of Wazuddin, son of Kamar Ally, deceased, Tindal, residing at Water Bell, Kandawgyee, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Wazuddin, son of Kamar Ally, deceased, Tindal, residing at Water Bell, Kandawgyee, Rangoon, on the 29th day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 30th day of April 1915 against the said Wazuddin.

CASE No. 92 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 1st May 1915.

In the matter of Dorairaja, unemployed, son of Cundasawmy, residing at No. 65, 35th Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Dorairaja, unemployed, son of Cundasawmy, residing at No. 65, 35th Street, Rangoon, on the 30th day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Dorairaja.

CASE No. 95 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 5th May 1915.

In the matter of Sunkeerthana Parthasarathia, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Sunkeerthana Parthasarathia, Clerk, residing at Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 4th day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Sunkeerthana Parthasarathia.

CASE No. 96 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 5th May 1915.

In the matter of Sahdev Singh, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Sahdev Singh, Contractor, residing at No. 74, 39th Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Sahdev Singh.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BAKHSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 28 OF 1915.

Dated the 7th May 1915.

In the matter of Ghasi Ram, son of Ajudhia Pershad, Caste Brahman, of Delhi, Debtor, and of an Insolvency petition, dated 26th April 1915, presented by Chhuunu Lal, son of Shankar Das, Caste Brahman, and Sultan Chand *alias* Sultan Singh, son of Ranjit Singh, Khatri, of Delhi, claiming themselves to be the creditors of the abovenamed debtor.

To

The Creditors.

Take notice that an Insolvency petition has been presented against the abovenamed debtor, and that the said petition will be heard at this Court on the 22nd day of May 1915 at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, on which date the creditors of the said debtor are required to appear, and if they do not appear, the Court may make an order of adjudication against the said debtor.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 7th day of May 1915.

SUIT No. 28 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 7th May 1915.

In the matter of Ghasi Ram, son of Ajudhia Pershad, Caste Brahman, of Delhi, Debtor.

To

Ghasi Ram, son of Ajudhia Pershad, Caste Brahman, of Delhi, Debtor.

Take notice that an Insolvency petition has been presented against you to this Court by Chhunnu Lal, son of Shankar Das, and Sultan Chand *alias* Sultan Singh, son of Ranjit Singh, Creditors, of Delhi, and that the petition will be heard at this Court on the 22nd day of May 1915 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on which day you are required to appear, and if you do not appear, the Court may make an order of adjudication against you in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 7th day of May 1915.

FORM NO. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 88 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 6th May 1915.

In the matter of Johri Mal, son of Kishan Lal, Caste Aggarwal, of Delhi, Telewarah, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition dated 8th December 1914 on behalf of the said debtor and on reading tne said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 88 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 6th May 1915.

In the matter of Johri Mal, son of Kishan Lal, Caste Aggarwal, of Delhi, Telewarah, Debtor.

Whereas Johri Mal was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 6th May 1915, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 89 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 6th May 1915.

In the Court of M. Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., Judge, Insolvency Court at Delhi.

In the matter of Bishamber Nath, son of Makhan Lal of Delhi, Pahari Dheraj, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 8th December 1914, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 89 OF 1914.

Delhi, the 6th May 1915.

In the Court of M. Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., Judge, Insolvency Court at Delhi.

In the matter of Bishamber Nath, son of Makhan Lal, of Delhi, Pahari Dheraj, Debtor.

Whereas Bishamber Nath was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 6th May 1915, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent, and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted Receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 2 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 3rd May 1915.

In the Court of M. Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., Judge, Insolvency Court at Delhi.

In the matter of Fayaz Husein *alias* Chhajju, son of Mohamed Husein of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 15th December 1914, on behalf of Fayaz Husein, debtor, and on reading the said petition and in the absence of the creditors, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 14 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 6th May 1915.

In the Court of M. Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., Judge, Insolvency Court at Delhi.

In the matter of Janki Das, son of Nanuck Mal of Delhi, Dharampura, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 15th March 1915, on behalf of the abovenamed debtor and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 14 of 1915.

Delhi, the 6th May 1915.

In the Court of M. Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., Judge, Insolvency Court at Delhi.

In the matter of Janki Das, son of Nunack Mal of Delhi, Dharampura, Debtor.

Whereas Janki Das was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 6th May 1915, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent, and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted Receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 20 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 4th May 1915.

In the Court of M. Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., Judge, Insolvency Court at Delhi.

In the matter of Nur Bakhsh, son of Allah Bux, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 6th April 1915, on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

FORM No. 5.

Order Appointing a Receiver.

SECTION 18.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 20 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 4th May 1915.

In the Court of M. Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., Judge, Insolvency Court at Delhi.

In the matter of Nur Bakhsh, son of Allah Bux, of Delhi, Debtor.

Whereas Nur Bakhsh was adjudicated an insolvent by order of this Court, dated 4th May 1915, and it appears to the Court that the appointment of a Receiver for the property of the insolvent is necessary.

It is ordered that a receiving order be made against the insolvent and a receiving order is hereby made against insolvent, and Clerk of Court is hereby constituted Receiver of the property of the said insolvent.

FORM No. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 23 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 5th May 1915.

In the Court of M. Rahim Bakhsh, M.A., Judge, Insolvency Court at Delhi.

In the matter of Mohamed Yaqub, son of Mohamed Husein, proprietor of Mohamed Husein Mohamed Yaqub, of Delhi, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition, dated 19th April 1915, against the abovenamed debtor and on the application of Abdul Hamid and H. Abdul Qayum of Delhi, creditors, and on reading the said petition and hearing the debtor, it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

RAHIM BAKHSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 102 OF 1915.

Dated the 11th May 1915.

Re Gour Chandra Bhat, residing at No. 31, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business as dealer in second-hand machinery, scrap and metal at No. 8-2, Hastings Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, under the name, style and firm of G. C. Bhat, Engineer and Contractor, and at present having no employment.

Ex parte the debtor. N. G. Dutt, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 16th day of April 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 115 OF 1915.

Dated the 11th May 1915.

Re Harish Chandra Mitra and Nirode Chandra Mitra, both residing at No. 7, Simla 2nd Lane, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business in co-partnership as dealers in stationery and miscellaneous goods at No. 29-2, Cornwallis Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name and style of N. C. Mitra and Brothers.

Ex parte the debtors. Manuel, Agarwalla and De, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 29th day of April 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Harish Chandra Mitra, and Nirode Chandra Mitra, as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 120 OF 1915.

Dated the 7th May 1915.

Re Santokiram Joshi, residing at No. 4, Bysack's Lane, in the town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business in piece-goods in co-partnership with Mul Chand Joshi and infant, under the name, style and firm of Santokiram Mul Chand at No. 201, Harrison Road, in Calcutta, aforesaid, at present unemployed.

Ex parte the debtor. Mitter and Bural—Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 5th day of May 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 122 OF 1915.

Dated the 13th May 1915.

Re Chimneyram Bhutter, residing at No. 201, Harrison Road, in the town of Calcutta, formerly carrying on business as piece-goods and Commission agents in co-partnership with one Bhairodan at No. 200, Harrison Road, aforesaid, under the name and style of Chimneyram Bhairodan and now a gomastha in the service of Uttom Chand Nursing Dass.

Ex parte the debtors. Nalin Chander Gupta, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 10th day of May 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Chimneyram Bhutter as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 123 OF 1915.

Dated the 13th May 1915.

Re Sobha Chand and Aidan, both residing at No. 39, Armenian Street, in the town of Calcutta, and both lately carrying on business as Jute Brokers and Commission Agents in co-partnership with one Chandmull under the name, style and firm of Roop Chand Sobha Chand, at No. 39, Armenian Street, in Calcutta, aforesaid, and also under the name, style and firm of Sobha Chand Aidan at Bogra and also at Mokamtola Thana, Shewgunge, in the district of Bogra, both at present out of employment.

Ex parte the debtors. Suresh Chunder Mukerjee, Insolvent's attorney.

On the 12th day of May 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Sobha Chand and Aidan as Insolvents.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 124 OF 1915.

Dated the 14th May 1915.

Re Charu Chandra Mukerjee, residing at No. 4-2, Radha Madhab Goswamis Lane in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business there as Insurance Broker.

Ex parte the debtor. P. C. Dutt, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 12th day of May 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

C. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 7th Queen's Own Hussars, dated at Trimulgherry this 7th day of May 1915.

Number, Rank, and Name- 4387, Private Arthur Edwards *alias* Edward Arthur Wiltcher.
Age—26 years.
Height—5 feet 7¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Groom.
Date of enlistment—11th May 1909.
Place of enlistment—Aldershot.
Parish and County in which born—St. Mary's, Reading, Berks.
Date of Desertion or absence—28th April 1915.
Place of Desertion or absence—Trimulgherry.
Marks—Two small raised moles back right side of neck. Tattooed crossed flags and crossed swords rose and scroll and word "Nellie" on back of right forearm, horse-shoe and horse's head, whip and bugle on front of right forearm. Baden-Powell head. Heart and clasped hands on back of left forearm.
Linear scar an inch long on right eyebrow.
On furlough.
Under 6 years' service.

R. M. POORE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 7th Queen's Own Hussars.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Prisoners' War Camp, Ahmednagar, dated at Ahmednagar, this 9th day of May 1915.

Number, Rank, and Name—Prisoner of War, No. 101 E. A. Klug (Austrian).
Age—33 years 10 months.
Height—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, sallow; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Electrical Engineer.
Date of capture—25th September 1914.
Place of capture—Wellington.
Parish and County in which born—Iglo, Austria.
Date of desertion or absence—9th May 1915.
Place of desertion or absence—Ahmednagar.
Marks—1. Scar on left thumb. 2. Stout in the face. 3. Hair cut "in brosse." 4. Probably fairly heavy moustache and stubbly beard.

A. G. EDEN, Major,
Commandant, Prisoners of War Camp, Ahmednagar.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th May 1915.

No. 312-s-Ap.—Mr. A. C. Vernieux, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days, with effect from the 14th April 1915.

Mr. C. R. Cave, Probationary Superintendent of Post Offices, Bengal and Assam, is appointed to officate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. C. Vernieux, or until further orders.

The 8th May 1915.

No. 324s-Ap.—Babu Naresh Chandra Dutt, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 27th April 1915.

Babu Dina Nath Gossain, clerk, office of the Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Naresh Chandra Dutt, or until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th May 1915.

No. 295s-E.-E.—The following promotion in the Upper Subordinate establishment, Technical, is sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. G. Wren	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, pay Rs. 325-400.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, pay Rs. 400-500.	1st April 1915.

The 6th May 1915.

No. 307-s-E. E.—Mr. W. Woods, Deputy Superintendent, Engineering, is granted privilege leave for 18 days combined with leave on Medical certificate for 11 months and 12 days, with effect from the 12th April 1915.

No. 311-s-E.-E.—The following reversion and officiating promotion in the Upper Subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) are sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. Mulraj Suda . . .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.	Inspecting Telegraphist.	1st April 1915.
Mr. P. A. Walker . . .	Inspecting Telegraphist.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.	Do.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 10th May 1915.

No. 2223-*T*.—Mr. J. Davis, Deputy Superintendent (Traffic), 2nd class, pay Rs. 250-325, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 6th April 1915.

Mr. P. J. De Mello, Telegraph Master, pay Rs. 220-250, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, during the absence of Mr. J. Davis.

The 12th May 1915.

No. 2262-*T*.—Mr. E. H. B. Baxter, Superintendent of Post offices, Traffic, Burma Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 15th April 1915.

No. 2266-*T*.—Mr. H. R. Charles, 3rd grade, Superintendent, Traffic Branch, 1st Division and Assistant Director-General, Telegraph Traffic, is granted privilege leave for three months under Article 260 of Civil Service Regulations combined with furlough out of India for nine months under Article 338, *ibid*, with effect from the 1st April 1915.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th May 1915.

No. 13.—2nd class, Assistant Surgeon J. A. Gueizelar, I.S.M.D., is appointed to the Civil and Railway Hospital, Quetta, with effect from the 5th April 1915.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgn.-Genl.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—

    (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

    (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

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Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Sons, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 9, Pall Mall, London.
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"Act III of 1864 (Foreigners) as modified up to 1st April 1915." Price annas three and six pies and postage with packing anna 1.

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The Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments, Government of India. No. 31. Corrected to 1st January 1915. Royal 8vo. Board. 11*a.* or 1*s.* (8*a.*)

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Records of Fort St. George Letters from Fort St. George to Subordinate Factories 1679. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (3*a*).

Records of Fort St. George. Country Correspondence, Military Department, 1758. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-14 or 2*s*. 9*d*. (4*a*.)

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Medical Training (Military) India, being the Indian Supplement to Part I, Military Training of the R. A. M. C. Training. Reprint, 1914. Royal 16mo Paper cover 2a or 3d (1a)

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Engineer Training, 1912 Indian Supplement (Provincial), 1914. Royal 16mo Paper cover 4a or 5d (1a)

Hand Book for Armoured Trains (India), 1914. Royal 16mo Cloth Re 1 12 or 2s 9d (2a)

Military Works Hand Book. Fifth edition 1914. Royal 8vo Leather Rs 4 or 6s. (6a)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Corrected up to 30th June 1914. Royal 8vo Paper cover Re 1-4 or 1s 11d (4a)

Electrical Undertakings in India. Corrected up to 1912. Foolscap Board Re 2-0 or 3s (3a)

Annual Report on Architectural work in India for the year 1913-14 by J Begg Esq (P W D. Technical Paper No 31). Super Royal 8vo. Paper cover Rs 3 or 4s 6d (4a)

RAILWAY BOARD

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer and State Railway Revenue Establishments. Corrected to 1st July 1914. Royal 8vo Board Rs 2-8 or 3s 9d (4a)

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Railways in India. Administration Report for the year 1913-14. Volume II (Appendices). Foolscap Limp cover Re 1-8 or 2s. 3d (9a)

Indian Railways. Schedule of Maximum, Minimum and Recommended Dimensions, 1913 (5′ 6″, Metre and 2′ 6″ Gauges). Demy 16mo Cloth 12a. or 1s. 2d. (1a.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian mills in July 1914. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d (1a)

Accounts of External Land Trade of British India for June 1914. No. 3 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched 8a or 9d. (2a.)

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Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in August 1914. Royal 8vo Stitched 2a or 2d (1a)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for July 1914. No. 4 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Stitched 8a or 9d (2a)

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Report on the Production of Tea in India in the Calendar year 1913 Foolscap Paper cover 8a or 9d (2a)

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Monthly Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India, November 1914. No. 8 of 1914. Royal 8vo Paper cover 8a or 9d (2a)

Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for August and September 1914 Nos. 5 and 6 of 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover 8a or 9d (2a,) each.

Monthly Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India, December 1914. No. 9 of 1914 15. Royal 8vo Paper cover, 8a or 9d (2a)

OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Report on the Season and Crops of the N.-W. F Province for the year 1913 14. Foolscap Paper cover 10a or 10d (2a)

Report on the Working of District Boards in the N.-W. F. Province for the year 1913-14. Foolscap Paper cover 11a 3d or 11½d (2a)

North-West Frontier Province Gazetteer, Hazara District. Part B. Statistical Tables, 1914 Royal 8vo Board 15a or 1s 3d (2a)

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Report on the Land Revenue Administrations of the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1912-13. Foolscap Paper cover Re 1-8 or 2s 3d (4a.)

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Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1913-14. Foolscap. Paper cover 10a or 10d (2a)

Records of Fort St. George. French Correspondence (Public Sundries No. 8 [a]), 1759. Foolscap. Limp Re 1-0 or 2s (3a)

Report on the Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the year 1913-14. Foolscap Limp 8a or 9d (2a)

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Corrected to 1st July 1914. Part I (Indian and Statutory Civil Services, Provincial Civil, Executive and Judicial Branches and Subordinate Civil Services). Royal 8vo Board Re 1 6 or 2s (6a)

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Corrected to 1st July 1914. Part II (Medical, Police, Educational, Public Works and Miscellaneous Departments). Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Survey Note Book for Engineers containing explanations and a set of forms for Levelling, Traversing, Triangulation and Astronomy, with a worked out example for each. This book is part of the Civil Engineer class course in surveying at the Thomason College. Printed on thin paper with blank pages and bound in cloth. Rs. 2-4.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Vol. VII. Nos. 9-11 at Rs. 2.

Journal, Vol. VIII. Nos. 1-10 at Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 5. The Vyavahara-Matrika of Jimutavahana, by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherji Saraswati, at Re. 1-8.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 6. Some current Pushtu Folk Stories by F. H. Malyon, 21st Punjabis, at Re. 1-8

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 7. The Chank Bangle Industry by James Hornell, at Rs. 2.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. VII, No. 11, Vol. IX, Nos. 1-11, and Extra No. The Bhasga Language. Vol. X, Nos. 1-4, at Rs. 2 per number.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 75, Part 3. At Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 9. Father A. Monserrati's Mongolicæ Legationis Commentarius, by Rev. H. Hosten, S.J. Rs. 4.

Memoirs, Vol. IV, No. 1. Sanskrit-Tibetan English Vocabulary, being an edition and translation of the Mahavyutpatti by Alexander Cosmo deKoros, edited by E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., and Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D., Part I. Rs. 5.

Memoirs, Vol. V, No. 1. Srid-pa-ho: a Tibeto-Chinese Chart of Divination by Mahamahopadbyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 8. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig at Re. 1-4.

Kavi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. I, by Pandit Sarat Chunder Sastri at As. 10.

Tantravartica. Fasc. 11, 12, by M. M. Ganga Nath Jha at Re. 1-4.

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Akbar Nama, Vol. 3. Fasc. 2-4, by H. Beveridge at Re. 1-4.

Tirtha Cintamoni. Fasc. 4, by Kamal Krishna Smrititirtha at As. 10.

Maasir-i-Rahini. Fasc. 3, by Maulavi Hadyet Hossain at Rs. 2.

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Avadhan Kalpalata, Vol. I. Fasc. 10, by Rai Sarat Chandra Das Bahadur at Re. 1.

Samaraicca Kaha. Fasc. 5, by Dr. H. Jacobi at As. 10.

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Akbarnama (English), Vol. III. Fasc. 5. Re. 1-4.

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Masiru-Lrumara. Fasc. 3-4. (English). Rs. 2-8.

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LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1914 TO MARCH 1915.

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Monthly and annual normals of pressure, temperature, relative humidity, vapour tension and cloud. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXII, Part III. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8

III. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Port Blair from September 1894 to August 1904.

IV. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Dhubri from November 1889 to May 1896.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XIX. By W. A. Harwood with an introduction by G. T. Walker (illustrated by 27 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palæontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re. 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, March 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Correlation in seasonal variations of Weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto. Paper cover. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).

Monthly Weather Review, April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, May 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, June 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. .

Monthly Weather Review, October 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1

Monthly and Annual Normals of Pressure, Temperature, Relative Humidity, Vapour Tension and Cloud. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXII, Part III. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1-8.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

III. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Port Blair from September 1894 to August 1904.

IV. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Dhubri from November 1889 to May 1896.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XIX. By W. A. Harwood with an introduction by G. T. Walker. (Illustrated by 27 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1-8.

Monthly Weather Review, September 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover Price Re. 1.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1913. (Illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto, Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8a. or 9*d.* (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Forests, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenbrug, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodont genus Dissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhauli and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1915.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2. By Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 6TH MARCH 1915.

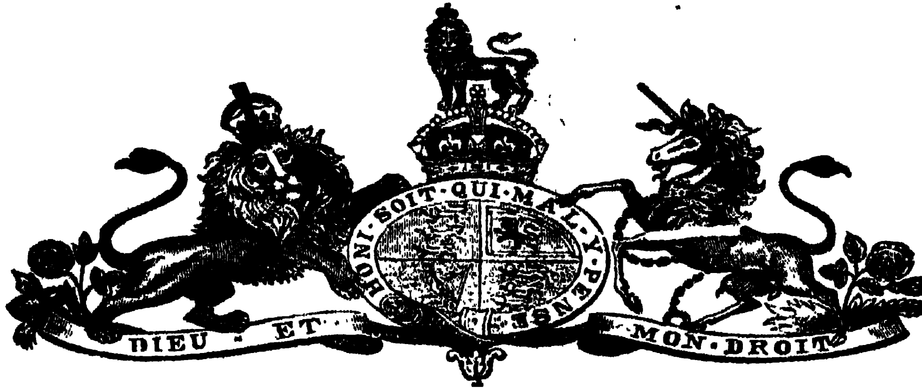
Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 1, by Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S. : New Siwalik Primates and their bearing on the question of the Evolution of Man and the Anthropoidea. S. S. Buckman, F.G.S. : The Brachiopoda of the Namyan Beds of Burma : Preliminary Notice. A. M. Heron, B.Sc., F.G.S. : Miscellaneous Note, Gypsum in Dholpur. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 8TH MAY 1915.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLV, Part 2. By C. S. Middlemiss, B.A., F.G.S., F.A.S.B., Offg. Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1914. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLV, Part 2. By Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Offg. Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Note on the new feline genera Sivælurus and Paramachaeradus and on the possible survival of the subphylum in modern times (with plates 5 and 6).

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. B039626 of the 3½% loan of 1842-43 and No. B046942 of the 3½% loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 100 (one hundred) each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of India Ld., and Nos. B032931/32 of the 3½% loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 100 (one hundred) each originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India Ld., and last endorsed to Valabhdas Dayal, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

Name of Advertiser—VALABHDAS DAYAL.

Residence—43-53 Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay.

Estate H. A. K. Sconce, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Henry Archibald Kerr Sconce, late of the Croft, Sheen Gate Gardens, East Sheen, Surrey, who died on 24th December 1914 at East Sheen, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Manager, Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 21st June next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA, 7th MAY 1915.

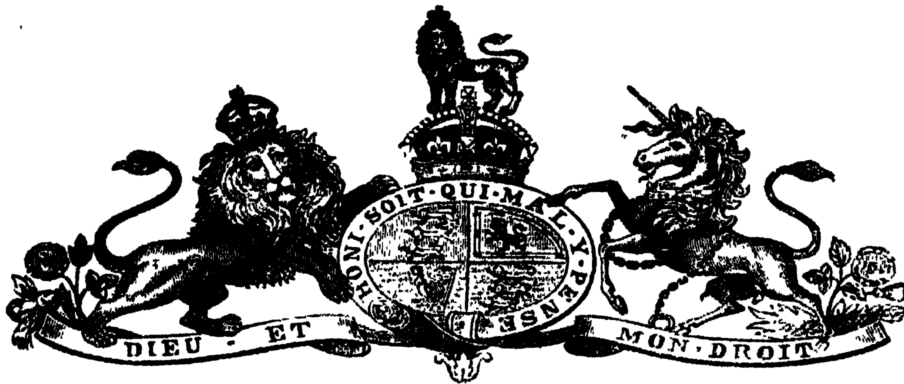
NOTIFICATION.

Where as the Delhi M. A. David, Limited Company, has been sent to liquidation voluntary, by a resolution, dated 25th April 1915. It is hereby notified that the business of the said Company has been closed.

MOHOMED ISMAIL KHAN,
Manager,

M. A. DAVID & Co.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 20. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1915.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE SECOND-HALF OF JULY 1914 TO THE FIRST-HALF OF APRIL 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF

Wholesale prices of

Port or province.	Market.	31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.	15th October 1914.	31st October 1914.	15th November 1914.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Port	Karachi* (white)	3 15 2	3 15 8	4 2 3	4 8 9	4 7 9	4 7 3	4 12 3	5 3 9
	Bombay* (Delhi No. 1).	4 1 9	4 2 1	...	4 2 1	4 2 1	4 1 11	4 3 6	4 9 5
	Calcutta* (Club No. 2).	4 5 10	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 7 0	4 8 3	4 14 0	5 2 6	5 5 0
Punjab	Lahore	3 10 3	3 10 3	3 13 0	4 0 0	3 11 6	3 12 9	4 3 3	4 11 3
	Ferozepur	3 5 3	3 8 0	3 10 3	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 3 0	4 11 0
	Lyallpur	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 2 0	4 9 0
	Amritsar	3 3 3	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 12 0	3 14 6	4 7 0
	Multan	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 8 6	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 13 0	4 2 0	4 7 0
	Rawalpindi	3 4 3	3 6 0	3 7 6	3 9 6	3 11 3	3 10 6	3 12 0	4 3 0
	[illegible]mbala	3 10 3	3 13 0	3 10 3	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 14 6	4 0 0	5 0 0
Delhi	Delhi	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 11 0	5 6 0
United Provinces.	Benares	4 2 10	4 3 10	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 5 5	4 7 6	4 9 10
	Aligarh	4 0 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 3	4 6 0	4 13 8	4 13 8	5 5 8
	Cawnpore	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 4 0
	Meerut	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 9 0	4 13 6
	Shajahanpur	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 5 3	4 5 0	4 2 0	4 10 0
	Agra	4 1 7	4 5 2	4 5 2	...	4 5 2	4 9 1	4 13 6	5 5 6
	Fyzabad	4 3 3	4 3 8	4 3 3	4 3 8	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 2 3	4 7 0
	Lucknow	4 1 9	4 5 3	4 5 3	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 9 2	5 0 0
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 11	4 1 11	4 8 1	4 11 4
	Jubbulpore	4 5 1	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 7 1	4 9 1	4 9 1	4 13 7
	Raipur	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	4 1 7	4 8 0
	Akola	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 5 7	5 5 7	5 5 7	5 2 0
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 15 7
Baluchistan	Quetta	3 15 5	3 14 0	3 12 6	3 13 9	4 0 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 5 6
Bombay	Poona	5 4 1	...	5 1 11	5 1 11	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	5 2 9	...	5 2 9	5 2 9	4 13 3	4 12 7	4 12 4	...
	Ahmedabad	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 0
	Dharwar	4 8 4	4 7 5	4 7 5	4 4 8	4 8 4	4 12 4	4 12 4	4 10 3
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	3 13 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 6 0
	Bhagalpur	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 8 0	4 11 0
	Muzaffarpur	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
	Ranchi	4 7 0	4 15 0	4 11 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 13 0	5 0 0	5 4 0
	Cuttack	4 5 8	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	5 1 4	5 1 4	5 4 0
Bengal	Dacca	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0
	Rangpur	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein).	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0
	Mandalay	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 2 7	4 13 7	4 14 9	4 14 9	5 2 7	5 2 7
	(Median Average)	4 2 3	4 2 6	4 2 3	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 5 5	4 9 0	4 12 5
	Index Numbers	100	100	102	103	104	105	110	115

NOTE.—(1) These statistics are compiled from *fortnightly* returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(2) * Prices at ports after 15th April 1915.

Ports	Rate per	On 22nd April.	On 29th April.	On 6th May.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi (white)	Maund.	5 2 3	4 12 3	4 11 3
Bombay (Delhi No. 1)	"	4 14 3	4 11 1	4 13 2
Calcutta (Club No. 2).	"	5 1 0	4 13 9	4 5 0

STATISTICS, INDIA.

Wheat in India per maund of 82⅐ lbs.

30th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915.	15th February 1915	28th February 1915.	15th March 1915.	31st March 1915.	15th April 1915.	Increase or decrease on 15th April 1915 compared with 31st March.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent
5 0 3	5 2 8	5 8 10	5 5 4	5 5 10	6 2 4	6 4 4	5 6 4	5 4 3	5 4 3	*Nil.*
4 8 0	4 10 7	5 1 6	5 3 5	5 0 5	5 5 9	5 2 8	4 13 6	4 7 7	4 15 2	+11
5 9 6	5 6 6	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 14 0	6 10 0	6 6 0	5 4 0	5 2 0	5 3 6	+2
4 13 6	4 11 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 2 6	5 14 9	5 5 3	5 2 6	5 0 0	4 13 6	—3
4 11 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 2 6	5 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	*Nil.*
4 9 0	4 7 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	5 6 0	5 14 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	—3
4 8 0	4 6 0	4 10 0	4 9 0	4 14 0	5 6 9	5 6 0	4 14 9	5 0 0	5 0 0	*Nil.*
4 7 0	4 5 6	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 9 6	4 7 0	4 6 0	—1
4 3 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 15 0	5 6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 5 0	4 8 0	+4
5 0 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	5 8 0	5 13 0	5 4 0	—10
5 6 0	5 2 6	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 8 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	5 8 0	6 6 0	5 0 0	—22
4 12 2	5 1 5	5 1 7	5 4 4	5 6 1	5 14 7	5 14 7	5 12 1	5 8 10	4 15 3	—11
5 5 7	5 4 6	5 2 8	5 8 0	5 3 0	5 15 2	...	5 5 7	5 11 2	4 8 8	—20
5 3 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	5 9 0	5 12 0	6 10 8	6 2 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	4 9 0	—9
5 2 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 5	5 14 9	6 10 9	5 11 6	5 5 8	6 2 6	4 8 6	—26
5 0 0	4 15 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	5 6 0	5 11 6	5 14 3	6 2 3	4 9 6	4 5 0	—6
5 11 5	5 5 4	5 8 3	5 8 3	5 11 5	6 10 8	6 10 8	5 8 3	6 6 4	4 11 3	—26
5 0 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 8 0	5 8 3	6 2 9	6 2 9	5 4 6	4 12 3	4 9 2	—4
5 2 6	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 11 5	5 8 3	6 2 3	6 2 3	5 0 0	4 13 6	4 5 3	—11
4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	5 8 5	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 0 0	...	4 6 7	4 5 0	—2
4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 8 4	5 14 10	6 6 5	5 14 10	5 14 10	4 11 4	4 8 2	—4
4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	5 8 0	6 9 7	6 9 7	6 0 0	5 3 2	3 14 5	4 0 0	+3
5 5 7	4 15 2	5 13 7	7 8 10	7 8 10	6 1 7	5 10 5	5 8 10	4 12 5	4 6 0	—8
4 3 10	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 6 2	5 3 11	5 0 0	4 11 10	4 3 10	4 8 7	+7
4 8 1	4 1 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 10 5	4 14 6	5 8 4	5 10 7	5 5 2	5 2 0	—4
5 14 10	...	5 11 7	...	6 5 3	6 5 3	5 8 4	5 1 11	5 6 2	5 7 10	+2
...	...	6 14 4	...	6 1 7	5 2 3	5 2 3	4 8 4	4 6 6	4 1 1	—8
5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	5 [illegible] 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	—3
4 2 3	4 11 2	4 1 5	...	4 14 6	4 6 6	4 1 5	3 11 10	3 10 6	3 3 5	—12
4 12 0	4 10 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 6 0	4 6 0	—19
5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 11 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	5 12 0	4 13 0	4 8 0	—6
4 7 0	4 7 0	5 5 0	5 11 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	5 0 0	—25
5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	—5
5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	6 12 11	6 12 11	6 1 6	6 1 6	4 11 3	—23
6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	—12
5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	6 5 5	6 5 5	*Nil.*
5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 9 0	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 7 6	5 2 7	4 13 7	4 12 5	—2
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 8	5 8 0	5 9 0	6 0 0	5 12 10	5 5 9	5 0 0	4 11 3	—6
121	121	125	133	134	145	110	129	121	114	

NOTE.—(3) It will be seen from the above table that wheat prices in India for the first fortnight of April show a fall of 6 per cent as compared with the previous fortnight—the fall being 14 per cent in the United Provinces, 5 per cent in the Central Provinces and Berar and 3 per cent in the Punjab.

CALCUTTA ;
The 12th May 1915.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF

Retail prices of

Port or province.	District.	31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.	15th October 1914.	31st October 1914.	15th November 1914.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Port	Karachi	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	7 8
	Bombay	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8	5 14	5 14	5 14
	Calcutta	9 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	8 4	8 0	7 8	6 14
Punjab	Lahore	10 12	10 12	10 4	9 12	10 4	10 0	9 4	8 4
	Ferozepur	11 8	11 0	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	8 4
	Amritsar	12 4	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	8 12
	Rawalpindi	12 4	11 12	11 4	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 4	9 4
	Lyallpur	11 4	11 8	10 12	9 8	10 4	10 4	9 8	8 4
	Multan	11 8	12 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	8 12
	Ambala	10 12	10 4	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	7 12
Delhi	Delhi	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	7 8
United Provinces	Benares	9 3	9 15	9 1	9 1	9 1	8 13	8 8	8 6
	Cawnpore	9 8	9 4	9 4	8 12	8 12	8 4	8 4	7 8
	Meerut	10 12	10 0	9 12	9 4	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 0
	Agra	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	8 0	7 0
	Lucknow	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 8	7 12
	Aligarh	9 4	10 4	9 4	8 12	9 0	8 12	8 12	7 4
	Shahjahanpur	10 0	9 14	9 14	9 10	9 6	9 4	9 8	8 8
	Fyzabad	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 8	8 12
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	9 9	8 15	9 9	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 4	8 5
	Jubbulpore	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Raipur	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	8 0
	Akola	8 6	8 6	8 2	8 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	11 6	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12
Baluchistan	Quetta	10 2	10 5¼	10 9	10 5⅓	10 0	9 13	9 13	9 4
Bombay	Poona	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	6 13	6 13
	Ahmednagar	8 2	8 2	7 6	7 8	8 1	8 2	8 2	8 2
	Ahmedabad	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	7 8	7 8
	Dharwar	9 9	9 1	9 1	8 8	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	10 8	9 12	10 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	10 0	9 0
	Bhagalpur	9 8	9 6	8 12	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	8 4
	Muzaffarpur	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 12	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Ranchi	9 2	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 8
	Cuttack	9 3	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 14	7 14	7 8
Bengal	Dacca	8 14	8 14	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 8	7 4
	Murshidabad	10 8	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8
	Malda	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13
	Mandalay	8 14	8 4	7 9	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	7 8
	(Median Average)	9 9	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 0
	Index Numbers	100	103	103	106	106	109	112	120

NOTE.—(1) These statistics are entirely compiled from fortnightly returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the retail prices in the head-quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

STATISTICS, INDIA.

wheat in India. [The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

30th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915.	15th February 1915.	28th February 1915.	15th March 1915.	31st March 1915.	15th April 1915.	Increase or decrease on 15th April 1915 compared with 31st March.
sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	Per cent
7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	*Nil.*
5 14	5 14	5 14	5 8	5 8	4 14	5 3	5 3	5 8	5 14	—6
6 14	6 14	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	7 4	7 8	7 12	8 0	—3
8 4	8 8	8 8	8 2	7 12	6 12	8 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	—5
8 12	9 0	8 8	8 10	8 2	7 2	7 4	8 0	7 12	7 14	—2
9 4	9 6	9 0	8 14	8 0	7 4	8 8	8 8	9 0	8 12	+3
8 4	9 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	6 10	8 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	—3
8 12	9 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 12	9 0	—3
7 6	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 6	6 8	6 8	7 0	6 8	7 8	—13
7 4	7 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	6 0	7 12	—23
8 1½	7 9	7 7	7 3	7 1	5 9	6 6	6 12	7 5	7 13	—6
7 4	7 4	7 4	7 0	6 12	6 0	6 8	6 12	7 12	8 8	—9
7 8	8 0	7 12	7 0	6 8	5 12	6 8	7 4	6 4	8 4	—24
6 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 8	5 12	5 12	7 0	6 0	8 0	—25
7 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	7 0	6 4	6 4	7 14	8 0	9 0	—11
7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 0	6 0	5 14	8 2	—28
8 0	8 2	7 14	7 0	7 4	6 12	6 12	6 4	7 4	8 12	—17
7 14	7 12	7 12	7 2	7 0	6 4	6 6	8 5	8 2	8 8	—4
8 6	8 3	8 4	7 0	6 6	6 6	7 11	8 4	8 15	8 15	*Nil.*
8 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 8	6 8	8 4	8 8	—3
7 4	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	10 0	9 12	+3
7 6	7 6	6 5	5 4	5 6	6 5	6 5	7 6	7 6	8 6	—19
9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	8 13	7 9	7 14	8 6	9 2	8 7	+8
8 14	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 10½	8 2¾	7 4½	7 1	7 8½	7 13	—4
6 8	6 8	6 8	5 9	5 9	5 9	6 13	6 13	7 2	6 13	+5
8 2	8 2	5 14	5 14	5 14	6 10	7 6	8 2	8 2	8 2	*Nil.*
6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 8	8 0	—6
8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	9 9	9 9	10 0	10 8	—5
9 8	8 8	7 8	7 2	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 8	8 12	—14
7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 14	8 4	8 12	—6
8 0	8 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	5 8	7 8	—27
8 0	8 0	6 12	6 4	6 4	5 8	5 8	6 4	8 0	8 4	—3
7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9	8 8	—23
7 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 8	9 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	5 10	5 10	*Nil.*
7 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	6 8	6 8	6 14	7 5	7 12	8 0	—3
7 14	7 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 6	6 8	7 1	7 12	8 4	—6
121	123	127	137	137	150	147	135	123	116	

(2) It will be seen that the retail prices of wheat in India have fallen 6 per cent in the first fortnight of April, as compared with the previous fortnight. The fall in the United Provinces was 14 per cent, in the Punjab 3 per cent, and in the Central Provinces and Berar 1 per cent.

CALCUTTA;
The 12th May 1915.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

REGISTERED No. L 848

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 20.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th May, 1915.

No. 32.—In continuation of the orders contained in this Department's Notification No. 42, dated the 19th September, 1914, Mr. Satish Chandra Gupta, Bar.-at-Law, is confirmed as Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 18th September, 1914.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 11th May, 1915.

No. 679.—The Hon'ble Sir A. Kensington, Kt., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 26th April 1915.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th May, 1915.

No. 454.—Mr. F. R. Roe, I.C.S., took charge of his office as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on the afternoon of the 28th April, but actually took his seat on the 3rd May 1915.

MEDICAL.

The 14th May, 1915.

No. 457.—Captain R. H. Bott, M.B., F R C.S., I.M.S., is appointed to be Professor of Operative Surgery, Medical College, Lahore, with effect from the 16th March 1915, but continues to hold charge of the appointment of Professor of Surgery substantively *pro tempore.*

No. 458.—Major H. H. Broome, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is appointed to be Professor of Operative Surgery, Medical College, Lahore, substantively *pro tempore*, with effect from the 16th March 1915.

No. 459.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Lamont, I.M.S., (retired), is appointed to be Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Lahore, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 16th March 1915.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th May, 1915.

No. 744.-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following modifications shall be made in the first schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 261-I. B., dated the 10th February 1913, as subsequently amended, providing for the administration of justice within the railway lands in Rajputana and Central India, *viz* :—

Under heading No. 3 relating to the Nagda-Muttra Railway —

for the words "The Political Agent in Haraoti" occurring in columns 4, 5 and 8 opposite the entries "Jhalawar" and "Kotah" in column 2, the words "The Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar" shall be substituted :

for the words "The Political Officer, Bundi" occurring in columns 4, 5 and 8 opposite the entry "Bundi," and for the words "The Resident at Jaipur" occurring in the same columns opposite the entry "Tonk,' in column 2, the words "The Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk" shall be substituted.

Under heading No. 7 relating to the Baran-Kotah Railway, and heading No. 8 relating to the Bina-Guna-Baran Railway—

for the words "The Political Agent in Haraoti" occurring in columns 4, 5 and 8 opposite the entry "Kotah" in column 2, the words "The Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar" shall be substituted.

Under heading No. 8 relating to the Bina-Guna-Baran Railway—

for the words "The Political Agent in Haraoti" occurring in columns 4, 5 and 8 opposite the entry "Tonk" in column 2, the words "The Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk" shall be substituted.

The 11th May, 1915.

No. 718-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Dr. Blasio Paes as acting Consul for Cuba at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. Zuberbuhler.

No. 721-G.—With reference to Notification No. 2470-G., dated the 26th October 1914, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Dr. E. F. Underwood as Vice-Consul for Brazil at Bombay, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 1023-Est.-A.—Mr. J. H. H. Bill, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 3 months under Articles 260, 233 and 308 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd April 1915.

No. 1024-Est.-A.—Captain F. H. Humphrys, of the Political Department, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, with effect from the 22nd April 1915.

The 13th May, 1915.

No. 1037-Est.-A.—Mr. B. J. Gould, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Charsadda, in addition to his own duties as Assistant Commissioner, Nowshera, with effect from the 15th April 1915.

No. 1057-Est.-A.—Captain J. A. Brett, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Mardan, with effect from the 3rd May 1915.

No. 1069-Est.-A.—Captain G. J. G. Hanson, 69th Punjabis, is appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department, and is posted as Assistant Commissioner, attached to the Peshawar District, with effect from the 3rd May 1915.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 12th May, 1915.

No. 580-F. E.—Mr. A. G. Barr was granted privilege leave for 2 months and 11 days, with effect from the 6th April 1914, and in continuation furlough for 3 months and 19 days.

No. 586-F. E.—Mr. V. C. Scott O'Conner, Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa, has been granted privilege leave for 2½ months, with effect from the 26th April 1915.

Mr. J. C. Bell, Deputy Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa, has been appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Accountant General, Bihar and Orissa, without retaining charge of his own office, with effect from the 26th April 1915, and during the absence on leave of Mr. V. C. Scott O'Connor.

No. 587-F. E.—Mr. R. K. Mukerji, Officiating Chief Superintendent, Class II, in the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 12th April 1915.

No. 588-F. E.—Mr. P. Raghavendra Rau, Assistant Accountant General, United Provinces, has been granted privilege leave for 30 days, with effect from the 3rd May 1915.

No 589-F. E.—Mr. V. C. French, Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, has been granted privilege leave for 1 month and 11 days and in continuation special leave for 4 months and 20 days, with effect from the 27th April 1915.

No. 590-F. E.—Mr. H. M. C. Trotter has been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, with effect from the 27th April 1915.

No. 591-F. E.—Rao Bahadur Govind Chintamon Chhatre, Chief Superintendent and Inspector of Local Accounts, Central Provinces, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 1st May 1915.

Mr. K. Durga Prasad Rao, Senior Auditor, Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class II, and Inspector of Local Accounts, Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st May 1915, and during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadur Govind Chintamon Chhatre.

No. 592-F. E.—Mr. R. F. G. Scott has been posted as Government Examiner of Accounts, Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, with effect from the 24th April 1915.

Mr. F. P B. Wood has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Railways, with effect from the 26th April 1915.

The 14th May, 1915.

No. 597-F. E.—Captain H. J. K. Wallis, I.A., has been appointed Deputy Assay Master, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 23rd October 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 14th May, 1915.

No. 506-Accts.—The following promotions of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the dates specified, in consequence of the permanent promotions made from the 30th November 1914, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. Donnan vacated, and the addition of an appointment in the grade of Military Accountant, 2nd class, sanctioned from the 1st April 1915 :—

Name.	From	To	Date of promotion.
Major H. G. W. Chandler ...	Military Accountant, 2nd class	Military Accountant, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.*	30th November 1914.
Major E. B. Peacock ...	Military Accountant, 3rd class	Military Accountant, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto.
Captain H. C. Szczepanski ...	Military Accountant, 4th class	Military Accountant, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto.
Captain C. J. G. Bird ...	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	Military Accountant, 4th class, sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto.
Major R. H. E. Pennell ...	Military Accountant, 3rd class	Military Accountant, 2nd class	1st April 1915.
Major M. E. L. Bruce ...	Military Accountant, 4th class	Military Accountant, 3rd class	Ditto.
Major A. W. Daldy ...	Military Accountant, 3rd class	Military Accountant, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto.
Captain G. W. Ross ...	Military Accountant, 4th class	Military Accountant, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*	Ditto.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

No. 5851-20.

Simla, the 8th May, 1915.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

The following is published for general information, with reference to the Resolution of

the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 156-67, dated the 9th January 1914:—

THE PANAMA CANAL.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Balboa Heights C. Z.,

January 26, 1915.

Executive Order Amending Quarantine Regulations.

The Executive Order published below is published for the information of all concerned

CHESTER HARDING,

Acting Governor.

AMENDING SECTIONS 1 AND 2 OF THE EXECUTIVE ORDER OF APRIL 15, 1913, ENTITLED "AN EXECUTIVE ORDER TO PROVIDE MARITIME QUARANTINE REGULATIONS FOR THE CANAL ZONE AND THE HARBORS OF THE CITIES OF PANAMA AND COLON, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA."

By virtue of the authority vested in me I hereby establish the following order for the Canal Zone :

1. That the first paragraph of section 1 of the above-mentioned Executive Order is hereby amended to read as follows :

Bills of Health.

"SECTION 1. Masters of vessels clearing from any foreign port or from any port in the possessions or other dependencies of the United States for a port in the Canal Zone or for the ports of Panama or Colon, Republic of Panama, or for passage through the Panama Canal, must obtain an original bill of health in duplicate from the officer or officers authorized by the quarantine laws and regulations of the United States to sign such certificates for vessels entering the ports of the United States. The following form is prescribed for such bills of health "

II. That the first paragraph of section 2 of the above mentioned Executive Order is hereby amended to read as follows :

" SECTION 2. Vessels clearing from any foreign port or from any port in the possessions or other dependencies of the United States for a port in the Canal Zone or for the ports of Panama or Colon, Republic of Panama, or for passage through the Panama Canal, and entering or calling at intermediate ports, must procure at all said ports a supplemental bill of health in duplicate, from the officer or officers authorized by the quarantine laws and regulations of the United States to sign such certificates for vessels entering the ports of the United States. If a quarantinable disease has appeared on board the vessel after leaving the original port of departure, or other circumstances presumably render the vessel infected, the supplemental bill of health should be withheld until such sanitary measures have been taken as are necessary. The following form is prescribed for supplemental bills of health."

III. This amendment shall take effect from and after the date upon which the Panama Canal is officially and formally opened for use and operation, by proclamation of the President of the United States.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

January 11, 1915.

CUSTOMS.

The 8th May, 1915.

No. 5863-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of raw cotton to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal.

The 15th May, 1915.

No. 6101-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of Rice to Egypt and all neutral ports on the Mediterranean and the Red Seas.

No. 6314-W.—The following Order in Council is republished for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 15th day of April, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, and the 18th day of March, 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, as amended and added to by the Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, and the 18th day of March, 1915, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the heading "Oil, mineral lubricating (including mineral lubricating grease and lubricating oil composed of mineral and other oils)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there should be substituted therefor the heading "Lubricants."

(2) That the heading "Oil, whale, namely train, blubber, sperm or head matter, and seal oil, shark oil and Japan fish oil," in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there should be substituted therefor the heading "Oil, whale (train, blubber, sperm). seal oil, shark oil, fish oil generally, and mixture or compounds of any of the foregoing."

(3) That the following article should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Alunite.

(4) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal:—

Anthracite.

Lacs of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, seed lac, stick lac, and other forms of lac, but not including lac dye.

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 6405-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1669-W., dated the 9th December 1914, namely :—

(*i*) *Delete* clause (*c*) of the first proviso to the said Notification ; and

(*ii*) *add* the following clauses :—

(*c*) The *bona fide* personal and household effects of persons entering the country.

(*d*) Goods imported from an allied country by way of a neutral country on a through bill of lading.

(*e*) Imports of Alabaster, Carbide of Calcium, Codliver oil, Curbstone, Cyanide of Calcium, Flax, Flax seed, Foodstuffs (other than sugar), Granite, Granite setts for paving, Ice, Iron ore, Marble, Pavement slates, Paving slates, Paving stone, Sienna-earth, Slate stone, Strawboard, Tar, Timber of any kind (including pit-props), Mechanical wood pulp (excluding cellulose).

No. 6566-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 1670-W., dated the 9th December 1914 :—

Delete the words "*Belgium*" and "*Spain and Portugal*" in the sixth line, and *enter* the word "*and*" after the word "*Russia*."

No. 6600-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914 and in supersession of Notification in this Department No. 1919, dated the 20th February 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made to the Schedule appended to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914 :—

(*i*) In Column I, after the entry "Medical and Surgical stores and equipment of every description, other than

(1) Nux Vomica,

(2) Castor seed, Mustard seed, Linseed and oils extracted therefrom"

shall be *added* the figure and words

"(3) Senna, Magnesium Sulphate, Ajowan seed, Chiretta roots, Euphorbia Pilulifera, Fennel seed Dill seed and Gums ;"

and (*ii*) in Column II of Exceptions to the prohibition on the Export of "Medical and Surgical stores and equipment of every description," for the words "Except exports by land and exports of Cinchona bark and Senna to the United Kingdom" shall be *substituted* the words "Except exports by land ; exports of Cinchona bark to the United Kingdom ; and exports of Sandalwood and Colombo (Calumba) roots to the United Kingdom or a British Possession, France and the United States of America."

TELEGRAPHS.

The 15th May, 1915.

No. 6265-62.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 6975-137, dated the 16th of September 1909, as subsequently amended, namely :—

Cancel Rule 74 and *substitute* :—

74. Any overcharge made in error or the value of stamps in excess affixed by the sender is refunded to the person entitled to it [Rules 145 (*j*) and 148].

In Rule 77 *delete* the sentence "Provided that . . . . within the period prescribed by Rule 148."

In Rule 148 *delete* the clause " Provided that . . . the date of the telegram," and *substitute* the following :—

Provided that the claims for refunds on account of (1) paid Service Advices (Rule 46), (2) overcharges or of telegrams stamped in excess by the sender (Rule 74), and (3) telegrams stamped and cancelled before transmission has begun (Rule 77) may, if made within seven days from the date of the telegram, be presented at the Telegraph Departmental Offices and Combined Post and Telegraph Offices at which such advices or telegrams were handed in.

Cancel Rule 245 and *substitute* :—

245. Any overcharge made in error or the value of stamps in excess affixed by the sender is refunded to the person entitled to it (Rule 355).

Cancel Rule 256.

In Rule 355, *cancel* proviso (*iii*) and *substitute* the following :—

(*iii*) that claims for refunds on account of (1) paid Service Advices [Rule 348 (*f*) and (*g*)], (2) overcharges or of telegrams stamped in excess by the sender (Rule 245) and (3) telegrams stamped and cancelled before transmission has begun (Rule 255) may, if made within seven days from the date of the telegram, be presented at the Telegraph Departmental Offices and Combined Post and Telegraph Offices at which such advices or telegrams were handed in.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 15th May, 1915.

No. 6429-97.—Mr. S. W. Bunyan, Superior Traffic Branch, *Second Division*, and Assistant to the Deputy Director General, Telegraph Traffic, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade of the *First Division*, Superior Traffic Branch, as Assistant Director General Telegraph Traffic, with effect from the 1st April 1915 and until further orders.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 14th May, 1915.

No. 6594-20—Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., has been appointed an officiating Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 26th April 1915, and has been posted to Bombay.

The 15th May, 1915.

No. 6467-W.—Mr. C. R. Watkins, B.A., I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Imperial Customs Service, has been appointed Assistant Wheat Commissioner, Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd April 1915.

Mr. C. W. Jacob, B.A., I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Wheat Commissioner, Calcutta, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th May 1915.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th May, 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 448.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer to be Second Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 26th April 1915 :—

Royal Engineers.

Regimental Quartermaster-Serjeant (India Unattached List), Joseph Albert Pocock.

No. 449.—Army Department Notification No. 78, dated the 22nd January 1915, is cancelled and the following substituted :—

The undermentioned Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers to be Second Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval ; with effect from the 12th January 1915 :—

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Serjeant-Major Charles Adams.

Serjeant-Major William Henry Folson.

Serjeant-Major Charles Clarke.

Battery Serjeant-Major John Obee.

Battery Serjeant-Major James William Keating.

Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Percy Payne.

Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Alfred Henry Floyd.

Battery Serjeant-Major Albert Edward Collison.

Battery Serjeant-Major William Henry Addis.

Battery Quartermaster Serjeant William Spinks.

Battery Serjeant-Major Thomas Henry Humphris.

Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Douglas Stuart Carnochan.

Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Robert Ashfield Burgess.

Battery Serjeant-Major William Devereux.

Royal Garrison Artillery.

First Class Master Gunner Frederick William Dean.
Second Class Master Gunner James Philip Pirie.
Serjeant-Major Charles Carr.
Second Class Master Gunner Alfred Duncan Ross.
Second Class Master Gunner Percy William Norman.
Second Class Master Gunner Herbert William Moore.
Serjeant-Major William Edmund Glaysher.
Third Class Master Gunner George Napier.
Third Class Master Gunner Charles Thomas William King.
Third Class Master Gunner John Taylor.
Third Class Master Gunner Thomas Devine.
Company Serjeant-Major Tom Alexander Savage.
Company Serjeant-Major Michael Joseph Curry.
Company Serjeant Major Frank Stern.
Company Quartermaster-Serjeant Charles Henry Dorman.
Company Serjeant-Major Leonard William Smith.
Battery Serjeant-Major Frank Steele.
Company Quartermaster-Serjeant Arthur Gardner.
Company Quartermaster-Serjeant Horace Percy Coombes
Battery Serjeant-Major James Whelan
Battery Quartermaster Serjeant Bertram Hill
Company Serjeant-Major Alex Bernard Merrett
Battery Quartermaster Serjeant George Francis Willcox.
Battery Serjeant-Major Allen Buchanan.
Battery Serjeant-Major Frances Leonard.
Company Quartermaster Serjeant Roland Wood.
Company Quartermaster Serjeant Philip Mead.
Company Serjeant-Major Thomas Baker.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 450.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenants.

Infantry Branch.

Malcolm James John Corlett. Kenneth McIntyre Kemp.	} Dated 14th May 1915.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

Richard Dunn Willis.
Arthur Edward Frances Wood.
Charles Edward Milner.
} Dated 14th May 1915.

Infantry Branch.

Colin Robert White.
Herbert William Dundas Wilson.
John Charles Barrack.
Ian Pendlebury Macdonald.
Herman Joseph Walmesley.
Charles Allen Tice.
Ernest Alfred Glanville.
Harry Danvers Petters.
Richard Bryan Gildea.
Percy Raymond Leigh-Bennett.
Alexander MacLeod Robertson.
Cecil Herbert Windsor Clifford.
George Stanley Vaughan Paterson.
Eric Henry Neville Gill.
Edwin Hall Pascoe.
William Herbert Carter.
Lancelot Joseph Hicks.
Alexander Howett Worster.
Hugh Trotter.
} Dated 14th May 1915.

No. 451.—Lieutenant Henry James Fraser Harris is granted the temporary rank of Captain subject to His Majesty's approval, whilst employed as Censor, Port Blair, with effect from the 14th May 1915.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 452.—The following extract is published for general information :—

Supplement, dated the 7th April 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 6th April 1915, pages 3411 and 3412.

War Office,
7th April 1915.

The following names are added to the list of Officers recommended for gallant and distinguished service in the Field in the despatch from the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, British Forces in the Field, dated 14th January 1915, which was published in the *London Gazette* of Wednesday, 17th February 1915 :—

Staff.

Major A. T. Paley.
Captain F. G. Maughan.
Captain O. H. North.

Royal Artillery.

Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) C. E. D. Budworth, M.V.O.
Major E. L. Hardcastle.

2nd Battalion, Grenadier Guards.

Major G. D. Jeffreys.
Major Lord B. C. Gordon-Lennox (killed in action).
Captain E. J. L. Pike.
Lieutenant F. G. Beaumont Nesbitt.

3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards.

Major G. C. Hamilton.

1st Battalion, East Kent Regiment.

Colonel J. Hasler.
Major R. McDouall, D.S.O.

1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment.

Captain B. Lawrence.

2nd Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Captain A. L. Samson.

2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment.

Lieutenant C. R. Ripley.

Army Service Corps.

Captain (temporary Major) J. A. Harvey.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Major S. L. Cummins, M.D.

Captain C. G. Browne.

Lieutenant (temporary) G. W. Milne, M D.

Army Veterinary Corps.

Major H. M. Lenox-Conyngham.

Captain S. Black.

The following corrections are notified :—

Staff.

For Major G. J. Dickson *read* Major G F. H. Dickson.

For Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) G. B Smith *read* Colonel G. Barton Smith.

Royal Flying Corps.

For Second Lieutenant V. H. M. Wadham *read* Second Lieutenant V. H. N. Wadham.

Royal Field Artillery.

For Lieutenant R. A. E. Smyth *read* Captain R A. N. Smyth (died of wounds received in action).

For Bombardier E. J. Girding *read* Bombardier E. J. Girling.

Royal Engineers.

For Lieutenant-Colonel W H. Rotherham *read* Lieutenant-Colonel W H. Rotheram.

For Serjeant B. Blower *read* Serjeant H. B Blower.

1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

For Captain B M. Montgomery, D.S.O., *read* Captain B. L Montgomery, D.S.O.

2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment.

For Lieutenant W. Pastard *read* Lieutenant W. Bastard.

2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers

For Second Lieutenant W. G. Clutterbuck *read* Second Lieutenant W. E. Clutterbuck.

Worcestershire Regiment.

For Major W. J. J. Sweetman *read* Major M J. J. Sweetman.

4th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.

For Second Lieutenant G. N. U. Cursons *read* Second Lieutenant G. N. A. Cursons.

2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

For Lieutenant-Colonel E. Peace Serocold *read* Lieutenant-Colonel E. Pearce Serocold.

2nd Battalion, Manchester Regiment.

For Second Lieutenant G. Dickson *read* Second Lieutenant G. Dixon.

2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

After Lieutenant F. C. G. Campbell *for* 4th Pathans *read* 40th Pathans.

1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade.

For Lieutenant H. F. Campbell *read* Lieutenant G. V. Campbell (Special Reserve).

Royal Army Medical Corps.

For Lieutenant (temporary) A. Martin, M.D., F.R.C.S., *read* Lieutenant (temporary) A. A. Martin, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

For Lieutenant (temporary) Martin-Leake, V.C., *read* Lieutenant (temporary) A. Martin-Leake, V.C., F.R.C.S.

For Lieutenant (temporary) J. B. Mathews *read* Lieutenant (temporary) J. B. Matthews.

For Lieutenant R. B. Phillippo *read* Lieutenant R. B. Phillipps.

For Lieutenant R. E. Pirrie, M.B. (killed in action), *read* Lieutenant R. E. Porter, M.B. (killed in action).

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PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 453.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 1st Class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 18th April 1915 :—

Edmund D'Roche.

Madras Establishment.

No 454.—Army Department Notification No. 3:8, dated the 9th April 1915, so far as it relates to 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon C. H. A. Alderton, L.R.C.P. and S.E. and L.F.P.S. (Glas.), is cancelled.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No 455.—No. 732, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nurul Hasan (E) (Supernumerary Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, ranking as Subadar), is absorbed in the grade of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, ranking as Jemadar, *vice* 2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar, Makkhan Singh, invalided ; with effect from the 2nd April 1915.

(E) Passed in English.

Bombay Establishment.

No 456.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, having completed five years' service in that class, and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 1[illegible]th April 1915 :—

No. 293, Binden Pandhari-nath Godbole.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 457.—The following promotions are made :—

12th Cavalry.

Dafadar Zari Gul Khan and Lance-Dafadar Nadir Khan to be Jemadars, supernumerary to establishment ; with effect from the 22nd March 1915.

15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).

Jemadar Abdul Rahim Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Saifullah Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 21st December 1914.

23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Kot-Dafadar Shahwali Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment ; with effect from the 20th January 1915.

Ressaidar Dost Muhammad to be Risaldar, Jemadar Phula Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadars Katha Singh and Usman Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st May 1915.

35th Scinde Horse.

Dafadar Pir Muhammad to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 19th April 1915.

Jemadar Muhammad Ayub Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadars Mula Singh and Ahmad Bakhsh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 18th April 1915.

Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).

Kot-Dafadar Raja Ram to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th April 1915.

23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).

Havildar Udho Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st March 1915.

24th Hazara Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).

Havildar-Major Fazl Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st April 1915.

30th Punjabis.

Subadar Bal Singh to be Subadar-Major and Havildar Wazir Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 21st January 1915.

Havildar Maghar Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 6th April 1915.

45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Jemadar Mul Singh to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Labh Singh and Havildars Mehar Singh and Sundar Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th April 1915.

66th Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Aki Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 8th March 1915.

86th Carnatic Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Vellinayakam to be Jemadar, *vice* Kuppusami, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st March 1915.

Havildar-Major Abdul Wahab to be Jemadar, *vice* Saiyid Fakir-ud-din, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st March 1915.

87th Punjabis.

Havildars Dewak Ram and Chuni Lal to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 15th April 1915.

106th Hazara Pioneers.

Jemadars Yazdan Khan, Muhammad Hasan I and Muhammad Juma to be Subadars, and Havildar-Major Ghulam Husain, Colour-Havildar Ghulam Ali and Havildars Ali Juma and Khuda Dad to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th April 1915.

Jemadar Muhammad Hasan II to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Shafa to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Qasim, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 19th April 1915.

112th Infantry.

Havildar Fazal Karim to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th April 1915.

130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).

Havildar-Major Allah Dad to be Jemadar, *vice* Khan Sadiq, discharged; with effect from the 26th January 1915.

2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Colour-Havildars Birkhsing Thapa and Bhagirath Limbu to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th April 1915.

2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Dalsing Thapa to be Subadar and Colour-Havildars Ghiria Thapa and Tejbir Thapa and Havildars Bhowanand Thapa and Narpatti Bura to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th April 1915.

84th Punjabis.

With reference to Army Department Notification No. 253, dated the 12th March 1915, the promotion of Havildar Said Ghulam Khan to the rank of Jemadar, has effect from the 12th April 1915.

With reference to Army Department Notification No. 383, dated the 23rd April 1915, the promotion of Havildar Dadan Khan to the rank of Jemadar, has effect from the 6th April 1915.

MILITARY FARMS DEPARTMENT.

No. 458.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on Dafadar Sarfaraz Ali Khan, Indian Overseer, Military Farms Department, with effect from the 1st April 1915.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Madras Establishment.

No. 459.—2nd Class Assistant Surgeon Charles Henry Arthur Alderton, L.R.C.P. and S.E., L.F.P.S. (Glas.), is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th February 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 460.—Lieutenant Charles Norman Lindsaye resigns his commission. Dated the 5th April 1915.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 461.—Thomas Archibald Miller Brownlie to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 18th February 1915.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 462.—William Martin Cubitt to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 26th August 1914.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 463.—Alfred John Flude Millar to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 22nd September 1914.

Alexander Farringdon Campbell to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 19th December 1914.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No 464.—Lieutenant William Charles Raitt resigns his commission. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Allan Herbert Storer Campbell to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 24th February 1915.

Second Lieutenant Thomas James Gray Stewart Walters to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. G. Woosnam, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 22nd January 1915.

Second Lieutenant Vaughan Jones to be Lieutenant, *vice* T. J. G. S. Walters, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 29th January 1915.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 465—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

Surma Valley Light Horse.

Captain Henry Benedict Fox.

1st Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major Robert Millward Hughes.

Captain Leonard Greenham.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th May 1915.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 6th and 12th May 1915 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
5th Battalion, The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).	Lieutenant Clifford John Frederick Burr.	6th May 1915...	Jhansi.	
Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's), attached 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).	Captain Percy d'Aguilar Banks.	26th April 1915	France ...	Killed in action.
19th Punjabis, attached 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).	Major Francis Taylor Duhan.	26th April 1915	France ...	Killed in action.
47th Sikhs	Captain Edward Charles Talbot.	29th April 1915	France ...	Died of wounds.
54th Sikhs (Frontier Force), attached 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).	Captain George Neville Mackie.	26th April 1915	France ...	Killed in action.
87th Punjabis, attached 47th Sikhs.	Captain Templer Henry Scott.	26th April 1915	France ...	Killed in action.
Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry).	2nd Lieutenant Frederick George Farmer.	1st May 1915 ...	Quetta.	
Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 10th Jats.	2nd Lieutenant Ernest Neville Priestley.	8th May 1915 ...	Colaba.	
Royal Army Medical Corps ...	Lieutenant-Colonel George Frederick Handel Marks, M.D.	3rd May 1915...	Dalhousie.	

Erratum.

In Army Department notification, dated the 20th November 1914, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 21st November 1914, under column "Date of decease" against Lieutenant John MacAdam Craig, *for* "2nd November 1914" *read* "1st November 1914".

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th May 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 15.—Chief Engineer J. Lush, Royal Indian Marine, Inspector of Machinery, Kidderpore Dockyard, Calcutta, is granted an extension in that appointment; with effect from the 23rd October 1914, and until further orders.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 16.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st April 1915, *vice* Commander St. L. S. Warden, Royal Indian Marine, retired :—

To be Commander, 1st Grade.

Commander C. W. Shearme.

To be Commander, 2nd Grade.

Commander G. N. Forteath.

To be Commander, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant R. G. Strong.

No. 17.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine; with effect from the 23rd April 1915 :—

To be Engineer.

Assistant Engineer Percival Russell Wale.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th May, 1915.

No. 123—Mr. H. C. Aylmer, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. W. R. Pearce, District Locomotive Superintendent on privilege leave.

The 12th May, 1915.

No. 124.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a preliminary survey being carried out by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Administration for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Kottur, a station on the Hospet-Kottur Railway, to Harihar, a station on the Bangalore-Hubli line, *viâ* Harpanahalle, a distance of about 40 miles.

This survey will be known as the Kottur-Harihar Railway Survey.

The 13th May, 1915.

No. 125.—Mr. R. J. Oates, Sub-Storekeeper, North Western Railway, is appointed to the Superior Stores Establishment of State Railways as an Assistant Storekeeper, in class III, grade 3, of that Establishment, and posted to the North Western Railway.

No. 126.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 105, dated the 7th May 1914, Mr. W. D. Pickett, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, on special duty, reverted to his substantive appointment of Traffic Inspector of that Railway, with effect from the 17th February 1914.

No. 127.—Mr. W. D. Pickett, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, officiated as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway and was placed on special duty from the 4th April to the 20th August 1914. He was again appointed to officiate in that capacity on special duty, with effect from the 3rd November 1914 and until further orders.

No. 128.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 12, dated the 23rd January 1915, Mr. C. L. Taylor, Deputy Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, officiated substantively *pro tempore* as Traffic Manager of that Railway from the 22nd November 1914 to the 2nd May 1915.

No. 129.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 205, dated the 6th August 1914, Mr. E. A. Lawton, Officiating Senior Assistant Signal Engineer, is confirmed in that rank with effect from the 1st April 1915.

The 14th May, 1915.

No. 130.—The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Superior Stores Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st April 1915 :—

Names.	From	To
Goodall, F. E.	Class II, grade 4	Class II, grade 3.
McGregor, W. M.	Class III, grade 2, and Class II officiating.	Class III, grade 1, and Class II, grade 4, temporary.
Lightowler, I.	Class III, grade 4	Class III, grade 3.
Paterson, R. H.	Ditto	Ditto.

No. 131.—Mr. A. K. Muirhead, Assistant Storekeeper, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Stores Establishmet, is promoted to class II of that Establishment with effect from the 11th March 1915, and transferred to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

No. 132.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 131, dated [illegible] May 1915, Mr. F. V. Mahony, Assistant Storekeeper, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Stores Establishment, is promoted to class II of that Establishment from the date of Mr. Muirhead's relief.

No. 133.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 131, dated the 14th May 1915, Mr. W. M. McGregor, Officiating Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal Railway, is, on relief by Mr. Muirhead, transferred to the North Western Railway in his substantive capacity of Assistant Storekeeper in class III, grade 1, of that Establishment.

P. C. YOUNG,

Officiating Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Simla, the 13th May, 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 8th May 1915 is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	1	1
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	1	1
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	43	37
		Kaira District	...	...
		Panch Mahals District	...	...
		Ahmedabad "	...	...
		Broach "	8	7
		Broach Port	...	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	24	22
		Surat District	16	11
		Bhiwndi Port	3	3
		Bandra "	8	7
		Bassein "	...	...
		Thana "	...	...
		Kalyan "	...	...
		Kurla "	1	1
		Vesava "	...	...
		Agashi "	1	2
		Thana District	12	6
	Central	Nasik District	38	31
		Ahmednagar District	5	3
		East Khandesh "	23	11
		Poona Town	1	1
		Poona District	3	4
		Chinchni Port	...	...
		Satara "	22	16
		Sholapur Town	4	4
		Sholapur District	...	1

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Southern	Panvel Port	...	...
		Kolaba District	1	3
		Ratnagiri "	...	...
		Belgaum "	40	34
		Dharwar "	20	15
		Hubli Town	...	...
		Bijapur District	...	...
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	46	32
		Karachi Town and Port	160	145
		Karachi District	29	20
		Sukkur "	1,270*	192*
		Larkana "	6	3
		Nawabshah "	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	21	19
		Cutch "	1	1
		Mandvi Port	2	2
		Porbandar "	...	...
		Bhavnagar "	3	3
		Rewa Kantha Agency	8	1
		Kathiawar Agency	9	9
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	27	18
		Akalkot State	...	...
		Khairpur "	25*	8*
		Surat Agency	...	...
		Satara "	...	...
		TOTAL	1,892	672
Madras Presidency	...	Anantapur District	...	...
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	2	3
		Mangalore Town and Port	1	1
		South Canara District	..	...
		Salem District	1	...
		Madura "	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	...	...
		Coimbatore District	...	...

*For two weeks.

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 1st May 1915:—
Nawabshah district *read* 6 cases, 3 deaths *for nil*.
Thar and Parkar district *read* 2 cases, 1 death *for nil*.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Trichinopoly District	...	...
		Chingleput „	...	...
		Kistna „	...	...
		Nilgiri „	1	1
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	5	5
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	16	16
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur „	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna „	...	...
		TOTAL	16	16
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	1	1
		Patna District	94	102
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	37	12
		Shahabad „	38	46
	Tirhut	Saran District	87	89
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur „	32	26
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	30	21

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	18	10
		Purnea "	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	1	1
		Bhagalpur District	1	1
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	...	...
		TOTAL	839	309
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	...	...
		Saharanpur City	...	...
		Saharanpur District	77	60
		Muzaffarnagar "	58	30
		Meerut City	...	...
		Meerut District	68	63
		Bulandshahr "	205	164
	Agra	Aligarh City	23	21
		Aligarh District	41	40
		Muttra City	...	...
		Muttra District	45	38
		Agra City	1	7
		Agra District	...	...
		Mainpuri "	...	...
		Etah "	24	27
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	...	...
		Bareilly District	...	...
		Bijnor "	51	51
		Budaun "	...	...
		Moradabad City	...	...
		Moradabad District	43	35
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	...
		Pilibhit "	8	8
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	13	12
		Etawah "	...	1
		Cawnpore City	53	53
		Cawnpore District	10	10
		Fatehpur "	8	8
		Allahabad City	7	7
		Allahabad District	46	44

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun "	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	...	...
		Benares District	6	6
		Mirzapur "	...	..
		Jaunpur "	39	37
		Ghazipur "	203	152
		Ballia "	87	87
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	54	25
		Basti "	49	33
		Azamgarh "	212	200
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	9	9
		Lucknow District	10	10
		Unao "	176	130
		Rae Bareli "	58	59
		Sitapur "	56	49
		Hardoi "	4	4
		Kheri "	3	3
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	4	3
		Fyzabad District	2	2
		Gonda "	2	1
		Bahraich "	11	11
		Sultanpur "	12	8
		Partabgarh "	3	3
		Bara Banki "	77	77
		TOTAL	2,036	1,603
PUNJAB	Ambala	Hissar District	156	205
		Gurgaon "	54	55
		Rohtak "	106	86
		Karnal "	222	214
		Ambala "	197	123
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	1
		Hoshiarpur "	594	548
		Jullundur City	21	18
		Jullundur District	2,261	1,708
		Ludhiana "	499	295
		Ferozepore "	160	80
	Lahore	Lahore City	36	33
		Lahore District	576	296
		Amritsar City	5	5
		Amritsar District	1,655	1,655
		Gurdaspur "	970	729
		Sialkot "	2,455	2,447
		Gujranwala "	1,772	1,025

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	1,121	978
		Gujrat "	2,534	2,554
		Jhelum "	416	448
		Rawalpindi "	967	761
		Attock "	1,155	1,032
		Mianwali "	...	...
	Multan	Montgomery District	...	...
		Lyallpur "	...	...
		Jhang "	70	61
		Multan "	32	28
		Muzaffargarh "	6	5
	NATIVE STATES	Nabha State	97	100
		Patiala City	10	8
		Patiala State	1,453	1,361
		Kapurthala State	278	205
		Malerkotla "	...	...
		Nalagarh "	5	2
		Jind "	51	89
		Kalsia "	38	21
		TOTAL	19,992	17,730
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	5	4
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	1	1
		Tharrawaddy "	...	...
		Pegu District	...	...
		Prome "	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...
		Bassein District	...	...
		Henzada "	...	...
		Myaungmya "	...	...
		Maubin "	12	9
		Pyapon "	...	...
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	...	...
		Toungoo "	2	2
		Thaton "	...	...
		Moulmein Town	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...
		Magwe "	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	...
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Bhamo "	1	1
		Katha "	1	1
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	...	...
		Meiktila "	...	...
		Yamethin "	...	...
		Myingyan "	...	...
	Shan States	Northern Shan States	...	1
		TOTAL	22	19
ASSAM	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur	Nagpur District	24	19
		Kamptee Cantonment	...	...
		Bhandara Town	...	...
		Bhandara District	1	1
		Wardha Town	...	...
		Wardha District	18	13
		Balaghat Town	...	...
		Balaghat District	1	1
	Jubbulpore	Saugor District	12	8
		Damoh Town	6	10
		Damoh District	12	11
		Seoni Town	7	9
		Seoni District	4	6
		Mandla Town	1	1
	Norbudda	Hoshangabad District	7	8
		Narsinghpur "	9	6
		Chhindwara District	33	15
	Berar	Amraoti Town	4	3
		Amraoti District	...	...
		Akola Town	6	2
		Akola District	1	1
		Buldana	14	10
		TOTAL	160	124
COORG	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	5	6
		Bangalore City	...	...
		Bangalore District	1	...
		Mysore City	...	...
		Mysore District	3	3
		Hassan „	...	...
		Kadur „	5	3
		Kolar „	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	...
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga „	1	1
		Chitaldroog „	...	...
		TOTAL	15	13
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	...	...
		Bidar „	36	90
		Medak „	1	1
		Parbhani „	...	...
		Gulbarga „	6	3
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	...	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	..
		Adilabad District	...	..
		Usmanabad „	...	...
		Aurangabad „	...	...
		TOTAL	43 (a)	94 (a)
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal City	...	...
		Bhopal State	10	6
		Gwalior „	...	...
		Indore City	12	9
		Sehore Cantonment	...	...
		TOTAL	22 (b)	15 (b)
RAJPUTANA	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	4	3
		Alwar State	...	...
		Jaipur „	...	...
		Bharatpur State	2	2
		Serohi „	...	...
		TOTAL	6	5
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar City	3	2
		Peshawar District	32	21
		Abbottabad „	1	1
		Hazara District	67	51
		Dera Ismail Khan City	...	...
		Kohat City	...	...
		TOTAL	103	75
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	182	143
		TOTAL	182	143
		GRAND TOTAL	24,834	20,764

(a) From the 26th April to the 2nd May 1915.
(b) For the week ending 1st May 1915.

In the return for the week ending 1st May 1915, against the Hazara district *read* 29 deaths *for* 20 deaths.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hours on Thursday, the 13th May 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. The storm which was forming in the Bay at the close of the previous week apparently advanced northwards to the neighbourhood of the coast between Akyab and Chittagong, but disappeared without passing inland. It initiated a strong flow of humid winds into Burma and northeast India, which lasted throughout the week, and heavy rain fell in Burma and parts of Bengal and of Assam. In the rest of the country the only rainfall reported was associated with thunderstorms, and was local in character.

2. *Burma.*—Rainfall was nearly general, except in Tenasserim, throughout the week.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There was nearly general rain in Assam on the 8th, 9th and 11th, in south Bengal and Orissa on the 6th and 12th, in Bengal, excluding the southeastern districts, on the 11th and in Chota Nagpur on the 6th and 11th. Local falls occurred in Bihar.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Thundershowers were reported from a few stations.

Northwest India.—A few thunderstorms occurred in the Punjab and east Rajputana.

The Peninsula.—There were a few falls of rain associated with thunderstorms, chiefly in south Madras and on the north Madras coast.

3. The chief amounts of rain were as follows:—

May 6th. Table Island 1·56", Diamond Island 2·02", Kyaukpyu 1·36", Akyab 2·03", Mandalay 1·65", Maymyo 1·80", Bahraich 1·71", Lucknow 1·25", Simla 0·90", Ambala 1·06" and Trichinopoly 2·30".

„ 7th. Table Island 1·68", Diamond Island 1·99", Kyaukpyu 3·62", Akyab 5·55", Thayetmyo 1·61", Minbu 2·65", Mymensingh 1·71" and Waltair 0·90".

„ 8th. Rangoon 2·21", Bassein 5·23", Diamond Island 1·[illegible]", Akyab 2·84", Monywa 1·63", Lashio 1·59", Myitkyina 2·3[illegible], Sibsagar 1·51", Shillong 3·07", Cherrapunji 8·73", Mymensingh 2·75" and Gaya 1·80".

„ 9th. Victoria Point 2·01", Rangoon 2·45", Akyab 8·00", Myitkyina 4·12", Shillong 1·38", Cherrapunji 9·92", Chittagong 1·48" and Jessore 1·70".

„ 10th. Mergui 1·37", Tavoy 2·50", Moulmein 2·20", Rangoon 2·11", Toungoo 1·54", Kyaukpyu 2·15", Lashio 2·52", Myitkyina 2·08", Cherrapunji 1·31", Silchar 1·74", Jessore 2·17", Berhampore 6·13" and Bogra 4·04".

„ 11th. Moulmein 2·28", Toungoo 1·33", Kyaukpyu 1·37", Monywa 1·49", Lashio 2·42", Bhamo 2·01", Shillong 2·02", Cherrapunji 4·98", Chittagong 3·73", Jalpaiguri 1·52", False Point 1·60" and Purnea 1·65".

„ 12th. Tavoy 1·42", Kyaukpyu 3·49", Akyab 5·40", Thayetmyo 1·27", Bhamo 2·02", Myitkyina 2·10", Cox's Bazar 2·85", Chittagong 1·54", Narayanganj 1·70", Jessore 1·59", Calcutta 1·01", Balasore 1·00", Hazaribagh 1·29" and Salem 0·80".

The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent. or more in excess in Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India, Berar and the Madras Coast North. It was within 20 per cent. of the normal in Assam, the Punjab, Rajputana East, the Central Provinces and Madras Southeast. The absence of rainfall is a normal feature in the weather at this time of the year in Sind, Gujarat, the Konkan and Hyderabad North, but in all the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in defect.

The rainfall from the 30th April to date is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, Assam, the Punjab East and North, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Rajputana West, and differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent. in the United Provinces West, the Punjab Southwest, Rajputana East, Mysore, Malabar and the Madras Deccan. No rain has fallen in Sind and Gujarat, but none usually falls there at this time. In the rest of the division rainfall is 20 per cent. or more in excess.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 13th May 1915.			Rainfall data from 30th April 1915 to 13th May 1915.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	2·6	3·4	–0·8	3·5	5·2	–1·7	–33	–50
Lower Burma	9·0	2·3	+6·7	10·1	4·0	+6·1	+153	–35
Upper Burma	5·5	1·0	+4·5	5·8	1·7	+4·1	+241	–57
Assam	2·3	2·8	–0·5	3·7	5·5	–1·8	–33	–48
Bengal	3·5	1·6	+1·9	4·8	3·0	+1·8	+60	–7
Orissa	2·1	0·6	+1·5	3·3	0·9	+2·4	+267	+300
Chota Nagpur	0·8	0·5	+0·3	1·2	0·8	+0·4	+50	+33
Bihar	1·5	0·5	+1·0	2·0	0·9	+1·1	+122	+25
United Provinces, East	0·6	0·2	+0·4	0·7	0·3	+0·4	+133	0
United Provinces, West	0·3	0·2	+0·1	0·3	0·3	0	0	–100
Punjab, East and North	0·2	0·2	0	0·2	0·3	–0·1	–33	–100
Punjab, South-West	0·1	0·1	0	0·1	0·1	0	0	0
Kashmir	0	0·6	–0·6	0	1·1	–1·1	–100	–100
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·2	–0·2	0	0·3	–0·3	–100	–100
Baluchistan	0	0·1	–0·1	0	0·2	–0·2	–100	–100
Sind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	–0·1	0	0·1	–0·1	–100	0
Rajputana, East	0·1	0·1	0	0·1	0·1	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central India, West	0·1	0	+0·1	0·1	0	+0·1	—	0
Central India, East	0·2	0·1	+0·1	0·2	0·1	+0·1	+100	0
Berar	0·1	0	+0·1	0·2	0	+0·2	—	—
Central Provinces, West	0·1	0·1	0	0·2	0·1	+0·1	+100	—
Central Provinces, East	0·2	0·2	0	0·6	0·3	+0·3	+100	+300
Konkan	0	0	0	0·2	0	+0·2	—	—
Bombay Deccan	0	0·1	–0·1	0·5	0·2	+0·3	+150	+400
Hyderabad, North	0	0	0	0·2	0·1	+0·1	+100	+100
Hyderabad, South	0	0·2	–0·2	0·4	0·3	+0·1	+33	+300
Mysore	0	0·9	–0·9	2·1	1·9	+0·2	+11	+110
Malabar	0·4	1·1	–0·7	2·6	2·2	+0·4	+18	+100
Madras, South-East	0·5	0·5	0	1·1	0·9	+0·2	+22	+50
Madras Deccan	0·1	0·3	–0·2	0·5	0·5	0	0	+100
Madras Coast, North	0·4	0·3	+0·1	0·5	0·4	+0·1	+25	0

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 13th May 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 8th May 1915.

Burma.—The rainfall throughout the week was general and heavy. Harvesting of island crops has been almost completed. Ploughing for groundnut, sesamum and cotton has become general in Upper Burma. Standing crops are in good condition. The health of cattle is satisfactory. The price of unhusked rice has risen to Rs. 104 per 100 baskets but is still slightly below normal. The market for white rice is firm.

Assam.—Slight to heavy rain fell in all districts. More rain is wanted for early rice in Cachar. Plucking and manufacture of tea continue. Prospects are generally good. Ploughing of land for and sowing of rice and jute and planting of sugarcane are in progress. Harvesting of spring rice in Sylhet continues. The price of common rice is stationary. Cattle disease is reported in six districts.

Bengal.—General rain fell throughout the Province. The fall was heavy in Cooch Behar and in parts of Jessore, Darjeeling and Mymensingh but light to moderate elsewhere. It has done much good to standing crops and has also facilitated ploughing of fields and sowing of autumn crops. Cattle disease is reported from seventeen districts. The average price of common rice has risen by about 0·6 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light to moderate rain was general over the Province. Ploughing of lands and sowing of autumn crops continue and have been facilitated by the recent rain. Harvesting and threshing of spring crops have been completed. The standing sugarcane crop is doing well. The average price of common rice has risen as compared with that of the preceding week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from fifteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—Rain has fallen throughout the Provinces to the benefit of sugarcane everywhere. It has done slight injury to extra crops and to grains on threshing floors in a few districts. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops are approaching completion. Weighments of opium are in progress. Indigo, cotton, juar and early rice are being sown. Deficiency of water is reported from Jhansi. Otherwise food, fodder and water are ample everywhere. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory but sporadic cattle disease is still reported from some villages in a few districts. Markets are adequately stocked although *juar* and *bajra* which are varieties of millets are not obtainable in many places. Prices of food grains generally show a tendency to fall. They show very slight rise in some districts probably owing to unseasonable rainfall.

Punjab.—Light rain has fallen in parts of the south-east and west. Reaping and threshing of wheat and other spring crops continue except in the south-east where they have been completed. The yield is normal to good. Sowings of extra spring crops have been nearly finished and those of sugarcane and cotton are in progress and are generally normal. The condition and prospects of extra spring crops are good. Cattle are healthy. Fodder and water for drinking and irrigation are sufficient. Prices of wheat and other spring cereals are falling and generally range between normal and warning rates, while prices of other grains are stationary and range between warning and scarcity rates or are above scarcity rates Prices of wheat :—Rawalpindi and Lyallpur 10, Amballa 10¼ and Ferozepore and Lahore 11 seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—Slight rain has fallen in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The weather is clear and hot. Standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated areas are fairly good. Sowings of extra spring crops in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan and of autumn crops in Bannu and Peshawar continue. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress with outturn fairly good. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are procurable. Prices are high but are falling in the case of wheat and maize in Peshawar and and in the case of gram in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 9 to 13½ and maize from 10 to 18 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—No rain fell during the week. Spring crops are in good condition. Agricultural operations for autumn crops are in progress. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices are normal except in Baramula where they are high. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The weather is hot. Slight showers are reported from Ajmer-Merwara and from southern, eastern and central Rajputana. The maximum fall of rain was 109 cents in Kotah. Land is being prepared for autumn crops. Prospects are normal. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Central India.—The rainfall was general in Gwalior, partial in Bhopal, slight in Indore and in the Southern States and *nil* elsewhere. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops are in progress in Gwalior and in the Southern States and have been nearly completed in Bhopal and Baghelkhand. Preparation of land for autumn crops is in progress in Indore, Malwa and in the Southern States. Harvesting of wheat and watering of sugarcane continue in Malwa. The probable outturn is good. Agricultural stock is good except in the Agar tahsil of Gwalior, in the Indore, Mhow, Sanwer and Rampura parganas of Indore and in the Beohari tahsil of Rewa where cattle disease prevails. The fodder supply is sufficient throughout. Prices are rising in Gwalior and Baghelkhand, are falling in Bhopal and Malwa, are slightly fluctuating in Indore city and in Indore district and are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather continues hot, cloudy and stormy. Thirteen districts received light showers nowhere exceeding 63 cents. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops still continue in parts of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions. The construction of field embankments and preparation of land for the ensuing season's crops are in progress. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Juar is dearer by 2½ seers per rupee in Buldana. Other fluctuations in prices are unimportant.

Feudatory States.—Nine States received rain ranging from 25 cents to 2¼ inches. Preparation of land for next sowings is in progress. Variations in prices are unimportant.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Kolhapur. Cotton picking continues in Ahmedabad, Surat, Baroda and Cutch. Preparation of land for the cultivation of autumn crops is progressing. The fodder supply is sufficient except in two mahals of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar, one taluka of Nawabshah and one taluka of Hyderabad. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in parts of Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices are generally steady.

Hyderabad.—Slight rain was received during the week except in the Bir and Bidar districts. The average fall was 18 cents. The late rice crop is being harvested. Lands are being prepared in most parts for the sowing of autumn crops. Cattle disease prevails in four talukas. Water scarcity is reported from the Gulbarga taluka and fodder scarcity from the Kalamnuri taluka of the Parbhani district. Prices of grains are almost constant. The highest price in districts is *juar* 11½ seers in Bidar and Warangal and the lowest 22 seers in Bir, Gulbarga and Adilabad.

Mysore.—The rainfall was fair in the Bangalore and Mysore districts and light elsewhere. The price of *ragi* has risen in Hassan and Chitaldrug and fallen in Shimoga. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested sugarcane, paddy and cotton is fair. Gingelly, *ragi*, paddy and sugarcane have been sown in parts. Standing crops are in good condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are healthy except in parts. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Ploughing for rice continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall during the week was heavy in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Pudukottai and Malabar, *nil* in Banganapalle and Madras and fair to light elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water-supply is sufficient except in Guntur, Kurnool and Trichinopoly and in parts of Ganjam, Godavari, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, the central parts, the west coast and the southern districts except Tinnevelly. Pasture is sufficient except in Guntur, the Deccan, Coimbatore and the west coast and in parts of six other districts. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are steady.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 5931-5945-71.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

EXCISE.

RESOLUTION.

Dated Simla, the 10th May 1915.

In pursuance of the recommendation comprised in the third Resolution of the International Opium Commission, which met at Shanghai in 1909, the Government of India, in the orders specified in the margin,* urged upon the various Local Governments and Administrations the desirability of imposing some further enhancement on the sale price of opium, while abolishing, as far as possible, differences between the issue prices in force in the various provinces and in different parts of the same province. The object which they had in view was to raise the price of the drug in all provinces sufficiently high to make its consumption a luxury, and to ensure such uniformity in the prices in contiguous areas administered from different centres as to minimise the risk of smuggling from areas in which the issue rates are low to those in which they are high.

*Resolution in the Finance Department No. 533-F. E., dated the 19th August 1912, paragraph 7.
Circular letter in the Finance Department No. 534-F. E., dated the 19th August 1912.

2. The appended statement summarises the action which has since been taken on these suggestions by the various provincial Governments. It shows that in the majority of provinces a substantial enhancement of the issue price of excise opium has been effected. In the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, where other kinds of opium are consumed, a similar enhancement of the duties on such opium has also been made. Although the ideal of inter-provincial uniformity in prices has not yet been attained, a distinct advance has been made in this direction.

3. The Government of India regard these results as of considerable practical importance, and trust that the general principles laid down in the orders of 1912 will continue to be borne in mind by the Local Governments and Administrations concerned in their future management of the excise on opium.

ORDERED that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations and published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the issue prices of opium in the different provinces of India in 1912-13 and 1915-16.

Province.	1912-13.	1915-16.
	Rs. per seer.	Rs. per seer.
Madras	34	39
Bombay	24 and 27	27 and 30
Bengal	29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35.	40
Burma	40, 50, 60, 65, 80, 85, 90, 92½ and 95.	40, 50, 60, 80, 85, 90, 92½ and 95 (a).
Bihar and Orissa	17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 and 35.	25, 30, 35 and 40
United Provinces	18, 20 and 22	23 and 25
Punjab (b)	18 and 20	25
North-West Frontier Province (b) ...	18	25
Central Provinces and Berar	27½	27½
Assam	37, 40 and 42	37, 40, 42 and 45
Delhi	20	25
Ajmer-Merwara	16 to 40 (c)	16 to 40 (c).
Coorg	30	37½
Baluchistan	16	20

(a) Prices for 1914-15.

(b) The duty on opium imported from Afghanistan and other trans-frontier territory whence import is permitted has been raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per seer and that on Punjab-grown opium from Rs. 9 per acre and Rs. 8 per seer to Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 per seer, respectively.

(c) Average retail price of Malwa opium.

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(Railway Board.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railways.	Average earnings per mile per week. During official year 1913-14.	Mean Mileage worked. 1914.	1915.	Total earnings for week ending 1st May 1914.	1st May 1915.	Earnings per mile open for week 1914.	1915.	Total earnings from 1st April to 1st May 1914.	1st May 1915.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.											
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	302	2,678	2,687	8,93,978	8,74,000	334	325	38,09,497	36,16,000	...	1,93,497	
Bezvada Extension	376	21	21	9,954	9,300	474	443	44,086	43,100	...	986	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	1,001	1,001	8,28,203	7,93,000	827	792	37,04,473	34,37,000	...	2,67,473	
Eastern Bengal (including 3′ 3⅜″ and 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	458	1,578	1,594	6,56,503	6,27,000	416	393	28,90,494	28,03,000	...	87,494	
East Indian	775	2,571	2,571	21,58,043	21,57,000	839	839	96,81,601	96,94,000	12,399	...	
Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,552	19,60,804	18,17,000	773	712	87,03,920	77,16,000	...	9,87,920	
Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	51,568	65,200	433	517	2,25,758	2,67,000	41,242	...	
Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	4,026	4,100	101	102	16,091	15,800	...	891	
Bhopal-Itarsi	506	57	57	27,530	21,800	483	433	1,17,776	1,05,000	...	12,776	
Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	84	2,296	4,400	70	52	10,441	19,300	8,859	...	
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3′ 3⅜″ gauge lines)	278	2,553	2,551	8,50,790	8,53,000	333	334	37,59,024	36,72,000	...	87,024	
North-Western (including 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,010	14,37,009	16,30,000	358	406	63,24,483	64,30,000	1,05,517	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3′ 3⅜″ link)	289	1,600	1,601	4,70,495	5,54,000	294	346	20,27,563	27,20,000	6,92,437	...	
Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	13,530	10,500	423	328	52,937	56,400	3,463	...	
Assam-Bengal	167	812	865	1,35,444	1,43,000	167	166	5,76,199	6,04,000	27,801	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	6,20,015	6,37,000	339	348	27,00,833	25,44,000	...	1,56,833	
Burma	306	1,342	1,342	5,22,965	4,09,000	390	305	23,12,504	19,52,000	...	3,60,504	
Burma Extensions	...	187	187	41,873	35,000	224	187	2,08,8[illegible]6	1,70,000	...	38,826	
Southern Shan States	...	23	70	1,015	3,000	44	43	4,431	16,000	11,569	...	
Dhone-Kurnool	...	32	32	2,448	2,800	77	87	10,564	11,800	1,236	...	
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	20,574	21,500	166	173	90,273	91,200	927	...	
Lucknow-Bareilly	151	312	313	42,056	37,800	135	121	1,98,908	1,64,000	...	34,908	
Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5′ 6″)	179	411	411	80,947	77,200	197	188	3,55,634	3,35,000	...	20,634	
South Indian (including 5′ 6″ and 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	371	1,454	1,455	6,27,409	6,16,000	430	423	26,99,559	25,34,000	...	1,65,559	
Travancore Branch	161	108	108	18,330	18,500	170	171	80,330	75,300	...	5,030	
Tirhoot	251	788	788	2,37,076	1,94,000	301	246	10,16,397	7,77,000	...	2,39,397	
Broach-Jambusar (*a*)	...	...	30	...	1,200	...	40	...	5,100	5,100	...	(*a*) Opened from 23rd November 1914.
Jorhat Provincial	78	32	32	1,959	3,100	61	97	9,573	12,500	2,927	...	
Total	415	26,292	26,512	1,17,20,440	1,16,22,400	446	438	5,16,32,775	4,98,86,500	...	17,46,275	
All other Railways.												
Amritsar-Patti	255	56	56	9,972	10,000	178	179	54,580	50,000	...	4,580	
Bhopal-Ujjain	187	114	114	26,718	25,300	234	222	1,25,396	1,03,000	...	22,396	
Bina-Goona-Baran	80	148	148	14,704	10,200	99	69	79,063	51,700	...	27,363	
Delhi-Umbala-Kalka	317	192	192	57,985	62,800	302	327	2,76,838	2,81,000	4,162	...	
Jammu-Kashmir (Native State Section)	139	16	16	1,689	2,000	106	1[illegible]5	6,111	8,500	2,389	...	
[illegible]-Doab	49	106	133	5,858	9,000	55	[illegible]	27,236	41,000	13,764	...	
[illegible]-Chachran	32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	217	79	79	12,871	11,000	163	[illegible]	52,438	46,000	...	6,4[illegible]	
[illegible]-Ujjain	185	34	34	7,436	7,300	219	215	33,452	32,300	...	1,15[illegible]	
Nizam's Guaranteed State	376	334	334	1,22,685	1,04,000	367	311	5,98,129	4,85,000	...	1,13,129	
Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	8,002	7,000	235	206	34,930	29,600	...	5,330	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	352	108	108	18,320	31,000	170	287	75,087	1,21,000	45,913	...	
Southern Punjab	262	425	425	82,964	1,03,000	195	242	3,27,581	3,85,000	57,419	...	
Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	167	155	155	17,418	26,000	112	168	81,422	90,000	8,578	...	
Sutlej Valley	63	208	208	9,386	9,000	45	43	40,799	39,000	...	1,799	
Tapti Valley	198	155	155	36,579	36,000	235	232	1,64,451	1,58,000	...	6,451	
Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	2,906	2,700	85	79	12,554	10,900	...	1,654	
Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brahmakhed Extension)	87	89	89	12,122	10,000	136	112	54,242	43,700	...	10,542	
Bengal and North Western	166	1,240	1,240	2,65,555	2,24,000	214	181	11,38,894	8,91,000	...	2,47,894	
Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	28,414	20,800	186	136	1,16,403	1,00,000	...	16,403	
Bezwada-Masulipatam	131	53	52	8,478	10,100	164	194	37,674	44,200	6,526	...	
Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	246	38,192	41,000	168	167	1,53,274	1,69,000	15,726	...	
Cooch Behar	175	33	33	5,364	5,100	163	155	25,142	21,600	...	3,542	
Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	27,051	25,100	314	292	1,24,115	1,15,000	...	9,115	
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	199	22,706	22,000	123	111	1,01,162	93,100	...	8,062	
Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	220	220	33,129	30,100	151	137	1,40,829	1,28,000	...	12,829	
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	134	442	442	1,24,072	1,03,000	281	233	5,56,404	4,34,000	...	1,22,404	
Jaipur	82	73	73	7,151	6,700	98	92	31,775	29,700	...	2,075	
Jamnagar	104	54	54	6,955	6,200	128	115	29,693	24,700	...	4,993	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,057	1,074	1,05,453	90,700	100	84	4,62,774	3,75,000	...	87,774	
Junagad	105	114	114	16,592	12,200	146	107	73,510	51,000	...	22,510	
Kolhapur	226	29	29	9,230	7,600	315	262	41,798	32,500	...	9,298	
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	4,934	7,900	49	79	20,931	23,900	2,969	...	
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2′ 6″ gauge)	161	93	93	16,602	16,000	179	172	71,658	58,400	...	13,258	
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	9,272	10,200	168	185	44,729	47,600	2,871	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon	149	268	268	38,187	44,200	141	165	1,79,670	1,73,000	...	6,670	
Sangli	153	5	5	1,197	900	239	180	5,164	4,000	...	1,164	
Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	13,978	13,900	215	214	60,452	56,500	...	3,952	
Tanjore District Board	183	103	112	21,361	22,500	207	201	92,014	91,200	...	814	
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	4,980	4,800	74	72	21,156	21,200	44	...	
Bangalore Chickballapur (*b*)	...	...	15	...	300	...	20	...	1,100	1,100	...	(*b*) Opened from 1st April 1915.
Barsi	219	116	116	37,628	35,200	325	303	1,71,867	1,21,000	...	50,867	
Bilimora-Kala-Amba (*c*)	...	...	26	...	400	...	15	...	1,600	1,600	...	(*c*) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
Kolar District	...	11	11	743	800	68	73	3,501	3,500	...	1	
Champaner-Shivrajpur	83	20	20	2,155	1,500	134	75	11,263	6,700	...	4,563	
Dhond-Baramati (*d*)	...	...	27	...	2,000	...	74	...	8,500	8,500	...	(*d*) Opened from 20th May 1914.
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	112	142	20,307	17,600	143	124	90,531	76,700	...	13,831	
Godhra-Lunavada	...	24	25	1,019	1,100	42	44	4,466	4,000	...	466	
Jacobabad-Kashmore (*e*)	...	...	76	...	1,000	...	13	...	5,100	5,100	...	(*e*) Opened from 1st December 1914.
Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	623	500	24	19	2,759	2,200	...	559	
Murtajapur-Ellichpur (including Karanja Sec.)	...	48	68	5,404	7,000	113	103	23,293	37,300	14,007	...	
Nadiad-Kapadvanj	71	28	28	2,161	3,000	106	107	12,915	12,500	...	415	
Petlad-Vaso (*f*)	...	...	19	...	400	...	21	...	1,800	1,800	...	(*f*) Opened from 10th December 1914.
Rajpipla	67	37	37	3,980	3,300	107	89	17,780	14,300	...	3,480	
Darjeeling-Himalayan	452	51	51	25,902	30,000	508	588	1,21,045	1,23,000	1,955	...	
Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions (*g*)	...	...	54	...	1,600	...	30	...	5,800	5,800	...	(*g*) Opened from 16th June 1914.
Pipar-Bilara	20	25	25	601	600	24	24	2,668	1,800	...	868	
Total	166	7,557	7,852	13,58,961	12,98,200	180	165	60,40,078	53,91,100	...	6,48,978	
GRAND TOTAL	359	33,849	34,394	1,30,79,401	1,29,20,600	386	376	5,76,72,853	5,52,77,600	...	23,95,253	

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board

Simla, the 13th May 1915.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st May, 1915.

No. 33.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have elected Mr. Thomas William Birkett, to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General *vice* Mr. Marshall Frederick Reid, C.I.E., resigned.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 13th May, 1915.

No. 738.—Mr. S R. Hignell, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

No. 739—Mr W. Booth-Gravely, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 1st May 1915, pending assumption of charge of the office by Mr. S. R. Hignell, I.C.S.

JAILS.

The 20th May, 1915.

No. 51.—The services of Captain F. H. Salisbury, I.M.S., and Captain F. A. Barker, I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 1st April 1915, for employment in the jail department. Their services will remain temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

No. 52.—The services of Captain W. J. Powell, I.M S., and Captain W. P. G. Williams, I.M.S, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 1st April 1915, for employment in the jail department. Their services will remain temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

No. 53.—The services of Major F. H Watling, I M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, with effect from the 1st April 1915, for employment in the jail department. His services will remain temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

MEDICAL.

The 19th May, 1915.

No. 505.—In modification of the Home Department notification no. 1458-C., dated the 16th March 1915, Major G Tate, I.M S, Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of the Civil Surgeon, Simla, East, in addition to his own duties with effect from the 29th March 1915.

No. 511.—The services of Major A. Whitmore, M D., I M S., are replaced temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 23rd April 1915.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th May, 1915.

No. 759-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. Gmeiner as Acting Consul-General for Italy at Calcutta, during the absence of Cavaliere G. Saint Martin.

No. 762-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Arthur G. Watson as Vice and Deputy Consul for the United States of America at Aden.

No. 1085-Est.-A.—Third class Assistant Surgeon J. S. Salt, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is posted to Bushire for quarantine duty, with effect from the 24th April 1915.

No. 1086-Est.-A.—Third class Assistant Surgeon J. S. Salt, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is appointed to hold sub-charge of the Residency Dispensary, Bushire, with effect from the 25th April 1915.

The 18th May, 1915.

No. 1772-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. G. Ogden as Acting Consul for Belgium at Madras, during the absence of Mr. G. K. Walker.

The 19th May, 1915.

No. 1115-Est.-A.—*Corrigendum.*—In Nos. 1085-Est.-A and 1086-Est.-A, dated the 17th May 1915, posting 3rd class Assistant Surgeon J. S. Salt, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, to Bushire for quarantine duty and appointing him to hold sub-charge of the Residency Dispensary, Bushire, *for* " 3rd class " *read* " 2nd class."

The 20th May, 1915.

No. 852-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Ordinance, 1915 (Ordinance No. II of 1915) in so far as it may be applicable to the areas specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed.

Provided, first, that in the Ordinance as so applied, references to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the authorities specified in the second column of the said schedule and references to British India shall be read as including the said areas.

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Ordinance, any court or authority exercising jurisdiction in any area specified in the first column of the said schedule may construe the provisions of the said Ordinance with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

SCHEDULE.

1	2
1. The railway lands described in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 784-I. B., dated the 9th April 1913, as subsequently amended, and in the first and second columns of the schedule annexed thereto.	The authorities severally specified in the third column of the same schedule.
2. The Baroda Cantonment	The Resident at Baroda.
3. The Administered Areas in Central India, as described in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2365-I. B., dated the 14th November 1912.	The Agent to the Governor General in Central India.
4. The Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, as described in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I.B., dated the 22nd March 1913.	The Resident at Hyderabad.
5. The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore ...	The Resident in Mysore.
6. The Abu area, as described in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 679-I. B., dated the 2nd April 1913.	The Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.
7. The British Reserve, Manipur, as defined in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 533-I. B., dated the 12th March 1909.	The Chief Commissioner of Assam.
8. Berar	The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 19th May, 1915.

No. 610-F.E.—Mr. A. S. B. Bayley, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 6th May 1915.

No. 611-F.E.—Mr. J. W. Kelly has been posted as Assistant Accountant General and Currency Officer, Cawnpore, with effect from the 2nd May 1915.

No. 612-F.E.—Mr. H. Bhimasena Rau, Deputy Accountant General, Madras, has been granted privilege leave for 6 weeks, with effect from the 3rd May 1915.

Mr. N. Seturama Ayyar, a Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Madras, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, class II, in that office, with effect from the 3rd May 1915, and until further orders.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

RAILWAYS.

The 21st May, 1915.

No. 442-A.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36, sub-section (*a*), clause (3) of the Presidency Banks Act (XI of 1876) as amended by section 3 (*ii*) of Act I of 1907, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the stock or debentures of, or shares in, the undermentioned State-aided Railway Company as those upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance and lend money and open cash credits under section 36 (*a*) of the Act :—

1. Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar Railways Company, Limited.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th May, 1915.

No. 21.—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India Mr. W. M. Griffith, temporary Engineer, United Provinces, is appointed to the Imperial Engineer Service, as an Assistant Engineer and is posted to the United Provinces.

R. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FAMINE.

Simla, the 19th May, 1915.

No. 419-4-3.—With reference to Rule 3, clause (*b*) of the Rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616-F., dated 25th July 1900, the Government of Bombay have appointed the Hon'ble Mr. J. McNeill, I.C.S., an Additional Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor General, to be a Member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. S. R. Arthur, resigned.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

INDUSTRIES.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1915.

No. 6990-20.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4, sub-section (3), of the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903 (IX of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Indian Tea Association, to appoint Mr. C. Rennison of Messrs. Williamson Magor & Company, Calcutta, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. A. D. Gordon.

CUSTOMS.

The 22nd May, 1915.

No. 7050-W.—In supersession of the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 1670-W., dated the 9th December 1914, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no goods shall be taken either by sea or by land out of British India to any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean or the Black Seas, with the exception of the United Kingdom, Russia and France, unless declarations of Ultimate Destination, in the form prescribed in the annexed Schedule and signed by the actual exporter or by some responsible representative of the actual exporter (or in the case of a limited Company by a Director, Secretary, Manager or other responsible officer) having a personal and first-hand knowledge of the enquiries made and of the fact stated in the Declaration, are presented to the Customs Collector at the port of export in respect of such goods, wares or merchandise.

Provided that a single Declaration may be used to cover any number of consignments by the same exporter from the same port by the same ship at the same time;

Provided further that nothing in this Notification shall apply to:—

(*a*) Goods exported under a general or special licence granted by the Governor General in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 as amended by the Proclamation of the 8th October 1914; and

(*b*) Goods in respect of which shipping bills have been accepted before the 15th December 1914.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

I, of
do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows :—

I have made all necessary inquiries in order to satisfy myself as to the ultimate destination of the goods, particulars of which are set out in the Schedule below, to be exported by me or on my behalf on board to , and consigned to of , and do hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief none of such goods are intended for consumption in, or for, transit through any State at present at war with His Majesty, and I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

SCHEDULE.

Number and description of cases.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

Dated
This day of .

(*Signature of Declarant*).

No. 7051-W.—In supersession of the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 5453-W., dated the 5th May 1915, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of lacs of all kinds including shellac, gum lac, stick lac, but not lac dye, to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of the United Kingdom, France, Russia (except Baltic Ports) Spain and Portugal.

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to :—

(*i*) Goods shipped by, or for the use of, the Crown ;

(*ii*) Goods shipped to any Indian port ;

(*iii*) Goods required for use or consumption in—

(*a*) French or Portuguese possessions in India,

(*b*) Native States in India,

(*c*) Ceylon, or

(*d*) The Straits Settlements ;

(*iv*) Goods shipped for use or consumption during voyage.

No. 7052-W.—In supersession of the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 5863-W., dated the 8th May 1915, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of raw cotton to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of the United Kingdom France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal ;

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall apply to :—

(*i*) Goods shipped by, or for the use of, the Crown ;

(*ii*) Goods shipped to any Indian port ;

(*iii*) Goods required for use or consumption in—

(*a*) French or Portuguese possessions in India,

(*b*) Native States in India,

(*c*) Ceylon, or

(*d*) The Straits Settlements ;

(*iv*) Goods shipped for use or consumption during voyage.

No. 7073-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 21st day of April, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited :

And whereas by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, the 18th day of March, 1915, and the 15th day of April, 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, as amended and added to by the Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, the 18th day of March, 1915, and the 15th day of April, 1915, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

(1) That the heading " Oils, all vegetable, and fats (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil and not including essential oils)" which was substituted by the Order of Council of the 18th day of March, 1915, for the heading in the Proclamation of " All vegetable oils (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oils, and not including essential oils)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading " Oils, all vegetable, and fats (not including essential oils)."

(2) That the following article should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal :—

Binder Twine.

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 7113-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the export of Rice to Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

No. 7178-W.—Mr. E. Sheepshanks, I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Wheat Commissioner, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

GENERAL.

The 22nd May, 1915.

No. 7226-42.—Mr. I. D'O. Elliott, I.C.S., is appointed to be an Attaché in the Department of Commerce and Industry with effect from the 17th May 1915, *vice* Mr. E. Sheepshanks, I.C.S.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

The 22nd May, 1915.

No. 7285-1.—The following promotions in the Imperial Customs Service are notified with effect from the 16th April 1915 :—

Names.	From	To
Mr. R.F.L. Whitty, I.C.S. ...	Collector, Class II, substantive ..	Collector, Class I, *sub. pro tempore.*
Mr. J.A. Stevens	Collector, Class III, substantive, and Class II, officiating.	Collector, Class II, *sub. pro tempore.*
Mr. P. Eccles, I.C.S.	Assistant Collector, Class I, substantive, and Collector, Class III, officiating.	Collector, Class III, *sub. pro tempore.*

No. 7293-1.—The following reversion and promotions in the Imperial Customs Service are notified with effect from the 16th April 1915 :—

Names.	From	To
Mr. F. S. Punnett	Collector, Class II, substantive, and officiating in Class I.	Collector, Class II, substantive.
Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I.C.S.	Collector, Class III, substantive ...	Collector, Class II, officiating.
Mr. H. H. Hood	Assistant Collector, substantive ...	Collector, Class III, officiating.
Mr. A. E. Boyd	Assistant Collector, Class III, substantive.	Assistant Collector, Class II, officiating.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 21st May, 1915.

No. 321.—The services of the Reverend E. O. Jervis, M. A., a chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Army Department, with effect from the 10th March 1915.

EDUCATION.

The 20th May, 1915.

No. 898.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Ordinary Fellows of the University :—

Colonel W. R. Edwards, C.B., C.M.G., M.D., I.M.S.

Mr. E. R. Watson, M.A., D. Sc. (with effect from the 30th April 1915).

Mr. T. T. Williams, B.A., B. Sc.

Mr. C.A. King, B. Sc. A. R. C. S.

The 21st May, 1915.

No. 913.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate Babu Girish Chandra Mukherji, M. A., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st May 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 466—Major J E M. Hughes, Indian Army (retired), to be Commandant of a Remount Training Depôt, India. Dated 5th January 1915.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 467.—The following temporary appointment is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Major.

Percy Bingham Arbuthnot. Dated 14th May 1915.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 468.—The appointment of Lieutenant J. F. H. Morgan, Indian Medical Service, notified in Army Department Notification No. 219, dated the 5th March 1915, is antedated from the 13th January 1915 to the 1st January 1915.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 469.—The undermentioned Indian Military Pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons; with effect from the 17th April 1915:—

No. 1421 Abdul Raoof Khan.

No. 1422 Hazara Singh.

No. 1423 Sucha Singh.

No. 1424 Prem Narain Misra.

No. 1425 Bakhshi Ram.

No. 1426 Sunder Singh.

No. 1427 Atar Singh Chatwal.

No. 1428 Vishwa Nath Shukla.

No. 1429 Balwant Singh.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No 470.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Frederick Handley is retained in the service after the age of 55 years, with effect from the 23rd March 1915, until further orders, and will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 471.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Lieutenant.

Infantry Branch.

Ernest William Lace.
Lawrence Robert Potter. } Dated 21st May 1915.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

Name	Date
Bruno Wolfgang Wahl.	Dated 21st May 1915.
Vaughan Augustus Herbert.	

Infantry Branch.

Name	Date
Alfred Charles John Baldwin.	Dated 14th May 1915.
Rosslyn James Dilyell Richardson.	Dated 21st May 1915.
Horace Futcher Ward.	
Charles Kenneth Rhodes.	
John Lionel Harris.	
Christopher Gardner Croudace.	
Stephen Deiniol Gladstone.	
Henry Noel George Ingles.	
Leonard George Burgess.	
Edwin Dickins.	
Reginald Trevor Jones.	
Charles Henry Wilson.	

No. 472.—The date of appointment of John Patrick Doyle as a Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is the 27th April 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 395, dated the 30th April 1915.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 473.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Third Supplement dated the 12th April 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 9th April 1915, pages 3561 and 3568.

War Office,
12th April 1915.

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MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned to be temporary Majors :—

Edmund Vivian Gabriel, C.V.O., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service. Dated 29th March 1915.

Captain Graham Kinloch, Cossipore Artillery Volunteers. Dated 20th September 1914.

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned to be temporary Lieutenants :—

Dated 20th September 1914.

Second Lieutenant Francis W. Finn, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps (Artillery Companies).

Second Lieutenant Frank R. Martin, Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Harold Agerup, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Second Lieutenant Herbert L. O. Garrett, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Dated 17th October 1914.

Lieutenant Walter T. Biscoe, North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Second Lieutenant John C. Hunter, North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

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Fourth Supplement dated the 13th April 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 9th April 1915.

Admiralty,

13th April 1915.

The following despatch has been received from Rear-Admiral the Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., reporting the proceedings of the flotilla off the coast of Belgium between 17th October and 9th November 1914:—

Office of Rear-Admiral,

Dover Patrol,

11th November 1914.

Sir,—I have the honour to report the proceedings of the flotilla acting off the coast of Belgium, between October 17th and November 9th.

The flotilla was organised to prevent the movement of large bodies of German troops along the coast roads from Ostend to Nieuport, to support the left flank of the Belgian Army, and to prevent any movement by sea of the enemy's troops.

Operations commenced during the night of October 17th, when the "Attentive," flying my flag, accompanied by the monitors "Severn," "Humber," and "Mersey," the light cruiser "Foresight," and several torpedo-boat destroyers, arrived and anchored off Nieuport Pier.

Early on the morning of the 18th October information was received that German infantry were advancing on Westende village, and that a battery was in action at Westende Bains. The flotilla at once proceeded up past Westende and Middlekirke to draw the fire and endeavour to silence the guns.

A brisk shrapnel fire was opened from the shore, which was immediately replied to, and this commenced the naval operations on the coast which continued for more than three weeks without intermission.

During the first week the enemy's troops were endeavouring to push forward along the coast roads, and a large accumulation of transport existed within reach of the naval guns.

On October 18th machine guns from the "Severn" were landed at Nieuport to assist in the defence, and Lieutenant E. S. Wise fell, gallantly leading his men.

The "Amazon," flying my flag, was badly holed on the waterline and was sent to England for repairs, and during these early days most of the vessels suffered casualties, chiefly from shrapnel shell from the field guns of the enemy.

The presence of the ships on the coast soon caused alterations in the enemy's plans, less and less of their troops were seen, while more and more heavy guns were gradually mounted among the sand dunes that fringe the coast.

It soon became evident that more and heavier guns were required in the flotilla. The Scouts therefore returned to England, while H. M. S. "Venerable" and several older cruisers, sloops and gunboats arrived to carry on the operations.

Five French torpedo-boat destroyers were placed under my orders by Admiral Favereau, and on the 30th October I had the honour of hoisting my flag in the "Intrepide," and leading the French flotilla into action off Lombartzyde. The greatest harmony and enthusiasm existed between the allied flotillas.

As the heavier guns of the enemy came into play it was inevitable that the casualties of the flotilla increased, the most important being the disablement of the 6-inch turret and several shots on the waterline of the "Mersey," the death of the Commanding Officer and eight men and the disablement of 16 others in the "Falcon," which vessel came under a heavy fire when guarding the "Venerable" against submarine attack; the "Wildfire" and "Vestal" were badly holed, and a number of casualties caused in the "Brilliant" and "Rinaldo."

Enemy submarines were seen and torpedoes were fired, and during the latter part of the operations the work of the torpedo craft was chiefly confined to the protection of the larger ships.

It gradually became apparent that the rush of the enemy along the coast had been checked, that the operations were developing into a trench warfare, and that the work of the flotilla had for the moment, ceased.

The arrival of allied reinforcements and the inundation of the country surrounding Nieuport rendered the further presence of the ships unnecessary.

The work of the squadron was much facilitated by the efforts of Colonel Bridges, attached to the Belgian Headquarters, and to him I am greatly indebted for his constant and unfailing support.

I would like especially to bring to your notice :—

Capitaine de fregate Richard, of the "Dunois," Senior Officer of the French flotilla, whose courtesy and gallantry assisted to make the operations a success.

Captain C. D. Johnson, M.V.O., in charge of 6th Destroyer Flotilla.

Commander Eric J. A. Fullerton, in command of the monitors, whose ships were constantly engaged in the inshore fighting.

Commander A. D. M. Cherry, of the "Vestal," who commanded the sloops, which were constantly engaged for the whole period. He remained in command of the flotilla after my departure on 7th November, and continued the bombardment on 8th November, returning to England the next day.

Commander H. C. Halahan, of the "Bustard," whose gunboat was constantly in action close to the shore.

Commander A. L. Snagge, of the "Humber."

Commander H. G. L. Oliphant, of the "Amazon."

Lieutenant-Commander R. A. Wilson, of the "Mersey."

Lieutenant-Commander G. L. D. Gibbs, of the "Crusader," in which ship my flag was hoisted during most of the operations.

Lieutenant-Commander J. B. Adams, R. N. R., on my staff.

Lieutenant H. O. Wauton, of the "Falcon," who maintained his position in a heavy fire on the look-out for submarines, and was unfortunately killed.

Lieutenant H. O. Joyce, of the "Vestal," who was badly wounded by a shell, but rallied his men to attend to the wounded, and then got his gun again into action.

Sub-Lieutenant C. J. H. DuBoulay, of the "Falcon," who took command of his ship after the Captain and 24 men were killed and wounded.

Petty-Officer Robert Chappell, O.N. 207788, of the "Falcon," who, though both legs were shattered and he was dying, continued to try and assist in the tending of the wounded. He shortly afterwards died of his wounds.

Petty-Officer Fredk. William Motteram, of the "Falcon," O.N. 183216, for immediate attention to the wounded under fire on 28th October.

Able Seaman Ernest Dimmock, of the "Falcon," O. N. 204549, who directly the casualties occurred in "Falcon," finding himself the only person unwounded on went immediately to the helm and conned the ship.

Herbert Edward Sturman, of the "Mersey," Boy, 1st class O.N.J. 24887, who, when wounded by shrapnel, continued to serve the guns.

Leading Seaman John Thos. Knott, O.N.J. 1186, of the "Brilliant," who, when all men at his gun being killed or wounded, and himself severely wounded, endeavoured to fight his gun.

The following are specially recommended by their Commanding Officers for their good behaviour and coolness under fire :—

Chief Engine Room Artificer William Ernest Brading, of the "Falcon," O. N. 268579.

Private R.M.L.I. Alfred J. Foster, of the "Brilliant," O.N. Ch./10605.

Petty-Officer Sydney Edric Murphy, of the "Mersey," O.N. 190841.

Petty-Officer Henry Sayce, of the "Mersey," O. N. 132956.

Herbert Edward Sturman (Boy), of the "Mersey," O.N. J. 24887.

Leading Signalman Cyril Henry Swan, of the "Sirius," R.F.R., O.N. 230592.

Petty-Officer James Weatherhead, of the "Rinaldo," O. N. 127747.

Leading Seaman John Keane, of the "Rinaldo," O.N. 204128.

Private R.M.L.I. Joseph Martin, of the "Humber" (who landed with Marine detachment), O N. Ch./15582.

Stoker, 1st, Samuel Johnston, of the "Humber," O. N. Ch /282822 (R.F.R. Ch. B. 4090).

Petty-Officer Robt. Frederick Jennings, of the "Vestal," O. N. 157343 (R.F.R. Po. B. 1481).

Petty-Officer Charles Henry Sutton, of the "Vestal," O.N. 158086.

Leading Seaman Frederick Stanley Woodruff, of the "Vestal," O.N. 237062.

Able Seaman William Chapman, of the "Vestal," O.N. 183812 (R.F.R. Po, B. 1666).

Officer's Steward James Whiteman, of the "Vestal," O.N. L 1275.

I beg to append a list of the vessels engaged.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HORACE HOOD,

Rear-Admiral, Dover Patrol.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

Enclosure to Rear-Admiral Hood's despatch of the 11th November.

LIST OF SHIPS WHICH TOOK PART IN OPERATIONS OFF BELGIAN COAST.

"Venerable," Captain V. H. G. Bernard

"Attentive" Captain C. D Johnson, M.V.O.

"Foresight," Captain H. N Garnett.

"Brilliant," Captain (ret) H Christian.

"Sirius," Commander (ret.) W H. Boys.

"Severn," Commander E J. A. Fullerton.

"Humber," Commander A L Snagge.

"Mersey," Lieutenant-Commander R. A. Wilson.

"Vestal," Commander A D M Cherry.

"Rinaldo," Commander H J. Kennard.

"Wildfire," Commander E. Altham.

"Bustard," Commander H. C. Halahan.

"Excellent," Lieutenant-Commander (ret) E. A. Digby

"Crane," Commander R. H. Coppinger.

"Falcon," Lieutenant H. O Wauton (killed).

"Flirt," Lieutenant H. S. Braddyll.

"Mermaid," Lieutenant P. R P. Percival.

"Myrmidon," Lieutenant-Commander (ret.) R H. B. Hammond-Chambers.

"Racehorse," Lieutenant E. P. U Pender.

"Syren," Commander T C H. Williams.

"Amazon," Commander H. G. L. Oliphant.

"Cossack," Lieutenant-Commander G. C. Harrison.

"Crusader," Lieutenant-Commander G. L D. Gibbs.

"Maori," Lieutenant-Commander B. W. Barrow.

"Mohawk," Commander E. R G. R Evans, C.B.

"Hazard," Commander N. E. Archdale.

"Nubian," Commander C. E. Cundall.

"Viking," Lieutenant J. P. Gibbs.

Submarine C. 32, Lieutenant-Commander B. V. Layard.

Submarine C. 34, Lieutenant-Commander J. F. Hutchings.

"Dunois," Capitaine de fregate Richard.

"Capitaine Mehl," Lieutenant de vaisseau Rossignal.

"Francis-Garnier," Lieutenant de vaisseau de Pianelli.

"Intrepide," Lieutenant de vaisseau Vaudier.

"Aventurier," Lieutenant de vaisseau Semichon.

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Supplement dated the 14th April 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 13th April 1915.

From—The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, The British Army in the Field,

To—The Secretary of State for War, War Office, London, S. W.

General Headquarters,

5th April, 1915.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to report the operations of the Forces under my command since the date of my last despatch, 2nd February 1915.

1. The event of chief interest and importance which has taken place is the victory achieved over the enemy at the Battle of Neuve Chapelle, which was fought on the 10th, 11th and 12th of March. The main attack was delivered by troops of the First Army under the command of General Sir Douglas Haig, supported by a large force of Heavy Artillery, a Division of Cavalry and some Infantry of the general reserve.

Secondary and holding attacks and demonstrations were made along the front of the Second Army under the direction of its Commander, General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien.

Whilst the success attained was due to the magnificent bearing and indomitable courage displayed by the troops of the 4th and Indian Corps, I consider that the able and skilful dispositions which were made by the General Officer Commanding, First Army, contributed largely to the defeat of the enemy and to the capture of his position. The energy and vigour with which General Sir Douglas Haig handled his command show him to be a leader of great ability and power.

Another action of considerable importance was brought about by a surprise attack of the Germans made on the 14th March against the 27th Division holding the trenches east of St. Eloi. A large force of artillery was concentrated in this area under cover of mist, and a heavy volume of fire was suddenly brought to bear on the trenches at 5 P. M. This artillery attack was accompanied by two mine explosions ; and, in the confusion caused by these and the suddenness of the attack, the position of St. Eloi was captured and held for some hours by the enemy.

Well directed and vigorous counter-attacks, in which the troops of the 5th Army Corps showed great bravery and determination, restored the situation by the evening of the 15th.

A more detailed account of these operations will appear in subsequent pages of this despatch.

2. On the 6th February a brilliant action by troops of the 1st Corps materially improved our position in the area south of the La Bassée Canal. During the previous night parties of Irish Guards and of the 3rd Battalion Coldstream Guards had succeeded in gaining ground whence converging fire could be directed on the flanks and rear of certain "brickstacks" occupied by the Germans, which had been for some time a source of considerable annoyance.

At 2 P. M. the affairs commenced with a severe bombardment of the "brickstacks" and the enemy's trenches. A brisk attack by the 3rd Coldstream Guards and Irish Guards from our trenches west of the "brickstacks" followed, and was supported by fire from the flanking positions which had been seized the previous night by the same regiments. The attack succeeded, the "brickstacks" were occupied without difficulty, and a line established north and south through a point about forty yards east of the "brickstacks."

The casualties suffered by the 5th Corps throughout the period under review, and particularly during the month of February, have been heavier than those in other parts of the line. I regret this; but I do not think, taking all the circumstances into consideration, that they were unduly numerous. The position then occupied by the 5th Corps has always been a very vulnerable part of our line ; the ground is marshy, and trenches are most difficult to construct and maintain. The 27th and 28th Divisions of the 5th Corps have had no previous experience of European warfare, and a number of the units composing it had only recently returned from service in tropical climates. In consequence, the hardships of a rigorous winter campaign fell with greater weight upon these Divisions than upon any other in the command.

Chiefly owing to these causes, the 5th Corps, up to the beginning of March, was constantly engaged in counter-attack to retake trenches and ground which had been lost.

In their difficult and arduous task, however, the troops displayed the utmost gallantry and devotion; and it is most creditable to the skill and energy of their leaders that I am able to report how well they have surmounted all their difficulties, that the ground first taken over by them is still intact, and held with little greater loss than is incurred by troops in all other parts of the line.

On the 14th February the 82nd Brigade of the 27th Division was driven from its trenches east of St. Eloi; but by 7 A. M. on the 15th all these trenches had been recaptured, fifteen prisoners taken, and sixty German dead counted in front of the trenches. Similarly in the 28th Division trenches were lost by the 85th Brigade and retaken the following night.

During the month of February the enemy made several attempts to get through all along the line, but he was invariably repulsed with loss. A particularly vigorous attempt was made on the 17th February against the trenches held by the Indian Corps, but it was brilliantly repulsed.

On February 28th a successful minor attack was made on the enemy's trenches near St. Eloi by small parties of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. The attack was divided into three small groups, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Crabbe: No. 1 Group under Lieutenant Papineau, No. 2 Group under Serjeant Patterson, and No. 3 Group under Company Serjeant-Major Lloyd.

The head of the party got within fifteen or twenty yards of the German trench and charged; it was dark at the time (about 5-15 A. M.).

Lieutenant Crabbe, who showed the greatest dash and *élan*, took his party over everything in the trench until they had gone down it about eighty yards, when they were stopped by a barricade of sandbags and timber. This party, as well as the others, then pulled down the front face of the German parapet. A number of Germans were killed and wounded, and a few prisoners were taken.

The services performed by this distinguished corps have continued to be very valuable since I had occasion to refer to them in my last despatch. They have been most ably organised, trained and commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Farquhar, D.S.O., who, I deeply regret to say, was killed while superintending some trench work on the 20th March. His loss will be deeply felt.

A very gallant attack was made by the 4th Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps of the 80th Brigade on the enemy's trenches in the early hours of March 2nd. The Battalion was led by Major Widdrington, who launched it at 12-30 A. M. (he himself being wounded during its progress), covered by an extremely accurate and effective artillery fire. About sixty yards of the enemy's trench were cleared, but the attack was brought to a standstill by a very strong barricade, in attempting to storm which several casualties were incurred.

8. During the month of February I arranged with General Foch to render the 9th French Corps, holding the trenches on my left, some much-needed rest by sending the three Divisions of the British Cavalry Corps to hold a portion of the French trenches, each division for a period of ten days alternately.

It was very gratifying to me to note once again in this campaign the eager readiness which the Cavalry displayed to undertake a rôle which does not properly belong to them in order to support and assist their French comrades.

In carrying out this work leaders, officers and men displayed the same skill and energy which I have had reason to comment upon in former despatches.

The time passed by the Cavalry in the French trenches was, on the whole, quiet and uneventful, but there are one or two incidents calling for remark.

At about 1-45 A. M. on 16th February a half-hearted attack was made against the right of the line held by the 2nd Cavalry Division, but it was easily repulsed by rifle fire, and the enemy left several dead in front of the trenches. The attack was delivered against the second and third trenches from the right of the line of this Division.

At 6 A. M. on the 21st the enemy blew up one of the 2nd Cavalry Division trenches, held by the 16th Lancers, and some adjoining French trenches. The enemy occupied forty yards of our trench and tried to advance, but were stopped. An immediate counter-attack by the supporting squadron was stopped by machine-gun fire. The line was established opposite the gap, and a counter-attack by two squadrons and one company of French reserve was ordered. At 5-30 P.M. 2nd Cavalry Division reported that the counter-attack did not succeed in retaking the trench blown in, but that a new line had been established forty yards in rear of it, and that there was no further activity on the part of the enemy. At 10 P. M. the situation was unchanged.

The Commander of the Indian Cavalry Corps expressed a strong desire that the troops under his command should gain some experience in trench warfare. Arrangements were made, therefore, with the General Officer Commanding the Indian Corps, in pursuance of which the various units of the Indian Cavalry Corps have from time to time taken a turn in the trenches, and have thereby gained some valuable experience.

4. About the end of February many vital considerations induced me to believe that a vigorous offensive movement by the Forces under my command should be planned and carried out at the earliest possible moment.

Amongst the more important reasons which convinced me of this necessity were:—The general aspect of the Allied situation throughout Europe, and particularly the marked success of the Russian Army in repelling the violent onslaughts ot Marshal Von Hindenburg; the apparant weakening of the enemy in my front, and the necessity for assisting our Russian Allies to the utmost by holding as many hostile troops as possible in the Western Theatre; the efforts to this end which were being made by the French Forces at Arras and Champagne; and, perhaps the most weighty consideration of all, the need of fostering the offensive spirit in the troops under my command after the trying and possibly enervating experiences which they had gone through of a severe winter in the trenches.

In a former despatch I commented upon the difficulties and drawbacks which the winter weather in this climate imposes upon a vigorous offensive. Early in March those difficulties became greatly lessened by the drying up of the country and by spells of brighter weather.

I do not propose in this despatch to enter at length into the considerations which actuated me in deciding upon the plan, time and place of my attack, but Your Lordship is fully aware of these

As mentioned above, the main attack was carried out by units of the First Army, supported by troops of the Second Army and the general reserve.

The object of the main attack was to be the capture of the village of Neuve Chapelle and the enemy's position at that point, and the establishment of our line as far forward as possible to the east of that place.

The object, nature and scope of the attack, and instructions for the conduct of the operation were communicated by me to Sir Douglas Haig in a secret memorandum dated 19th February.

The main topographical feature of this part of the theatre is a marked ridge which runs south-west from a point two miles south-west of Lille to the village of Fournes, whence two spurs run out, one due west to a height known as Haut Pommereau, the other following the line of the main road to Illies.

The buildings of the village of Neuve Chapelle run along the Rue du Bois-Fauquisart Road. There is a triangle of roads just north of the village. This area consists of a few big houses, with walls, gardens, orchards, etc., and here, with the aid of numerous machine guns, the enemy had established a strong post which flanked the approaches to the village.

The Bois du Biez, which lies roughly south-east of the village of Neuve Chapelle, influenced the course of this operation.

Full instructions as to assisting and supporting the attack were issued to the Second Army.

The battle opened at 7-30 A.M. on the 10th March by a powerful artillery bombardment of the enemy's position at Neuve Chapelle. The artillery bombardment had been well prepared and was most effective, except on the extreme northern portion of the front of attack.

At 8-5 A.M. the 23rd (left) and 25th (right) Brigades of the 8th Division assaulted the German trenches on the north west of the village.

At the same hour the Garhwal Brigade of the Meerut Division, which occupied the position to the south of Neuve Chapelle, assaulted the German trenches in its front.

The Garhwal Brigade and the 25th Brigade carried the enemy's lines of entrenchments where the wire entanglements had been almost entirely swept away by our sharpnel fire. The 23rd Brigade, however, on the north-east, was held up by the wire entanglements, which were not sufficiently cut.

At 8-5 A M. the artillery turned on to Neuve Chapelle, and at 8-35 A M. the advance of the infantry was continued.

The 25th and Garhwal Brigades pushed on eastward and north-eastward, respectively, and succeeded in getting a footing in the village. The 23rd Brigade was still held up in front of the enemy's wire entanglements, and could not progress. Heavy losses were suffered, especially in the Middlesex Regiment and the Scottish Rifles. The progress, however, of the 25th Brigade into Neuve Chapelle immediately to the south of the 23rd Brigade had the effect of turning the southern flank of the enemy's defences in front of the 23rd Brigade.

This fact, combined with powerfull artillery support, enabled the 23rd Brigade to get forward between 10 and 11 A.M., and by 11 A.M. the whole of the village of Neuve Chapelle and the roads leading northward and south-westward from the eastern end of that village were in our hands.

During this time our artillery completely cut off the village and the surrounding country from any German reinforcements which could be thrown into the fight to restore the situation by means of a curtain of shrapnel fire. Prisoners subsequently reported that all attempts at reinforcing the front line were checked.

Steps were at once taken to consolidate the position won.

Considerable delay occurred after the capture of the Neuve Chapelle position. The infantry was greatly disorganised by the violent nature of the attack and by its passage through the enemy's trenches and the buildings of the village. It was necessary to get units to some extent together before pushing on. The telephonic communication being cut by the enemy's fire rendered communication between front and rear most difficult. The fact of the left of the 23rd Brigade having been held up had kept back the 8th Division, and had involved a portion of the 25th Brigade in fighting to the north out of its proper direction of advance. All this required adjustment. An orchard held by the enemy north of Neuve Chapelle also threatened the flank of an advance towards the Aubers Ridge.

I am of opinion that this delay would not have occurred had the clearly expressed order of the General Officer Commanding First Army been more carefully observed.

The difficulties above enumerated might have been overcome at an earlier period of the day if the General Officer Commanding 4th Corps had been able to bring his reserve brigades more speedily into action.

As it was, the further advance did not commence before 3-30 P.M.

The 21st Brigade was able to form up in the open on the left without a shot being fired at it, thus showing that at the time the enemy's resistance had been paralysed. The Brigade pushed forward in the direction of Moulin Du Pietre.

At first it made good progress, but was subsequently held up by the machine-gun fire from the houses and from a defended work in the line of the German entrenchments opposite the right of the 22nd Brigade.

Further to the south the 24th Brigade, which had been directed on Pietre, was similarly held up by machine-guns in the houses and trenches at the road junction six hundred yards north-west of Pietre.

The 25th Brigade, on the right of the 24th, was also held up by machine-guns from a bridge held by the Germans, over the River Des Layes, which is situated to the north-west of the Bois Du Biez.

Whilst two Brigades of the Meerut Division were establishing themselves on the new line, the Dehra Dun Brigade, supported by the Jullundur Brigade of the Lahore Division, moved to the attack of the Bois Du Biez, but were held up on the line of the River Des Layes by the German post at the bridge which enfiladed them and brought them to a standstill.

The defended bridge over the River Des Layes and its neighbourhood immediately assumed considerable importance. Whilst artillery fire was brought to bear, as far as circumstances would permit, on this point, Sir Douglas Haig directed the 1st Corps to despatch one or more battalions of the 1st Brigade in support of the troops attacking the Bridge. Three battalions were thus sent to Richebourg St. Vaast. Darkness coming on, and the enemy having brought up reinforcements, no further progress could be made, and the Indian Corps and 4th Corps proceeded to consolidate the position they had gained.

Whilst the operations which I have thus briefly recorded were going on, the 1st Corps, in accordance with orders, delivered an attack in the morning from Givenchy, simultaneously with that against Neuve Chapelle; but, as the enemy's wire was insufficiently cut, very little progress could be made, and the troops at this point did little more than hold fast the Germans in front of them.

On the following day, March 11th, the attack was renewed by the 4th and Indian Corps, but it was soon seen that a further advance would be impossible until the artillery had dealt effectively with the various houses and defended localities which held up the troops along the entire front. Efforts were made to direct the artillery fire accordingly; but owing to the weather conditions, which did not permit of aerial observation, and the fact that nearly all the telephonic communications between the artillery observers and their batteries had been cut, it was impossible to do so with sufficient accuracy. Even when our troops which were pressing forward occupied a house here and there, it was not possible to stop our artillery fire, and the infantry had to be withdrawn.

The two principal points which barred the advance were the same as on the preceding day—namely, the enemy's position about Moulin de Pietre and at the bridge over the River Des Layes.

On the 12th March the same unfavourable conditions as regards weather prevailed, and hampered artillery action.

Although the 4th and Indian Corps most gallantly attempted to capture the strongly fortified positions in their front, they were unable to maintain themselves, although they succeeded in holding them for some hours.

Operations on this day were chiefly remarkable for the violent counter-attacks, supported by artillery, which were delivered by the Germans, and the ease with which they were repulsed.

As most of the objects for which the operations had been undertaken had been attained and as there were reasons why I considered it inadvisable to continue the attack at that time, I directed Sir Douglas Haig on the night of the 12th to hold and consolidate the ground which had been gained by the 4th and Indian Corps, and to suspend further offensive operations for the present.

On the morning of the 12th I informed the General Officer Commanding 1st Army that he could call on the 2nd Cavalry Division, under General Gough, for immediate support in the event of the successes of the First Army opening up opportunities for its favourable employment. This Division and a Brigade of the North Midland Division, which was temporarily attached to it, was moved forward for this purpose.

The 5th Cavalry Brigade, under Sir Philip Chetwode, reached the Rue Bacquerot at 4 P.M. with a view to rendering immediate support; but he was informed by the General Officer Commanding 4th Corps that the situation was not so favourable as he had hoped it would be and that no further action by the cavalry was advisable.

General Gough's command, therefore, retired to Estaires.

The artillery of all kinds was handled with the utmost energy and skill, and rendered invaluable support in the prosecution of the attack.

The losses during these three days' fighting were, I regret to say, very severe, numbering—
190 officers and 2,337 other ranks, killed.
359 officers and 8,174 other ranks, wounded. 23 officers and 1,728 other ranks, missing.
But the results attained were, in my opinion, wide and far reaching.

The enemy left several thousand dead on the battlefield which were seen and counted; and we have positive information that upwards of 12,000 wounded were removed to the north-east and east by train.

Thirty officers and 1,657 other ranks of the enemy were captured.

I can best express my estimate of this battle by quoting an extract from a Special Order of the Day which I addressed to Sir Douglas Haig and the First Army at its conclusion:—

> "I am anxious to express to you personally my warmest appreciation of the skilful manner in which you have carried out your orders, and my fervent and most heartfelt appreciation of the magnificent gallantry and devoted, tenacious courage displayed by all ranks whom you have ably led to success and victory."

5. Some operations in the nature of holding attacks, carried out by troops of the Second Army, were instrumental in keeping the enemy in front of them occupied, and preventing re-inforcements being sent from those portions of the front to the main point of attack.

At 12-30 A. M. on the 12th March the 17th Infanty Brigade of the 4th Division, 3rd Corps, engaged in an attack on the enemy which resulted in the capture of the village of L'Epinette and adjacent farms.

Supported by a brisk fire from the 18th Infantry Brigade, the 17th Infantry Brigade, detailed for the attack assaulted in two columns converging, and obtained the first houses of the village without much loss. The remainder of the village was very heavily wired, and the enemy got away by means of communication trenches while our men were cutting through the wire.

The enemy suffered considerable loss; our casualties being 5 officers and 30 other ranks, killed and wounded.

The result of this operation was that an advance of 300 yards was made on a front of half a mile.

All attempts to retake this position have been repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy.

The General Officer Commanding the Second Corps arranged for an attack on a part of the enemy's position to the south-west of the village of Wytschaete which he had timed to commence at 10 A. M. on the 12th March. Owing to dense fog, the assault could not be made until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

It was then commenced by the Wiltshire and Worcestershire Regiments, but was so hampered by the mist and the approach of darkness that nothing more was effected than holding the enemy to his ground.

The action of St. Eloi referred to in the first paragraph of this despatch commenced at 5 P. M. on the 14th March by a very heavy cannonade which was directed against our trenches in front of St. Eloi, the village itself and the approaches to it. There is a large mound lying

to the south-east of the village. When the artillery attack was at its height a mine was exploded under this mound, and a strong hostile infantry attack was immediately launched against the trenches and the mound.

Our artillery opened fire at once, as well as our infantry, and inflicted considerable losses on the enemy during their advance; but, chiefly owing to the explosion of the mine and the surprise of the overwhelming artillery attack, the enemy's infantry had penetrated the first line of trenches at some points. As a consequence the garrisons of other works which had successfully resisted the assault were enfiladed and forced to retire just before it turned dark.

A counter-attack was at once organised by the General Officer Commanding, 82nd Brigade, under the orders of the General Officer Commanding, 27th Division, who brought up a reserve brigade to support it.

The attack was launched at 2 A. M. and the 82nd Brigade succeeded in recapturing the portion of the village of St. Eloi which was in the hands of the enemy and a portion of the trenches east of it. At 3 A. M. the 80th Brigade in support took more trenches to the east and west of the village.

The counter attack, which was well carried out under difficult conditions, resulted in the recapture of all lost ground of material importance.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that, though the troops occupying the first line of trenches were at first overwhelmed, they afterwards behaved very gallantly in the counter-attack for the recovery of the lost ground; and the following units earned and received the special commendation of the Army Commander:—The 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, the 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, the 1st Leinster Regiment, the 4th Rifle Brigade and the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

A vigorous attack made by the enemy on the 17th to recapture these trenches was repulsed with great loss

Throughout the period under review night enterprises by smaller or larger patrols, which were led with consummate skill and daring, have been very active along the whole line.

A moral superiority has thus been established, and valuable information has been collected.

I cannot speak too highly of the invincible courage and the remarkable resource displayed by these patrols.

The troops of the 3rd Corps have particularly impressed me by their conduct of these operations.

6 The work of the Royal Flying Corps throughout this period, and specially during the operations of the 10th, 11th, and 12th March, was of the greatest value. Though the weather on March 10th and on the subsequent days was very unfavourable for aerial work, on account of low-lying clouds and mist, a remarkable number of hours flying of a most valuable character were effected, and continuous and close reconnaissance was maintained over the enemy's front.

In addition to the work of reconnaissance and observation of artillery fire, the Royal Flying Corps was charged with the special duty of hampering the enemy's movements by destroying various points on his communications. The railways at Menin, Courtrai, Don and Douai were attacked, and it is known that very extensive damage was effected at certain of these places. Part of a troop train was hit by a bomb, a wireless installation near Lille is believed to have been effectively destroyed, and a house in which the enemy had installed one of his Headquarters was set on fire. These afford other instances of successful operations of this character. Most of the objectives mentioned were attacked at a height of only 100 to 150 feet. In one case the pilot descended to about 50 feet above the point he was attacking.

Certain new and important forms of activity, which it is undesirable to specify, have been initiated and pushed forward with much vigour and success.

There have been only eight days during the period under review on which reconnaissances have not been made. A total of approximately 130,000 miles have been flown—almost entirely over the enemy's lines.

No great activity has been shown over our troops on the part of the enemy's aircraft, but they have been attacked whenever and wherever met with, and usually forced down or made to seek refuge in their own lines.

7. In my last despatch I referred to the remarkable promptitude and rapidity with which reinforcements arrived in this country from England. In connection with this it is of interest to call attention to the fact that, in spite of the heavy casualties incurred in the fighting between the 10th and 15th March, all deficiencies, both in officers and rank and file, were made good within a few days of the conclusion of the battle.

The drafts for the Indian Contingents have much improved of late, and are now quite satisfactory.

Since the date of my last report the general health of the Army has been excellent; enteric has decreased, and there has been no recurrence on any appreciable scale of the "foot" trouble which appeared so threatening in December and January.

These results are due to the skill and energy which have characterised in a marked degree the work of the Royal Army Medical Corps throughout the campaign, under the able supervision of Surgeon-General T. J. O'Donnell, D.S.O., Deputy Director-General, Medical Services. But much credit is also due to Divisional, Brigade, Regimental and Company Commanders for the close supervision which has been kept over the health of their men by seeing that the precautions laid down for the troops before entering and after leaving the trenches are duly observed, and by the establishment and efficient maintenance of bathing-places and wash-houses, and by the ingenious means universally employed throughout the Forces to maintain the cleanliness of the men, having regard both to their bodies and their clothing.

I have inspected most of these houses and establishments, and consider them models of careful organisation and supervision.

I would particularly comment upon the energy displayed by the Royal Army Medical Corps in the scientific efforts they have made to discover and check disease in its earliest stages by a system of experimental research, which I think has never before been so fully developed in the field.

In this work they have been ably assisted by those distinguished members of the medical profession who are now employed as Military Medical Officers, and whose invaluable services I gratefully acknowledge.

The actual strength of the Force in the field has been increased and the health of the troops improved by a system of "convalescent" hospitals.

In these establishments slight wounds and minor ailments are treated, and men requiring attention and rest are received.

By these means efficient soldiers, whose services would otherwise be lost for a long time, are kept in the country, whilst a large number of men are given immediate relief and rest when they require it without removing them from the area of operations.

This adds materially to the fighting efficiency of the Forces.

The principal convalescent hospital is at St. Omer. It was started and organised by Colonel A.F.L. Bate, Army Medical Service, whose zeal, energy and organising power have rendered it a model hospital of its kind, and this example has materially assisted in the efficient organisation of similar smaller establishments at every Divisional Headquarters.

8. I have already commented upon the number and severity of the casualties in action which have occurred in the period under report. Here once again I have to draw attention to the excellent work done by Surgeon-General O'Donnell and his officers. No organisation could excel the efficiency of the arrangements—whether in regard to time, space, care and comfort, or transport—which are made for the speedy evacuation of the wounded.

I wish particularly to express my deep sense of the loss incurred by the Army in General, and by the Forces in France in particular, in the death of Brigadier-General J. E. Gough, V.C., C.M.G., A.D.C., late Brigadier-General, General Staff, First Army, which occurred on 22nd February as a result of a severe wound received on the 20th February when inspecting the trenches of the 4th Corps.

I always regarded General Gough as one of our most promising military leaders of the future. His services as a Staff Officer throughout the campaign have been invaluable, and I had already brought his name before Your Lordship for immediate promotion.

I can well understand how deeply these casualties are felt by the nation at large, but each daily report shows clearly that they are being endured on at least an equal scale by all the combatants engaged throughout Europe, friends and foes alike.

In war as it is to-day between civilised nations, armed to the teeth with the present deadly rifle and machine-gun, heavy casualties are absolutely unavoidable. For the slightest undue exposure the heaviest toll is exacted.

The power of defence conferred by modern weapons is the main cause of the long duration of the battles of the present day, and it is this fact which mainly accounts for such loss and waste of life.

Both one and the other can, however, be shortened and lessened if attacks can be supported by the most efficient and powerful force of artillery available; but an almost unlimited supply of ammunition is necessary and a most liberal discretionary power as to its use must be given to the Artillery Commanders.

I am confident that this is the only means by which great results can be obtained with a minimum of loss.

9. On the 15th February the Canadian Division began to arrive in this country. I inspected the Division, which was under the command of Lieutenant-General E. A. H. Alderson, C.B., on 20th February.

They presented a splendid and most soldier-like appearance on parade. The men were of good physique, hard and fit. I judged by what I saw of them that they were well trained, and quite able to take their places in the line of battle.

Since then the Division has thoroughly justified the good opinion I formed of it.

The troops of the Canadian Division were first attached for a few days by brigades for training in the 3rd Corps trenches under Lieutenant-General Sir William Pulteney, who gave me such an excellent report of their efficiency that I was able to employ them in the trenches early in March.

During the Battle of Neuve Chapelle they held a part of the line allotted to the First Army, and, although they were not actually engaged in the main attack, they rendered valuable help by keeping the enemy actively employed in front of their trenches.

All the soldiers of Canada serving in the Army under my command have so far splendidly upheld the traditions of the Empire, and will, I feel sure, prove to be a great source of additional strength to the forces in this country.

In former despatches I have been able to comment very favourably upon the conduct and bearing of the Territorial Forces throughout the operations in which they have been engaged.

As time goes on, and I see more and more of their work, whether in the trenches or engaged in more active operations, I am still further impressed with their value.

Several battalions were engaged in the most critical moments of the heavy fighting which occurred in the middle of March, and they acquitted themselves with the utmost credit.

Up till lately the troops of the Territorial Force in this country were only employed by battalions, but for some weeks past I have seen formed divisions working together, and I have every hope that their employment in the larger units will prove as successful as in the smaller.

These opinions are fully borne out by the result of the close inspection which I have recently made of the North Midland Division, under Major-General Hon. Montagu Stuart-Wortley, and the 2nd London Division, under Major-General Barter.

10. General Baron Von Kaulbars, of the Russian General Staff, arrived at my headquarters on the 18th March. He was anxious to study our aviation system, and I gave him every opportunity of doing so.

The Bishop of London arrived here with his Chaplain on Saturday, March 27th, and left on Monday, April 5th.

During the course of his visit to the Army His Lordship was at the front every day, and I think I am right in saying that there was scarcely a unit in the command which was not at one time or another present at his services or addresses.

Personal fatigue and even danger were completely ignored by His Lordship. The Bishop held several services virtually under shell fire, and it was with difficulty that he could be prevented from carrying on his Ministrations under rifle fire in the trenches.

I am anxious to place on record my deep sense of the good effect produced throughout the Army by this self sacrificing devotion on the part of the Bishop of London, to whom I feel personally very deeply indebted.

I have once more to remark upon the devotion to duty, courage and contempt of danger which has characterised the work of the Chaplains of the Army throughout this campaign.

11. The increased strength of the Force and the gradual exhaustion of the local resources have necessitated a corresponding increase in our demands on the Line of Communications. since we are now compelled to import many articles which in the early stages could be obtained by local purchase. The Directorates concerned have, however, been carefully watching the situation, and all the Administrative Services on the Line of Communications have continued to work with smoothness and regularity, in spite of the increased pressure thrown upon them. In this connection I wish to bring to notice the good service which has been rendered by the Staff of the Base Ports.

The work of the Railway Transport Department has been excellently carried out, and I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the valuable service rendered by the French railway authorities generally, and especially by Colonel Ragueneau, late Directeur des Chemins de Fer, Lieutenant-Colonel Le Hénaff, Directeur des Chemins de Fer, Lieutenant-Colonel Dumont, Commissaire Militaire, Chemin de Fer du Nord, and Lieutenant-Colonel Frid, Commissaire Regulateur, Armée Anglaise.

The Army Postal Service has continued to work well, and at the present time a letter posted in London is delivered at General Headquarters or the Headquarters of the Armies and Army Corps on the following evening, and reaches an addressee in the trenches on the second day after posting. The delivery of parcels has also been accelerated, and is carried out with regularity and despatch.

12. His Majesty the King of the Belgians visited the British lines on February 8th and inspected some of the units in reserve behind the trenches.

During the last two months I have been much indebted to His Majesty and his gallant Army for valuable assistance and co-operation in various ways.

13. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is the bearer of this despatch.

His Royal Highness continues to make most satisfactory progress. During the Battle of Neuve Chapelle he acted on my General Staff as a Liaison Officer. Reports from the General Officers Commanding Corps and Divisions to which he has been attached agree in commending the thoroughness in which he performs any work entrusted to him.

I have myself been very favourably impressed by the quickness with which His Royal Highness has acquired knowledge of the various branches of the service, and the deep interest he has always displayed in the comfort and welfare of the men.

His visits to the troops, both in the field and in hospitals, have been greatly appreciated by all ranks.

His Royal Highness did duty for a time in the trenches with the Battalion to which he belongs.

14. In connection with the Battle of Neuve Chapelle I desire to bring to Your Lordship's special notice the valuable services of General Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Commanding the First Army.

I am also much indebted to the able and devoted assistance I have received from Lieutenant-General Sir William Robertson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Chief of the General Staff, in the direction of all the operations recorded in this despatch.

I have many other names to bring to notice for valuable, gallant and distinguished service during the period under review, and these will form the subject of a separate report at an early date.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

J. D. P. FRENCH,

Field-Marshal,

Commanding-in-Chief,

The British Army in the Field.

Fourth Supplement dated the 15th April 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 13th April 1915, pages 3693, 3694 and 3695.

War Office,

15th April 1915.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the promotion to the rank of Major-General of Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Havelock Hudson, C.B., O.I.E., for distinguished service in the field, with effect from the 18th February 1915, inclusive, and supernumerary to the establishment of Major-Generals, Indian Army.

* * * * * * * *

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to confer the Military Cross on the undermentioned Officers in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty, whilst serving with the Expeditionary Force :—

* * * * * * * *

Subadar Parbat Chand, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

For conspicuous gallantry, and exceptionally good service at Neuve Chapelle, on 12th March 1915, when he commanded his corps for five hours with marked ability after the European Officers had fallen.

Subsequently this Officer took command of the Machine Gun Section after the British Officer had been killed.

* * * * * * * *

His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to approve of the following rewards to Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Indian Army for gallantry

and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Indian Army Corps, British Expeditionary Force :—

Awarded the 2nd Class of the Indian Order of Merit.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Subadar Makhmad Azam.

No. 118 Lance-Naik Nek Amal.

No. 250 Sepoy Saiday Khan.

Awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.

No. 3201 Sepoy Asa Singh, 35th Sikhs (attached 47th Sikhs).

No. 1336 Naik Mota Singh, 47th Sikhs.

No. 1791 Sepoy Waryam Singh, 47th Sikhs.

No. 2625 Sepoy Mehr Khan, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), attached 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 1991 Havildar (now Jemadar) Bur Singh.

No. 2595 Havildar Karim Khan.

No. 2583 Naik Narayan.

No. 2760 Naik Sahib Sher.

No. 2063 Naik Sohan Singh.

No. 2589 Sepoy Bahadur Khan.

No. 2702 Sepoy Ram Saran.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 474.—Major H. O. Warren-Codrington, Indian Army, is granted increased staff pay at the rate of Rs. 500 ; with effect from the 15th May 1915.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 475.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

15th May 1915.

Cyril Bertram Byers, Supply and Transport Corps.

Captains to be Majors.

15th May 1915.

Hugo Meynell, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).

Charles Temple Morris, 82nd Punjabis.

Herbert Augustine Carter, V.C., The 101st Grenadiers.

Army Reserves.

No. 476.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Reginald John Evans.
Job Clarke. } Dated 21st May 1915.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 477.—The undermentioned 4th Class Assistant Surgeon, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be 3rd Class Assistant Surgeon; with effect from the 6th May 1915:—

Bryan St. Clair Honey.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 478.—Sub-Conductor Walter William Aydon to be Conductor *vice* Conductor William Patrick Courtenay Kelly, reduced to the rank of Sub-Conductor; with effect from the 11th March 1915.

(*Army Department Notification No. 402, dated the 30th April 1915, is hereby cancelled.*)

No. 479.—Sub-Conductor Patrick Geraghty to be Conductor, and

Staff-Serjeant Charles Frederick Collingwood to be Sub-Conductor on the General List, *vice* Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Frederick Handley, supernumerary on attaining the age of 55 years; with effect from the 23rd March 1915.

No. 480.—Sub-Conductor Arthur Bunce, seconded, to be Conductor, seconded,

Sub-Conductor Charles Bernard Hyde to be Conductor, and

Staff-Serjeant George Stanislaus Blofeld to be Sub-Conductor on the General List,

vice Thomas Lynch, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 26th March 1915.

Southern Army.

No. 481.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain John Duggan to be Commissary,

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Garrett Coleburt to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor Ernest Edgar Hewes to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor Alfred Villiers to be Conductor, and

Staff-Serjeant Thomas Potts to be Sub-Conductor on the General List,

vice Commissary and Honorary Captain Alexander Sidney Dawson-Moray, supernumerary on attaining the age of 55 years; with effect from the 15th April 1915.

(*Army Department Notification No. 435, dated the 7th May 1915, is hereby cancelled.*)

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 482.—The following promotions are made:—

No. 2 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery.

Havildar-Major Bishan Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 18th February 1915.

No. 4 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery.

Havildar-Major Rolu, No. 6 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 18th February 1915.

29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).

Ressaidar Harphul to be Risaldar, Jemadar Mukatram Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Newal Singh and Dafadar Muhammad Umar Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment. with effect from the 27th August 1914.

32nd Lancers.

Dafadar Adam Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st May 1915.

34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

Ressaidar Badan Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Rawat Singh II to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Shahzad Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th December 1914.

Dafadar Muhammad Yasin to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 21st December 1914.

Risaldar Husain Bakhsh Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Rawat Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Isa Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Nathu Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 15th January 1915.

Ressaidar Mir Alam Khan to be Risaldar and Jemadar Firoz Khan to be Ressaidar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 27th January 1915.

Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).

Jemadar Daya Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Chuni Lal to be Jemadar, *vice* Narain Singh, deceased; with effect from the 29th March 1915.

Jemadar Khiyal Gul to be Subadar and Havildars Kaman Singh, Shadi Khan and Kehr Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th April 1915.

22nd Derajat Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).

Havildar-Major Santa Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 18th March 1915.

1st Brahmans.

Havildar Ramcharan Pande and Colour-Havildar Ramcharakh Misr to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th April 1915.

2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

Jemadar Umrao Singh to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Khushiram Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Maohal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 3rd December 1914.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

Jemadars Jug Lal and Shiuchand to be Subadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 24th November 1914.

Jemadar Shiulal II to be Subadar, *vice* Neki Ram II, deceased; with effect from the 28th November 1914.

19th Punjabis.

Colour-Havildars Azizullah and Muhammad Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 6th April 1915.

Havildar-Major Budha Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 15th April 1915.

32nd Sikh Pioneers.

Colour-Havildar Sant Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th December 1914.

45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Havildar Kehar Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 6th April 1915.

54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Kesar Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Hira Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Amar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st May 1915.

Jemadar Bhikham Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Ragha to be Jemadar, *vice* Hukam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st May 1915.

Colour-Havildars Sadda Singh and Ibrahim Khan to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 2nd May 1915.

89th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Gulab Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 30th December 1914.

91st Punjabis (Light Infantry.)

Jemadar Khazana to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Ranjit Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th January 1915.

Colour-Havildar Sarju Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th April 1915.

1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar-Major Narbir Thapa to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th April 1915.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 483.—The following appointment is made in the Reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps :—

To be Ressaidar.

Fateh Mohamed of the Gujrat District.

No. 484.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on 2nd Grade Transport Veterinary Assistant Ghulam Hussain, with effect from the 11th March 1914.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 485.—Conductor George Deeble, Indian Telegraph Department, is transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 7th February 1915.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 486.—In Army Department Notification No. 286, dated the 19th March 1915, *for* "1st December 1914," *read* "18th March 1915."

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 487.—Second Lieutenant Stuart Frederick Ormsby, Temporary Half-Pay List, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 7th May 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 488.—James Scott Pitkeathly to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Madras Artillery Volunteers. "The Duke's Own."

No. 489.—Alexander Russel Birch to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1915.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 490.—Lieutenant John Woodhouse Thurston to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 20th August 1914.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 491.—Second Lieutenant Edward Cameron Ker to be Lieutenant, *vice* C. G. A. Cox, promoted, and to remain Supernumerary. Dated the 10th October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Edward Speechly to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. Burbidge, promoted. Dated the 10th October 1914.

Second Lieutenant Norman Arthur Shove to be Lieutenant, *vice* G. A. Ormiston, promoted, and to remain supernumerary. Dated the 1st November 1914.

Second Lieutenant Edward Heton Robertson to be Lieutenant, *vice* G. C. Lathbury, promoted. Dated the 20th January 1915.

Second Lieutenant Robert Charles Hodson to be Lieutenant, *vice* C. C. Chesney, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st February 1915.

Second Lieutenant Guy Talbot Lemon to be Lieutenant, *vice* F. E. Robertson, transferred to the Supernumerary List, and to remain supernumerary. Dated the 1st February 1915.

Second Lieutenant Hill Cecil Wallace to be Lieutenant, *vice* C. F. Tofts, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st February 1915.

Second Lieutenant Edward Walter Willett to be Lieutenant, *vice* E. H. Hunter, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st February 1915.

Second Lieutenant Maurice Conroy O'Brien to be Lieutenant, *vice* G. R. G. Huddleston, transferred to the Supernumerary List, and to remain supernumerary. Dated the 1st February 1915.

Second Lieutenant James Stuart Colquhoun to be Lieutenant, *vice* E. C. Ker, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st February 1915.

Second Lieutenant George Strafford Robertson to be Lieutenant, *vice* N. A. Shove, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st February 1915.

Second Lieutenant Wilfred Benjamin Haughton to be Lieutenant, *vice* G. T. Lemon, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st February 1915.

Second Lieutenant John Grove White to be Lieutenant, *vice* M. C. O'Brien, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st February 1915.

Lieutenant George Cecil Archer Cox to be Captain, *vice* A. B. B. Whaley, V.D., resigned and to remain supernumerary. Dated the 10th October 1914.

Lieutenant Albert Burbidge to be Captain, *vice* G. C. A. Cox, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 10th October 1914.

Lieutenant George Alfred Ormiston to be Captain, *vice* K. Peddie, transferred to the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles. Dated the 1st November 1914.

Lieutenant Graham Campbell Lathbury to be Captain, *vice* G. L. Colvin, joined the regular forces (Railway Transport Officer). Dated the 20th January 1915.

Calcutta Scottish Volunteers.

No. 492.—Second Lieutenant James Henderson Currie resigns his commission. Dated the 19th April 1915.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 493.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned Officers :—

Punjab Light Horse.

Second Lieutenant John Dixon Bevan.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

Captain William Lawrie Bruce.

1st Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Colonel George Cochrane Godfrey.

Captain George Houston Duncan.

Lieutenant Ernest Edward Marshall Eliot.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st May 1915.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 13th and 19th May 1915:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
1st Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment.	Lieutenant William Edward Pollard-Urquhart.	18th April 1915.	North West Frontier.	Killed in action.
14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.	Major George Dighton Probyn Swinley.	13th May 1915.	Mediterranean.	Died of wounds.
40th Pathans ...	Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Rennick.	26th April 1915.	France.	Killed in action.
87th Punjabis, attached 47th Sikhs.	Captain Marmaduke John Norman Abbay.	10th May 1915.	France.	Died of wounds.
91st Punjabis (Light Infantry), attached 6th Jat Light Infantry.	Captain David Dudley ...	9th May 1915.	France.	Killed in action.
2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).	Captain George Dudley Mathew.	10th May 1915.	France.	Died of wounds.
2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).	Captain Charles Mylne Mullaly.	9th May 1915.	France.	Killed in action.
1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles, attached 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).	Captain Archibald Kenneth Park.	9th May 1915.	France.	Died of wounds.
2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles, attached 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).	Major Giles Rooke ...	9th May 1915.	France.	Killed in action.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st May 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 18.—The services of Commander F. V. deBurgh, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment as Port Officer, Akyab, *vice* Commander A. R. G. Willock, Royal Indian Marine; with effect from the 4th May 1915.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 19.—The following provisional promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 25th February 1915:—

To be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant Harold Townshend Boultbee.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th May, 1915.

No. 134.—The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Carriage and Wagon Department, with effect from the 1st April 1915:—

Names.	From	To
Hunter, J. C.	Class II, grade 3	Class II, grade 2.
Armitstead, H.	Class II, grade 4	Class II, grade 3.
Keelan, E. H.	Class III, grade 1 and class II, grade 5, temporary.	Class II, grade 5.
White, C. F.	Class III, grade 1 and class II, grade 5, temporary.	Class II, grade 5.
Charlton, H. J.	Chief Draughtsman ranking as an Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent and Officiating District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent in class II.	Class II, grade 5.
Manico, E. L.	Class III, grade 2	Class III, grade 1.
Mahony, J. S.	Class III, grade 4	Class III, grade 3.
Fletcher, A. E. S.	Class III, grade 4	Class III, grade 3.

The 19th May, 1915.

No. 135.—Mr. H. Armitstead, District Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Carriage and Wagon Superintendent of that Railway *vice* Mr. F. Calderbank, Officiating Deputy Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, on combined leave and until further orders.

No. 136.—With reference to Railway Board's notification No. 71, dated the 22nd March 1915, Mr. A. O. Evans, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in Class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 26th April 1915.

No. 137.—Babu Atul Chandra Chatterji, Secretariat Assistant, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade, *vice* Mr. Balak Nath, Superintendent, 3rd grade, granted privilege leave for four weeks, with effect from the 20th May 1915.

The 21st May, 1915.

No. 138.—Mr. Amar Nath Sud, Qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineering Establishment of State Railways as an Assistant Engineer, with effect from the 9th March 1915, and is posted to the North Western Railway.

No. 139.—With reference to Railway Board's notification No. 332, dated the 12th November 1913, Mr. F. W. Gwyther, Officiating Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Carriage Foreman and Honorary Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, with effect from the 12th April 1915.

P. C. YOUNG,

Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 20th May, 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 15th May 1915 is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	..	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	42	38
		Kaira District	1	...
		Panch Mahals District	...	...
		Ahmedabad "	...	...
		Broach "	5	5
		Broach Port	...	...
		Bulsar Port	4	4
		Surat Town and Port	3	3
		Surat District	1	2
		Bhiwndi Port	2	1
		Bandra "	11	10
		Bassein "	...	...
		Thana "	...	...
		Kalyan "	...	...
		Kurla "	...	...
		Vesava "	...	...
		Agashi "	...	...
		Thana District	10	10
	Central	Nasik District	8	11
		Ahmednagar District	...	...
		East Khandesh "	3	3
		Poona Town	6	5
		Poona District	11	8
		Chinchni Port	...	...
		Satara District	6	5
		Sholapur Town	2	2
		Sholapur District	15	9

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Southern	Panvel Port	2	2
		Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri „	...	...
		Belgaum „	...	...
		Dharwar „	...	...
		Hubli Town	...	...
		Bijapur District	...	...
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	1	1
		Hyderabad District	30	25
		Karachi Town and Port	150	137
		Karachi District	8	7
		Sukkur „	79	18
		Larkana „	2	1
		Nawabshah „	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	7	2
		Cutch „	6	2
		Mandvi Port	3	3
		Porbandar „	...	...
		Bhavnagar „	1	...
		Rewa Kantha Agency	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	5	5
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	34	15
		Akalkot State	...	...
		Khairpur „	...	...
		Surat Agency	...	...
		Satara „	...	...
		TOTAL	458	334
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Anantapur District	...	...
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	5	3
		Mangalore Town and Port	1	1
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	5	2
		Coimbatore Town	...	...

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 8th May 1915:—
Larkana district *read* 8 cases *for* 6 cases.
Nawabshah district *read* 4 cases, 2 deaths *for nil.*

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Trichinopoly District	...	...
		Chingleput "	...	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	11	6
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	6	5
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur "	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna "	...	...
		TOTAL	6	5
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	90	86
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	9	8
		Shahabad "	31	28
	Tirhut	Saran District	86	65
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur "	18	15
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	18	20

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	22	21
		Purnea "	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	2	2
		Bhagalpur District	4	4
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	...	...
		TOTAL	280	249
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	...	...
		Saharanpur City	4	8
		Saharanpur District	38	28
		Muzaffarnagar "	20	18
		Meerut City	...	...
		Meerut District	12	11
		Bulandshahr "	96	125
	Agra	Aligarh City	8	8
		Aligarh District	39	39
		Muttra City	..	...
		Muttra District	18	17
		Agra City	...	2
		Agra District	...	...
		Mainpuri "	...	...
		Etah "	9	12
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	...	...
		Bareilly District	...	...
		Bijnor "	22	22
		Budaun "	...	...
		Moradabad City	...	...
		Moradabad District	40	29
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	...
		Pilibhit "	3	3
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	14	13
		Etawah "	...	...
		Cawnpore City	18	18
		Cawnpore District	...	...
		Fatehpur "	4	3
		Allahabad City	3	3
		Allahabad District	41	41

In the return for the week ending 8th May 1915, against the Fatehpur district *read* 10 deaths *for* 8 deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun „	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	...	...
		Benares District	1	1
		Mirzapur „	...	..
		Jaunpur „	23	23
		Ghazipur „	137	118
		Ballia „	79	79
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	68	48
		Basti „	39	35
		Azamgarh „	83	89
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	3	3
		Lucknow District	3	3
		Unao „	60	54
		Rae Bareli „	51	49
		Sitapur „	20	16
		Hardoi „	5	4
		Kheri „	3	2
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	3	4
		Fyzabad District	3	3
		Gonda „	...	...
		Bahraich „	6	6
		Sultanpur „	3	3
		Partabgarh „	1	1
		Bara Banki „	49	49
		TOTAL	1,029	985
PUNJAB	Ambala	Hissar District	98	85
		Gurgaon „	13	13
		Rohtak „	121	81
		Karnal „	154	147
		Ambala „	10	5
	Jullundur	Kangra District	2	1
		Hoshiarpur „	201	196
		Jullundur City	3	4
		Jullundur District	529	462
		Ludhiana „	298	176
		Ferozepore „	195	41
	Lahore	Lahore City	23	21
		Lahore District	2[illegible]8	116
		Amritsar City	10	10
		Amritsar District	647	647
		Gurdaspur „	860	758
		Sialkot „	2,434	2,431
		Gujranwala „	904	775

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	203	196
		Gujrat "	555	487
		Jhelum "	1,048	1,043
		Rawalpindi "	1,553	1,222
		Attock "	1,065	1,086
		Mianwali "	...	...
	Multan	Montgomery District	...	...
		Lyallpur "	229	186
		Jhang "	24	24
		Multan "	44	30
		Muzaffargarh "	2	2
	Native States	Nabha State	26	24
		Patiala City	1	2
		Patiala State	1,523	1,865
		Kapurthala State	58	41
		Malerkotla "	...	...
		Nalagarh "	..	...
		Jind "	25	25
		Kalsia "	4	2
		TOTAL	13,210	11,704
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	11	8
		Insein District	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	1	1
		Tharrawaddy "	13	16
		Pegu District	...	...
		Prome "	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	12	6
		Bassein District	8	8
		Henzada "	...	...
		Myaungmya "	3	3
		Maubin "	2	4
		Pyapon "	...	...
	Tenasserim	Amherst District	...	...
		Toungoo "	...	...
		Thaton "	...	...
		Moulmein Town	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...
		Magwe "	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	1	1
		Mandalay District	...	...
		Bhamo "	...	...
		Katha "	3	2
	Meiktila	Kyaukse District	...	...
		Meiktila "	...	...
		Yamethin "	...	...
		Myingyan "	...	...
	Shan States	Northern Shan States	2	2
		TOTAL	62	52
ASSAM	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur	Nagpur District	5	5
		Kamptee Cantonment	...	...
		Bhandara Town	...	...
		Bhandara District	2	...
		Wardha Town	...	...
		Wardha District	2	2
		Balaghat Town	...	...
		Balaghat District	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	1	...
		Saugor District	7	6
		Demoh Town	1	1
		Damoh District	6	6
		Seoni Town	3	3
		Seoni District	3	3
		Mandla Town	...	...
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	10	10
		Nimar "	1	...
		Narsinghpur "	4	5
		Chhindwara District	6	6
	Berar ...	Amraoti Town	1	1
		Amraoti District	...	...
		Akola Town	9	10
		Akola District	...	...
		Buldana	10	3
		TOTAL	71	61
COORG	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MYSORE STATE	..	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	4	3
		Bangalore City	...	...
		Bangalore District	...	...
		Mysore City	...	...
		Mysore District	26	13
		Hassan „	...	...
		Kadur „	...	...
		Kolar „	2	2
		Kolar Gold Fields	1	1
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga „	5	...
		Chitaldroog „	...	...
		TOTAL	38	19
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	24	19
		Bidar „	...	2
		Medak „	3	2
		Parbhani „	...	...
		Gulbarga „	...	...
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	...	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Usmanabad „	...	...
		Aurangabad „	...	...
		TOTAL	27 (a)	23 (a)
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal City	...	...
		Bhopal State	4	5
		Gwalior „	...	...
		Indore City	7	7
		Sehore Cantonment	...	...
		TOTAL	11 (b)	12 (b)
RAJPUTANA	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	1	1
		Alwar State	...	...
		Jaipur „	...	...
		Bharatpur State	12	8
		Serohi „	...	...
		TOTAL	13	9
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar City	1	1
		Peshawar District	25	14
		Abbottabad „	...	...
		Hazara District	37	36
		Dera Ismail Khan City	1*	...
		Kohat City	...	...
		TOTAL	64	51
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	386	366
		TOTAL	386	366
BALUCHISTAN	...	Hirok	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	15,666	13,876

* Imported. (*a*) From the 3rd to the 9th May 1915. (*b*) For the week ending 8th May 1915.

The following corrections should be made in the returns noted below :—

1st May 1915.—Hirok *read* 1 case *for nil.*

8th May 1915.—Hazara district *read* 68 cases *for* 67 cases.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hours on Thursday, the 20th May 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Rain fell every day of the week in Burma and northeast India, and on most days in the south of the Peninsula. With the exception of a few scattered thundershowers, weather was dry over the rest of the country.

2. *Burma.*—Rainfall was nearly general throughout the week in Lower Burma, and on the 13th and 15th in Upper Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Nearly general rain fell in Assam every day, except the 13th, and in Bengal and Orissa on the 15th. A few falls occurred in Bihar.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Light rain fell at a few places in the submontane districts of the United Provinces, Central India East and the Central Provinces.

Northwest India.—Weather was dry.

The Peninsula.—There was nearly general rain in Malabar on the 13th, 15th, 16th and 17th, and in Mysore on the 15th and 16th. Local falls of rain were reported from other parts of the Peninsula.

3. The chief amounts of rain reported were as follows :—

May 13th. Kyaukpyu 3·32", Akyab 1·80", Minbu 3·16", Yamethin 1·02", Mandalay 2·11", Maymyo 4·3[illegible]", Dibrugarh 1·36", Cox's Bazar 2·25", Bijapur 1·12", Coimbatore 1·14", Calicut 2·30" and Cochin 4·06".

" 14th. Rangoon 1·60", Kyaukpyu 3·47", Sibsagar 5·55", Dhubri 4·92", Cherrapunji 3·49", Cox's Bazar 2·18", Calcutta 1·07", Burdwan 1·30", Naya Dumka 1·21" and Waltair 1·16".

" 15th. Tavoy 3·61", Moulmein 4·45", [illegible] 1·45", Bassein 3·14", Akyab 2·45", Lashio 1·47", Dibrugarh 1·79", Sibs[illegible] 1·47", Gauhati 1·40", Dhubri 1·97" Cherrapunji 3·09", Narayan[illegible]j 1·35", Barisal 1·46", Jessore 1·49", Dinajpur 5·10", Jalpaiguri 1[illegible]9", Ahmadnagar 4·72", Aurangabad 0·95", Chitaldrug 1·96", Myso[illegible] 1·03", and Calicut and Trivandrum each 1·18".

" 16th. Mergui 2·31", Tavoy 6·83", Moulmein 3·60", Rangoon 1·42", Myitkyina 1·99", Sibsagar 1·35", Tezpur 1·72", Gauhati 1·48", Dhubri 2·85", Silchar 6·25", Cherrapunji 12·34", Chittagong 1·09", Hanamkonda 0·95" and Bangalore 1·10".

" 17th. Victoria Point 2·62", Mergui 1·52", Tavoy 2·76", Moulmein 1·35", Bassein 2·66", Gauhati 1·57", Dhubri 2·85", Silchar 1·85", Cherrapunji 10·22", Shillong 1·41" and Jalpaiguri 1·54".

" 18th. Victoria Point 2·42", Mergui 2·08", Tavoy 3·00", Diamond Island 1·87", Akyab 1·28", Yamethin 1·58", Sibsagar 1·36", Gauhati 1·44", Dhubri 2·81", Silchar 1·73", Cherrapunji 7·15", Shillong 1·67" and Chittagong 1·81".

" 19th. Table Island 3·25", Toungoo 1·49", Akyab 1·65", Maymyo 1·17", Sibsagar 1·09", Tezpur 1·20", Cherrapunji 1·50", Cox's Bazar 1·23", Chittagong 1·62", Narayanganj 2·50" and Barisal 1·78".

4. The rainfall of the week was 20 per cent. or more in excess in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Central India East, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Southeast, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North, and was normal in Orissa and the Central Provinces West. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Sind, Gujarat, Central India West and Berar, but in the rest of the country rainfall was 20 per cent. or more in defect.

The rainfall from the 30th April to date is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Bay Islands, the United Provinces West, the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Rajputana. No rain has fallen in Sind and Gujarat, but the absence of rainfall there is a normal feature of the weather at this time of year. Rainfall is within 20 per cent. of the normal in Chota Nagpur and the Madras Deccan, and is 20 per cent. or more in excess in all the remaining divisions.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 20th May 1915.			Rainfall data from 30th April to 20th May 1915.				
							Percentage departure from normal.	
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	2·4	4·8	-2·4	5·9	10·0	-4·1	-41	-33
Lower Burma	8·6	3·7	+4·9	18·7	7·7	+11·0	+143	+153
Upper Burma	2·5	1·2	+1·3	8·3	2·9	+5·4	+186	+241
Assam	9·4	2·2	+7·2	13·1	7·7	+5·4	+70	-33
Bengal	2·5	1·5	+1·0	7·3	4·5	+2·8	+62	+60
Orissa	0·4	0·4	0	3·7	1·3	+2·4	+185	+267
Chota Nagpur	0	0·3	-0·3	1·2	1·1	+0·1	+9	+50
Bihar	0·7	0·4	+0·3	2·7	1·3	+1·4	+108	+122
United Provinces, East	0	0·2	-0·2	0·7	0·5	+0·2	+40	+133
United Provinces, West	0·1	0·2	-0·1	0·4	0·5	-0·1	-20	0
Punjab, East and North	0	0·2	-0·2	0·2	0·5	-0·3	-60	-33
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	-0·1	0·1	0·2	-0·1	-50	0
Kashmir	0	0·7	-0·7	0	1·8	-1·8	-100	-100
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·1	0·1	0	0·4	-0·4	-100	-100
Baluchistan	[illegible]	0·1	-0·1	0	0·3	-0·3	-100	-100
Sind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	-0·1	0	0·2	-0·2	-100	-100
Rajputana, East	0	0·2	-0·2	0·1	0·3	-0·2	-67	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central India, West	0	0	0	0·1	0	+0·1	—	
Central India, East	0·4	0·1	+0·3	0·6	0·2	+0·4	+200	+100
Berar	0	0	0	0·2	0	+0·2	—	—
Central Provinces, West	0·1	0·1	0	0·3	0·2	+0·1	+50	+100
Central Provinces, East	0	0·2	-0·2	0·6	0·5	+0·1	+20	+100
Konkan	0·5	0·1	+0·4	0·7	0·1	+0·6	+600	—
Bombay Deccan	1·0	0·2	+0·8	1·5	0·4	+1·1	+275	+150
Hyderabad, North	0·5	0·1	+0·4	0·7	0·2	+0·5	+250	+100
Hyderabad, South	0·5	0·2	+0·3	0·9	0·5	+0·4	+80	+33
Mysore	1·7	0·8	+0·9	3·8	2·7	+1·1	+41	+11
Malabar	3·4	1·6	+1·8	6·0	3·8	+2·2	+58	+18
Madras, South-East	0·6	0·5	+0·1	1·7	1·4	+0·3	+21	+22
Madras Deccan	0·4	0·3	+0·1	0·9	0·8	+0·1	+13	0
Madras Coast, North	0·5	0·4	+0·1	1·0	0·8	+0·2	+25	+25

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 20th May 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 15th May 1915.

Burma.—The rainfall during the week was heavy and general. Harvesting of island crops has been completed Ploughing for winter rice has commenced in Lower Burma and is general for upland crops in Upper Burma. Sowing of cotton and sesamum has commenced in Upper Burma. The health of cattle is good. The price of unhusked rice in Rangoon has risen to Rs 110 per 100 baskets and is almost normal. The market for white rice is easier.

Assam.—The weather is generally seasonable. Moderate to heavy rain fell in all districts. Plucking and manufacture of tea continue. Prospects are generally good. Ploughing of land for and sowing of rice and jute and planting of sugarcane are in progress. Prospects are on the whole good. The price of common rice has risen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from five districts.

Bengal—Heavy rain fell in a few districts but generally the fall varied from light to moderate throughout the Province. Ploughing of lands for autumn and winter crops continues. Sowing and weeding of paddy and jute are also in progress. Slight damage to *boro* paddy by the recent heavy rainfall is reported from parts of Jessore but elsewhere the prospects of standing crops are, on the whole, favourable. Cattle disease is reported from twelve districts The average price of common rice has risen by about 0·8 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light to moderate rain was fairly general over the Province. Preparation of lands and sowing of autumn crops continue. The standing sugarcane crop and vegetables are doing well. The average price of common rice has risen as compared with that of the preceding week. Cattle disease is reported from sixteen districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—Slight rain fell during the week over half the Provinces to the benefit of the sugarcane crop. Standing crops are doing well and prospects are favourable. Weighments of opium are still in progress. Sowing of maize and cotton has begun in places. The condition of agricultural stock is good. Cattle disease has much abated. Food, fodder and water are ample everywhere except in parts of Bundelkhand where water level is falling. Markets are adequately stocked. Prices are generally stationary but still show a slight downward tendency in places.

Punjab.—The weather was generally dry. Harvesting of spring crops continues except in the south-east. The yield is normal to good. Sowings of extra spring crops have been completed and those of sugarcane, cotton and other autumn crops are in progress and are generally normal The condition and prospects of extra spring crops are good. Cattle are healthy. Fodder and water for drinking and irrigation are sufficient. Prices of wheat and other spring food grains are falling slightly and generally range between normal and warning rates, while those of other grains are stationary and range between warning and scarcity rates or are above scarcity rates Prices of wheat:— Ambala and Lyallpur 10½, Ferozepore 10½, Lahore 11¼ and Rawalpindi 12 seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—The week was rainless. The weather is hot. Standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated areas are fairly good. Sowing of extra spring and autumn crops in Peshawar, of autumn crops in Bannu and of extra spring crops in Dera Ismail Khan continues. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress with outturn above average in Peshawar and good to average in Bannu. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are procurable. Prices are high but are falling generally in Bannu and in the case of wheat and gram in Peshawar.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 9 to 13¼ and maize from 10 to 18 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. There is no cattle disease. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The rainfall during the week was insignificant. Spring crops are in good condition. Agricultural operations for autumn crops are in progress. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The weather is hot and clear. Lands are being prepared for autumn sowings. The recent harvest has been generally fair to good. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are stationary in most places and are falling slightly in others.

Central India.—The rainfall during the week was general in Gwalior, slight in the Nimawar pergana of Indore and in Dhar, Jhabua and Alirajpur of the Southern States and *nil* elsewhere. Harvesting of wheat is nearing completion in Malwa. Wheat is being threshed in the Southern States and sugarcane is being irrigated in Gwalior and Malwa. Preparation of fields for the coming autumn crops is in progress everywhere. The probable outturn is good. Agricultural stock is good except in parts of the Narsingarh State and in the Berhari and Heonatsar tahsils of the Rewah State. The fodder supply is sufficient throughout. Prices have slightly fallen in Gwalior, Bhopal and Malwa, are rising in Baghelkhand, are stationary in Indore and Bundelkhand and are fluctuating in the Southern States.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been hot and occasionally cloudy with high winds. Bhandara received 1 inch of rain and four other districts received light showers not exceeding 37 cents. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops continue in some districts of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions. Preparation of land for autumn sowings is in progress. The supply of fodder and water is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Variations in prices are unimportant.

Feudatory States.—Bastar and Jashpur received 1 and 2 inches of rain respectively. Raigarh and Udaipur received light showers. Land is being prepared for the ensuing season's sowings. There are no marked variations in prices.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in Ahmedabad, Kolaba, Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Cotton picking continues in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Preparations for the cultivation of autumn crops are progressing. The fodder supply is sufficient except in two mahals of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar, one taluka of Nawabshah and one taluka of Hyderabad. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in two talukas and one petha. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices are generally steady.

Hyderabad.—Slight showers were received during the week in many parts. The average fall was 5 cents. The late rice crop is being harvested. Lands are being prepared for monsoon sowings throughout the Dominions. Fodder scarcity is reported from the Kalamnuri taluka and water scarcity from the Gulbarga taluka. Cattle disease prevails in four talukas. Prices of grains are almost constant. The highest price in districts is *juar* 11 seers in Warangal and the lowest 22 seers in Gulbarga and Adilabad.

Mysore.—No rain fell during the week in Shimoga but light rain was received elsewhere. The price of *ragi* has fallen in Hassan and Chitaldrug. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested paddy, [illegible] cane and cotton is fair. Ploughing and manuring operations are in progr[illegible] ragi, padd[illegible] sugarcane and gingelly have been sown in parts. Standing crops are in f[illegible] condition. Prospects of the season are generally good. Cattle are healthy except in parts. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall [illegible] cents. Ploughing for rice continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was heavy in Cochin, good in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Pudukkottai and Malabar, *nil* in Guntur, Kurnool and Tinnevelly and fair to light elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water supply is sufficient except in Guntur, Kurnool and Trichinopoly and in parts of Ganjam, Godavari, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, the central parts, Madura, Ramnad and the west coast. Pasture is sufficient except in Guntur, the Deccan and the west coast and in parts of six other districts. Fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are generally stationary.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTICE.

Sale of Andamans Timber in 1915.

It is notified for general information that, six-weekly, instead of quarterly, tenders will be invited during the remainder of the year 1915 for shipments of padauk, pyinma (*Lagerstrœmia hypoleuca*), and koko or siris (*Albizzia lebbek*) from Port Blair.

The quantities of timber and the conditions of sale will remain as in the previous notice.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Divisional Forest Officer, Andamans, Port Blair.

SIMLA;
The 11th May 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTICE.

With reference to the notice, dated 10th February 1915 (which was published in the Supplement to the "Gazette of India", dated 13th February 1915 and in Provincial Gazettes) inviting tenders for a license to extract and purchase padauk and other timbers from the forests of the North and Middle Andaman Islands, it is hereby notified that tenders should be submitted so as to reach the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla, on or before the *1st June 1915* instead of the 1st September 1915 as previously announced in paragraph 19 of the Notice.

SIMLA;
The 17th May 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.	Average earnings per mile per week. During official year 1913-14.	Mean Mileage worked. 1914.	Mean Mileage worked. 1915.	Total earnings for week ending 8th May 1914.	Total earnings for week ending 8th May 1915.	Earnings per mile open for week 1914.	Earnings per mile open for week 1915.	Total earnings from 1st April to 8th May 1914.	Total earnings from 1st April to 8th May 1915.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5' 6" gauge.												
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	302	2,678	2,687	9,02,372	8,36,000	337	311	47,11,869	44,52,000	..	2,59,869	
Bezvada Extension	376	21	21	9 387	8,000	447	381	53.473	51.100	...	2,373	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	1.001	1.001	8,40,922	7,65,000	840	764	45,45,395	42,02,000	...	3,43,395	
Eastern Bengal (including 3' 3⅜" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	458	1,578	1.594	6,77.228	6,17,000	429	387	35,67.722	34,19,000	...	1,48,722	
East Indian	775	2,571	2 571	22,03,257	23,38,000	[illegible]7	909	1,18,84,858	1,20,31,000	1,46,142	...	
Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	659	2,537	2 552	18 01 825	17.23 000	[illegible]	675	1,05,05,745	94,39,000	...	10,66,745	
Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	63,391	62,100	[illegible]50	193	2,86,149	3,29,000	42,851	...	
Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	3.065	3,800	76	95	19,756	19,600	...	156	
Bhopal-Itarsi	596	57	57	28 793	23,600	505	414	1.46.569	1,29,000	...	17,569	
Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	84	2,283	5,900	69	70	12.724	25,200	12,476	...	
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3' 3⅜" gauge lines)	278	2 551	2,551	8,67 558	8,67.000	340	340	46,26.682	45,38,000	...	88,582	
North-Western (including 2' 6" gauge lines)	411	4.012	4,010	14,76.114	17.50 000	368	436	78,00,597	81,80,000	3,79,403	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3' 3⅜" link)	289	1,600	1.601	4 14.957	4,86,000	259	304	24,42,520	32,06,000	7,63,480	...	
Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	10,759	9,600	336	300	63.696	66,000	2,304	...	
3' 3⅜" gauge.												
Assam-Bengal	167	812	862	1.30.765	1 42.000	161	165	7,06,904	7,16,000	39,096	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1.828	1.828	6 35.431	6,02 000	348	329	33,36,267	31,46,000	...	1,90,267	
Burma	306	1.342	1.342	4,98,640	4.22,000	372	314	28,11,144	23,73,000	...	4,38,144	
Burma Extensions	...	187	187	39.457	36,000	211	193	2,48,283	2,06,000	...	42,283	
Southern Shan States	...	23	70	1.241	4,000	54	57	5,672	20,000	14,328	...	
Dhone-Kurnool	...	32	32	2.566	2 800	80	88	13.130	14,700	1,570	...	
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	22 012	21,400	178	173	1,12,315	1,13,000	685	...	
Lucknow-Bareilly	151	312	314	40,066	39,000	128	124	2.38.974	2,03,000	...	35,974	
Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5' 6")	179	111	111	89,001	78,000	218	190	4,45,235	4,13,000	...	32,235	
South Indian (including 5' 6" and 2' 6" gauge lines)	371	1,454	1.455	6,51.022	5,71.000	446	392	33,50,581	31,04,000	...	2,46,581	
Travancore Branch	161	108	108	19,102	16.400	177	152	99,432	91,700	...	7,732	
Tirhoot	251	788	791	2,29,602	2,02,000	291	255	12,45,999	9,79,000	...	2,66,999	
2' 6" gauge.												
Broach-Jambusar (*a*)	...	...	30	...	700	...	23	...	5,800	5,800	...	(*a*) Opened from 23rd November 1914.
2' 0" gauge.												
Jorhat Provincial	78	32	32	2,052	2,400	64	75	11,625	14,900	3,275	...	
TOTAL	415	26,292	26,513	1,16,60,441	1,16,34,700	443	438	6,32,93,216	6,15,17,000	...	17,76,216	
All other Railways.												
5' 6" gauge.												
Amritsar-Patti	255	56	56	9,625	11,000	772	196	64,205	61,000	...	3,205	
Bhopal-Ujjain	187	114	114	24,316	24,200	213	212	1,49,712	1,28,000	...	21,712	
Bina-Goona-Baran	80	148	148	13,191	10,900	89	74	92,254	62,600	...	29,654	
Delhi-Umbala-Kalka	317	192	192	56,840	76,300	296	397	3,33,678	3,57,000	23,322	...	
[illegible] Kashmir (Native State Section)	139	[illegible]	16	2,625	2,000	164	125	8,736	10,500	1,764	...	
[illegible] Doab	49	[illegible]	183	816	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27,552	51,000	23,448	...	
Khanpur-Chachran	32	22	22	783	700	36	32	5,213	4,600	...	613	
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	217	79	79	17,299	16,000	219	203	69,737	62,000	...	7,737	
Nagda-Ujjain	185	34	34	6,580	5,500	194	162	40,032	37,800	...	2,232	
Nizam's Guaranteed State	376	334	334	1,15,129	1,15,000	345	344	7,13,258	6,00,000	...	1,13,258	
Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	8,887	7,200	261	212	43,817	36,800	...	7,017	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	352	108	108	24,417	27.000	226	250	99,504	1,48,000	48,496	...	
Southern Punjab	262	425	425	1,24,059	1,16,000	292	273	4,51,640	5,01,000	49,360	...	
Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	167	155	155	20,521	25,000	132	161	1,01,943	1,15,000	13,057	...	
Sutlej Valley	63	208	208	12,327	10,000	59	48	53,126	49,000	...	4,126	
Tapti Valley	198	155	155	32,186	31,000	207	200	1,96,637	1,89,000	...	7,637	
3' 3⅜" gauge.												
Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	31	31	3,346	2,600	98	76	15,900	13,500	...	2,400	
Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brahmakhed Extension)	87	89	89	11,193	10,000	126	112	65,436	53,700	...	11,735	
Bengal and North Western	166	1,240	1,241	2,72.014	2.33,000	219	188	14,10,908	11,24,000	...	2,86,908	
Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	22,120	20,000	145	131	1,38,523	1,20,000	...	18,523	
Bezwada-Masulipatam	131	52	52	8.917	10.200	172	196	46,591	54,400	7,809	...	
Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	246	41,551	41,600	183	169	1,94,825	2,11,000	16,175	...	
Cooch Behar	175	33	33	5,705	5,100	174	155	30.907	26,700	...	4,207	
Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	26,380	25,000	307	291	1,50,495	1,41,000	...	9,495	
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	199	21,616	19,800	117	99	1,22.778	1,13,000	...	9,778	
Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	220	220	34,844	31,300	158	142	1,75,673	1,54,000	...	21,673	
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	1,29,630	89,100	293	202	6,86,034	5,23,000	...	1,63,034	
Jaipur	82	73	73	7,007	6,000	96	82	38,782	35,700	...	3,082	
Jamnagar	104	51	51	6,901	6.100	128	113	36,594	30,900	...	5,694	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,057	1,074	1,12,864	83.500	107	78	5,75,638	4.58,000	...	1,17,638	
Junagad	105	114	114	16.154	12.700	142	111	89,664	69,600	...	20,064	
Kolhapur	226	29	29	7.208	7.700	218	266	49,066	40,100	...	8,966	
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	6 545	9.100	65	91	27,476	33,000	5,524	...	
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2' 6" gauge)	161	93	93	19.810	15,100	2[illegible]3	162	91,468	73.500	...	17,968	
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	9,238	10,800	[illegible]7	196	53.967	58,400	4,433	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon	149	268	268	35 580	41.400	133	154	2,15.250	2,14,000	...	1,250	
Sangli	153	5	5	951	1.000	190	200	6,115	5.000	...	1,115	
Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	16,328	14,200	251	218	76,780	70.700	...	6,080	
Tanjore District Board	183	103	112	23.968	21.400	233	191	1,15,982	1,13,000	...	2,982	
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	6,451	5,000	96	75	27,610	26.200	...	1,410	
2' 6" gauge.												
Bangalore Chickballapur (*b*)	...	...	15	...	400	...	26	...	1,500	1,500	...	(*b*) Opened from 1st April 1915.
Barsi	219	116	116	28.186	30,300	[illegible]	261	2,00,353	1,52,000	...	48,353	
Bilimora-Kala-Amba (*c*)	...	...	26	...	500	[illegible]	19	...	2,100	2,100	...	(*c*) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
Kolar District	...	11	11	725	700	[illegible]	64	4,226	4.300	74	...	
Champaner-Shivrajpur	83	20	20	1.722	1,300	[illegible]1	65	12,985	8,000	...	4,985	
Dhond-Baramati (*d*)	...	...	27	...	2.200	...	81	...	10.700	10,700	...	(*d*) Opened from 20th May 1914.
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	142	142	19,264	17 800	[illegible]6	125	1,09,795	94,500	...	15,295	
Godhra-Lunavada	...	24	25	1.036	1.000	[illegible]3	40	5,502	5,000	...	502	
Jacobabad-Kashmore (*e*)	...	...	76	...	1 000	...	13	...	6,100	6,100	...	(*e*) Opened from 1st December 1914.
Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	616	600	[illegible]21	23	3,375	2,800	...	575	
Murtajapur-Ellichpur (including Karanja Sec.)	...	48	68	6 715	7,000	[illegible]41	103	30,008	44,300	14.292	...	
Nadiad-Kapadvanj	71	28	28	3 297	[illegible]	118	104	16.242	15,400	...	842	
Petlad-Vaso (*f*)	...	...	19	...	500	...	26	...	2,300	2,300	...	(*f*) Opened from 10th December 1914.
Rajpipla	47	37	37	3.738	2 800	101	76	21.518	17,100	...	4,418	
2' 0" gauge.												
Darjeeling-Himalayan	152	51	51	21 293	26.700	476	524	1,45,338	1.49,000	3.662	...	
Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions (*g*)	...	...	70	...	1,300	...	19	...	7.000	7,000	...	(*g*) Opened from 16th June 1914.
Pipar-Bilara	20	25	25	587	400	23	16	3,255	2,300	...	955	
TOTAL	166	7,564	7,899	14,06,024	13,06,900	186	165	74,46,102	67,00,100	...	7,46,002	
GRAND TOTAL	359	33,856	34,412	1,30,66,465	1,29,41,600	386	376	7,07,39,318	6,82,17,100	...	25,22,218	

Simla, the 20th May 1915.

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 19th March 1915.

On and after 3rd April and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 22nd May 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

May 10.

2132. J. Coakley. *An improved fire escape.*

2133. P. T. Hayward and W. P. Sanderson. *Improved steam exhaust nozzle for locomotives.*

2134. P. Sabatier and A. Mailhe. *A process for converting liquid hydrocarbons of any origin into volatile hydrocarbons which distil below 150°.*

2135. W. Castles. *Improvements in combined transport and elevating wheels for machines for excavating, elevating and dumping earth, sand, silt or gravel.*

May 12.

2136. G. Kanter. *Suspension mechanism specially applicable to provide resilent tyres for vehicle wheels.*

2137. F. Kohler. *Duplex humidifier.*

2138. Minerals Separation Limited. *Improvements in the separation of mixed sulphide ores.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1862. F. N. Davidson. *Improvements in or relating to microscope apparatus.*

1872. J. A. Shorten. *Improvements in electrolytic interrupters for use with X-ray or other apparatus in which rapid interruptions of the primary current are necessary.*

2080. Jagannath Prasad. *Improvements in padlocks and the like.*

2086. F. Spencer. *Improvements in buffer, draw and other springs constructed of india rubber.*

2103. H. W. Arnold and B. M. Green. *Improvments in rifle carriers for mounted troopes.*

2106. (Miss) A. Hanneborg. *Improvements in and relating to excavating machines.*

2109. P. C. Mitter. *Improved hookah holder.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1809. Belanger Spinning Process Co. *Improvements in cap spinning.*

2022. A. W. Davis. *Combined vertical revolving map stand and sling.*

2047. N. Fraser, P. Fraser and G. S. Fraser. *Improvements in machinery for forming plaited soles for boots and shoes.*

2049. W. G. Rhodes. *Improvements in electric lamps and switches therefor.*

2059. C. F. Vaughan. *Improvements relating to shock absorbers for vehicles.*

2067. W. Hey. *Improvements in neckties.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1967. Canjee.
1989. Spencer.
1990. Fraser, Fraser & Fraser.
1991. Pateson.
1993. Norman.
1994. Thune.

PATENTS SEALED.

1151. Stephens.
1518. Tubbs.
1654. Vibrocel Co., Ltd.
1741. Sutton, Steele & Steele.
1770. Begg.
1805. Devereux.
1930. Goldstein.
1944. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd.
1945. Grugeon and (Mrs) Grugeon.
1953. Bowles.
1954. California Macvan Co.
1959. Lucas's Low Pressure Oil Cracking Process, Ltd.
1965. Siegwart.
1969. Peter.
1970. Peter.
1971. Turner.
1973. Groom and Lewers.
1975. Uberoi Ltd.
1976. Smith.

RENEWAL FEES PAID.

53 of 1904. Gahagan. (To 20 May 1916.)
452 of 1904. Kehr. (To 17 January 1916.)
159 of 1906. Kuzel. (To 7 September 1916.)
160 of 1906. Kuzel. (To 7 September 1916)
228 of 1906. Western Syndicate Ltd. (To 14 June 1916.)
182 of 1909. Schuetz. (To 27 May 1916)
140 of 1910. West. (To 31 May 1917.)
213 of 1910. Butters Patent Vacuum Filter Co. Incorporated. (To 9 August 1916.)
511 of 1910. Ross. (To 16 May 1916.)
144 of 1911. Davies and anr. (To 1 May 1916.)
239 of 1911. Simpson and anr. (To 8 June 1916)
280 of 1911. Abbott-Brown. (To 29 June 1916.)

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1909.

472, (Marshall). 495, (Castles). 613, (Meissner).

1910.

160, (Skelton). 234, (Gare). 583, (Pyzel). 595, (Oldfield). 665, (Froudiere).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

May 10th to 15th, 1915.

Class 1. No. 2826. E. O. Gammeter, 7, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, India. May 12, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India applications should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs*, etc., for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY .	Record Office.
	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA . .	Patent Office, No. [illegible] Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE .	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA .	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI . .	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD .	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government
JALPAIGURI .	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI . .	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE . .	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON . .	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS . .	Record Office, Egmore.
" . .	College of Engineering.
MYSORE . .	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR . .	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA . .	College of Engineering.
RANGOON . .	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE . .	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR . .	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, and in the Record Offices, Madras and Bombay

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price. R	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
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Annual Subscription with postage		3	0
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(f) Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(g) Patent Office Journals, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914	each	1	0
(h) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection	for	1902-03,	price	R3	a copy.
(2)	"	"	1903-04	"	" 3	"
(3)	"	"	1904-05	"	" 3	"
(4)	"	"	1908-09	"	" 3	"
(5)	"	"	1909-10	"	" 3-8	"
(6)	"	"	1910-11	"	" 3-8	"
(7)	"	"	1912-13	"	" 2-8	"
(8)	"	"	1913-14	"	" 2-8	"

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian; price R5-12 per copy.

"Rajniti" (new annotated edition), prescribed as an alternative text-book for the Proficiency examination in Hindi; price R3 per copy.

"Selections for the Lower Standard examination in Persian"; price R2 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . . . 5th Hampshire Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

1.	M. Mul Chand Khurana	Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1.	M. Jawala Parshad, II	Regimental Munshi, Dorset Battery, Sadar Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1.	M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni	Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1.	M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya	17/1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
2.	M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A.	8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3.	M. Hossain Mirza	1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4.	M. Mohd. Israil Khan	155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5.	M. Syed Nawab Ali	11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6.	M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid	36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
7.	M. Daliluddin Ahmed	1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8.	M. Abdul Wajid	106, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
9.	M. Syed Mohammad	12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
10.	M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A.	1. Koiabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
11.	M. Mohd. Muslim	12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1.	M. Rahim Shah	R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DELHI.

1.	M. Mithan Lal	C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2.	M. Akbar Khan Haidari	British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1.	M. Syed Hadi Husain	Regimental Munshi, Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.
2.	M. Saiyed Amir Ali	C/o 2nd Devon Battery, Dinapore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1.	M. Abdul Karim	Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1.	M. Ram Charan Lal	Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1.	M. K. R. Mehta	R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1.	M. Thakur Das Pahwa	Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1.	M. Abdur Rahim	Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1.	M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains	Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1.	M. S. Karim Bukhsh	Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KASAULI.

1.	M. Anand Sarup	Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . . Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . C/o Wheeler's Book Stall, Railway Station, Meerut Cantonment.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . Late Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Taily Muhalla, Sadar Bazar, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1. M. M. C Saihgal . . . . Regimental Munshi, 2nd The Queen's Own West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . Pay Havildar and H[illegible] Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. [illegible]
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar [illegible]zar, Nowshera.
3. M. S. Abdul Ghani . . . . Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkh. . . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sadar Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . Opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz . . . . Islamabad, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul . . . . Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi, Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1. M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2. Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5. M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Government Baker, Madrasah Hostel, or 8, Smith Lane, Dharamtola, P. O., Calcutta.
7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	155, Karaya Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also

H. ST. J. B. PHILBY,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to M[illegible] Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash a[illegible] in advance, [illegible]t private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtaina[illegible] from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these [illegible]ugs from 1st April 1915 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14-8 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15-8 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

	R
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine Tablets is available in 1-lb. tin.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ½ and ¼ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 8TH TO 15TH MAY 1915.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Names of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	11	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	14	..	..	...	...	...	...

A. McCORMICK, MAJOR, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 18th May 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 18th May 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th May 1915.

	Total amount of notes in circulation			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (Purchased Price).		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Calcutta	2,33,39,500	22,77,61,365	25,11,00,865	13,87,06,199	97,60,193	...	7,65,00,000	..	..	...	(a) 9,99,99,946	(b) 4,00,00,000	36,49,66,638	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500
Cawnpore	...	2,78,37,845	2,78,37,845	1,91,64,381	63,50,610	..		...	...	..		..	2,55,14,991	(b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571
Lahore	...	4,24,67,940	4,24,67,940	2,13,96,088	1,29,55,372	...		...	..	...	..	..	3,43,51,460	
Bombay	30,10,275	12,44,11,115	12,74,21,390	2,57,67,198	3,94,67,040	...	..	.	..	...	...		6,52,34,238	
Karachi		3,04,05,940	3,04,05,940	62,25,887	29,86,065	.	...	..	...		.	.	92,11,952	
Madras	35,72,710	7,10,89,605	7,46,62,315	4,68,57,490	21,18,375	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	4,89,75,865	
Rangoon	...	4,96,49,010	4,96,49,010	5,07,60,066	36,96,255	.	-	..	...	..	..	.	5,44,56,921	
	2,99,22,485	57,36,22,220	60,35,44,705	30,58,78,219	7,73,33,910	...	7,65,00,000	..	..	..	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	60,27,12,965	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			8,57,640	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									25,000	
Total Circulation R			60,26,87,065	Total Reserve R									60,26,87,065	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 15th May 1915.
The Gold held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 15th May 1915 to 7,86 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th May 1915.

PARTICULARS	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS.		GRAND TOTAL.
		of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01	TOTAL.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	
Balance of 30th April 1915	29,67,600	1,05,38,100	5,74,80,600	1,59,31,800	79,85,700	17,94,050	9,37,30,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	9,66,97,850
Add—																	
Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to 28th April 1915	...	.	4,000	...	...	...	4,000	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th May 1915	..	...	8,00,000	..	...	5,00,000	13,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,00,000
	29,67,600	1,05,38,100	5,82,84,600	1,59,31,800	79,85,700	[illegible]	9,50,34,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,80,01,850
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	3,76,700	100	...	...	3,76,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,76,800
Balance on 15th May 1915	29,67,600	1,05,38,100	5,79,07,900	1,59,31,700	79,85,700	22,94,050	9,[illegible],57,450	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,76,25,050

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Mar. 1915 Enfaced from India 12,315 lakhs. re-transferred from London 12,689 lakhs.
„ 16th Mar. 1915 „ 31st „ „ ditto ... ditto 2 „
„ 1st April „ „ 15th April „ ditto ... ditto 6 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 30th „ „ ditto 1 lakh ditto 1 lakh.
„ 1st May „ „ 15th May „ ditto 13 lakhs ditto 4 lakhs.
12,329 12,702

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th May 1915.

L. G. DUNBAR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th May 1915.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up . . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund . . .				2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,05,94,048	1	5	2,46,36,703	3	10
Public Deposits at Branches	1,40,42,655	2	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .				19,45,96,230	6	10
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				9,50,832	7	5
Sundries				17,64,639	2	6
RUPEES .				26,19,48,405	4	7

ASSETS

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .				4,90,13,675	0	0
Other authorised Investments .				98,06,650	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities .				3,82,40,502	6	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				4,30,31,043	9	5
Bills discounted and purchased				2,34,12,933	14	8
Balances with other Banks .				21,79,131	3	9
Bullion				...		
Dead Stock				27,67,482	6	5
Stamps				14,357	7	9
Sundries				3,64,564	1	7
				16,88,30,340	1	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	5,94,36,767	1	0	9,31,18,065	2	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	3,36,81,298	1	11			
RUPEES .				26,19,48,405	4	7

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,16,095 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 8,41,312 8 0

Rs. 11,57,407 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 20th May 1915.

S. A. H. SITWELL,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 41·95

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (*a*) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (*b*) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

WANTED.

For the Post Office, Central Circle, candidates who have passed the B.A. examination and who are under 25 years.

The initial pay will be Rs. 40 and there will be one year's probation.

Applicants should state the date of birth, send testimonials and the certificate of their degree either in original or copy.

Applications should be addressed to the Postmaster-General, Nagpur, C. P.

H. A. SAMS,
Postmaster-General,
Central Circle.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th May 1915.

No. 14.—The services of 4th class Assistant Surgeon M. V. J. Lobo, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Director, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 11th January 1915.

The 14th May 1915.

No. 1.—1st Class Assistant Surgeon A. James, I.S.M.D., employed at the Medical Store Depôt, Rangoon, is appointed to the temporary charge of the Depôt, in addition to his other duties with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd April 1915, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Bhola Nath, I.M.S., transferred and until further orders.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgn.-Genl.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

THE RESIDENT AT BARODA.

NOTIFICATION.

Baroda, the 17th May 1915.

No. 5612.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (Bombay Act V of 1878), as applied to the Cantonment of Baroda by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 162-I. B, dated the 28th January 1913, and in supersession of so much of the Residency Notification No. 8551, dated the 12th August 1913, as relates to the levy of duty on Ganja, the Resident at Baroda is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st day of April 1915, a duty of Rupees ten (Rs. 10 only) per seer shall be levied on all Ganja imported into the Cantonment of Baroda.

L. IMPEY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Resident at Baroda.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION, REVENUE AND SCARCITY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Nagpur, the 8th May 1915.

No. 868.—The Agreement hereinafter set forth, which has been entered into by the Company, known as the Church Missionary Trust Association, in accordance with the provisions of Part VII of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, is hereby published for general information under section 42 of the said Act.

An Agreement made this 30th day of March 1915 between the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the one part and the Church Missionary Trust Association, a company registered in Great Britain (hereinafter called the said Association) of the other part.

Whereas the said Association has made an application to the Government of the Central Provinces to acquire for the purposes of the said Association under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act No. I of 1894 land and premises situate in the village of Murwara Settlement No. 493, Tahsil Murwara, District Jubbulpore, amounting to acres 4·29 (four decimal two nine) or thereabouts and more particularly delineated on the map or plan hereto annexed to provide a school for low caste children and Mission Staff quarters.

And whereas the aforesaid Local Government is satisfied that the said Association is a Company within the meaning of section 3 (e) of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

And whereas the aforesaid Local Government after making and holding such enquiry as is required and prescribed by law is satisfied that the acquisition of the aforesaid land desired by the said Association is needed for the construction of some work and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public.

And whereas under section 41 of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the said Association is required to enter into an Agreement with the Secretary of State regarding matters specified in the aforesaid section.

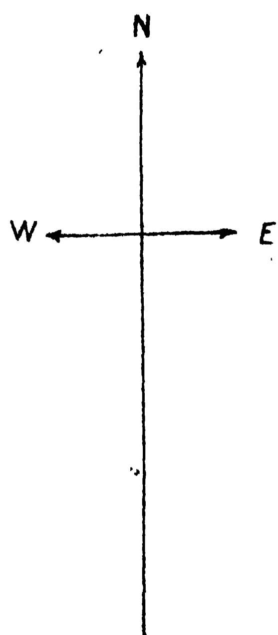
It is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—

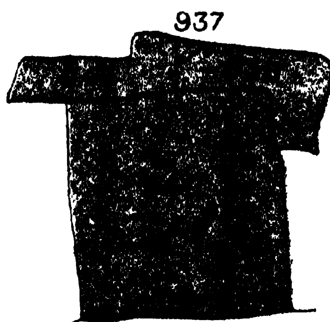
1. That the said Association will pay to the Local Government of the Central Provinces or to such person or persons whom the Local Government may appoint on its behalf all such sum or sums of money as shall be awarded under the provisions of the aforesaid Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 as compensation to any person or persons who may be found on enquiry held under the provisions of the said Act, to be interested in the land hereinbefore mentioned as required by the said Association.
2. That the said Association will defray and pay to the Local Government from its funds all such other charges as may be incidental to the acquisition of the aforesaid land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894.

That upon the said Association having made the payments mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs Nos. 1 and 2 of this Agreement the Local Government will forthwith in consideration of the payment of the compensation money and cost of acquisition aforesaid convey and grant to the said Association all that aforesaid piece of land and premises measuring 4·29 (four decimal two nine) acres and more particularly delineated on the map or plan hereto annexed,

PLAN
of
Land in Mouza Murwara
khas Settlement No 493
Tahsil Murwara

Scale 16 inches – 1 mile





Area applied for

Schedule of area & Revenue

Khasra no	Area	Revenue
937	0·05	0 - 4 - 0
943	0·45	
938	0·61	0 - 4 - 0
940	3·18	0 - 8 - 0
Total	4·29	1 - 0 - 0

situate in the village of Murwara Settlement No. 493, Tahsil Murwara, District Jubbulpore, free from all encumbrances and occupancy rights and together with all rights easements and appurtenances thereto in fact or by reputation belonging or now or heretofore enjoyed therewith to hold the said land and premises unto and to the use of the said Association.

That the said Association will perpetually hold and enjoy the aforesaid land and premises and use the said land and premises for the purposes hereby agreed upon.

That the said Association will use the aforesaid land and premises for the purposes of a school for low caste children and dwelling houses for the staff of the said school or for such purposes of public utility as may be consistent with the upkeep and use of the said school.

That the said Association will allow the public to have full right and liberty to utilise the aforesaid building known as the Church Mission School and other accessories and appurtenances that shall be attached thereto according to the purposes of the Agreement and the rules and regulations of the said Association and subject to the payment of such fees and the observance of such rules and regulations on the part of students and scholars and their guardians as are or shall be, for the time being, fixed or framed by the said Association or such person or persons as the said Association shall appoint on their behalf or by any higher authority to whom the said Association is or may be by law subject.

That the said Association will immediately on being put in possession of the land and premises aforesaid proceed to render the existing buildings suitable to the purposes hereby agreed upon.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereto set their hands the day and year first above written.

Witnesses.

1. A. McDONALD,
Assistant Commissioner.

2. RAM TARAN GHOSE,
Superintendent.

E. A. HENSLEY,
Agent for the Church Missionary Trust Association.

Witnesses.

1. R. W. JOHNSON,
Registrar, Secretariat.

2. N. P. PUROHIT,
Superintendent, Secretariat.

E. GORDON,
Under Secretary,
for Third Secre[illegible] to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 13th May 1915.

No. 3181-*Education*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 (3) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, VII of 1904, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confirm Notification No. 1995-Education, dated the 26th March 1915, which declared the undermentioned monuments to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act.

Monuments.	Locality.
Tomb of Raushanara and the Barahdari	Raushanara Garden, Subzimandi.

No. 3187-*Military*.—Under the provisions of sub-section (1), Section 3 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to declare the area within the boundares described in the schedule to the notification next following to be a Cantonment for the purpose of the said Act and of all other enactments for the time being in force.

Delhi, the 13th May 1915

No. 3188-*Military*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2), section 3 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), the Chief Commissioner of Delhi with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the subjoined schedule defining the boundaries of the " New Cantonment, Delhi."

SCHEDULE.

Description of the boundary of New Cantonment, Delhi.

No. 1 boundary pillar is situated on the east of level-crossing No. 12 and along the wire fence of Bengal, Baroda and Central India metre gauge railway line.

Bearing north-east to a temple, situated to the north of Naraina village—66° 48′,

Bearing south-east to the south-west corner of an isolated house, situated on the top of rocky ground to the south of Naraina village—107° 49′.

Bearing north-west to the north-east corner of railway Chowki No. 12—346° 11′—distance 82 feet.

Distance from telegraph post No. $\frac{7}{20}$—85 feet.

Boundary pillars.	Description.	Forward bearing from true North.	Direct distance in feet.
		° ′	
1—2	From pillar No. 1 the boundary runs along the southern side of a village cart-track in an easterly direction to pillar No. 2.	101 03	340
2—3	From pillar No 2, which is situated on the south edge of cart-track leading to Nara[illegible]a village, the boundary runs along the road in an easterly direction to pillar No. 3.	93 13	689
3—4	From pillar No. 3 the boundary runs along the cart-track to pillar No. 4 in a south-easterly direction.	102 27	957
4—5	From pillar No. 4, whereat [illegible]ring to a temple, situated to the north of Naraina village is 51° 22′, the boundary runs along the road in an easterly direction to pillar No 5.	92 27	846
5—6	From pillar No. 5, which is situated on the same side of the cart-track as the preceding pillars and whereat bearing to the temple, north of Naraina village, is 41° 51″, the boundary runs in an easterly direction to pillar No. 6.	100 40	435
6—7	From pillar No. 6, which is situated at the junction of cart-tracks and whereat bearing to the temple lying to north of Naraina village is 35° 08′, the boundary runs in an easterly direction to pillar No. 7.	98 01	841
7—8	From pillar No. 7, which is situated to the south-west of Naraina village and east of a cart-track, the boundary runs up in a south-easterly direction to pillar No. 8.	116 29	440
8—9	From pillar No. 8, which is situated on a rocky ground at the south of Naraina village, the boundary runs down in a south-easterly direction along southern outskirts of the inhabited area of this village to pillar No. 9.	134 44	500
9—10	From pillar No. 9, which is situated along the wall of a *katcha* house whose corners as taken from east to west are 92, 7, 34, and 46 feet distant from the pillar respectively, the boundary runs up a high rocky ground in a south-easterly direction to pillar No. 10.	120 58	242

Boundary pillars.	Description.	Forward bearing from true North.	Direct distance in feet.
		° ′	
10—11	From pillar No. 10, which is situated on a high rocky ground at the south of Naraina village, the boundary runs in an easterly direction to pillar No. 11. Distance between the approximate centre of a buttress of an old fort and the pillar is 80 feet. Distance between the south-east and south-west corners of a *pakka* house, and the pillar are 251 and 174 feet respectively.	81 07	246
11—12	From pillar No. 11, which is situated on the same ground as pillar No. 10, is but on a lower level, and which is 78 and 116 feet distant from the south-east and south-west corners of the *pakka* house, stated above, respectively, the boundary runs down in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 12.	76 46	135
12—13	From pillar No. 12, which is situated at the foot of rocky ground and on the south of a ravine, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 13.	50 50	525
13—14	From pillar No. 13, which is situated on the east bank of a ravine and 239 feet to the south of a well the boundary runs in a northerly direction to pillar No. 14.	11 12	345
14—15	From pillar No. 14, which is situated at a distance of 104 feet to the north-east of the well mentioned above and whereat bearings to the well and to the north-east corner of a tomb are 209°24′ and 325°24′ respectively, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 15.	71 29	546
15—16	From pillar No. 15, which is situated on the north *bund* of a village pond, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 16.	60 18	671
16—17	From pillar No. 16, which is situated on a rocky ground, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 17.	58 48	598
17—18	From pillar No. 17, which is situated on a foot-path and whereat bearing to Agitgarh (a high tower in old Cantonment Delhi) is 48°13′, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to pillar No 18.	35 22	301
18—19	From pillar No. 18, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 19.	59 48	136
19—20	From pillar No. 19, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to pillar No 20.	32 41	284
20—21	From pillar No. 20, the boundary runs in a northerly direction to pillar No. 21.	9 57	893
21—22	From pillar No. 21, which is situated on the bank of a ravine, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 22.	29 28	794
22—23	From pillar No. 22, which is on the side of a ravine, the boundary adopts a south-easterly course, along a ravine, to pillar No. 23.	158 42	434
23—24	From pillar No. 23, the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction to pillar No. 24.	159 32	994

Boundary pillars.	Description.	Forward bearing from true north.	Direct distance in feet.
		° ′	
24—25	From pillar No. 24, which is situated on the west of a ravine, the boundary runs in a southerly direction to pillar No. 25.	170 27	939
25—26	From pillar No. 25, which is situated at the ravine's junction, the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction to pillar No. 26.	146 21	969
26—27	From pillar No. 26, which is situated to the north of a village cart-track, the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction to pillar No. 27.	151 37	793
27—28	From pillar No. 27, which is situated on a rocky ground and whereat bearing to Kutab-ki-Lat, is 163°-55′, the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction to pillar No. 28.	136 34	922
28—29	From pillar No. 28 boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No 29.	203 48	292
29—30	From pillar No. 29 the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 30.	195 36	609
30—31	From pillar No. 30 the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 31.	209 16	504
31—32	From pillar No. 31 the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 32.	194 48	328
32—33	From pillar No. 32, which is situated on the southern bank of a ravine, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 33.	202 29	398
33—34	From pillar No. 33 the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 34.	206 59	677
34—35	From pillar No. 34, which is situated on the south of a ravine, the boundary runs in a southerly direction to pillar No. 35.	190 48	454
35—36	From pillar No 35 the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction to pillar No. 36.	116 38	208
36—37	From pillar No. 36 the boundary runs in an easterly direction to pillar No. 37.	98 32	849
37—38	From pillar No. 37 the boundary runs in a cultivated area in an easterly direction to pillar No 38.	103 52	959
38—39	From pillar No. 38 the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction to pillar No. 39.	109 32	547
39—40	From pillar No. 39 the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction to pillar No. 40.	115 40	344
40—41	From pillar No. 40 the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction to pillar No. 41.	120 21	312
41—42	From pillar No 41, which is situated on a rocky ground, the boundary runs up in a south-easterly direction to pillar No. 42.	125 29	603

Boundary pillars.	Description.	Forward bearing from true north.	Direct distance in feet.
		° ′	
42—43	From pillar No. 42, which is situated on a high rocky ground, the boundary runs in an easterly direction to pillar No. 43.	100 36	1,379
43—44	From pillar No. 43, which is situated on the top of a rocky ground and whereat bearings to central dome of Jumma Masjid Humayun's tomb, and Kutab-ki-Lat are 48°-55′, 97°-25′, and 170°-05′, respectively, the boundary runs in in a south-easterly direction to pillar No. 44.	156 18	609
44—45	From pillar No. 44 which is situated on the west of a wire-fence and whereat bearing to Safadarjang's tomb, is 108°-47′, the boundary runs along the fence in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 45.	208 52	144
45—46	From pillar No. 45, whereat bearing to Safadarjang's tomb is 108°-11′, the boundary runs along the wire-fence in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 46.	210 30	421
46—47	From pillar No. 46, whereat bearing to Safadarjang's tomb is 106°-26′ the boundary runs along the fencing in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 47.	205 48	1,282
47—48	From pillar No. 47 the boundary runs on a rocky ground along the wire-fence in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 48.	203 17	355
48—49	From pillar No. 48, the boundary runs down along the wire-fence in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 49.	202 20	113
49—50	From pillar No. 49, which is situated on the north of Delhi-Gurgaon metalled road at a perpendicular distance of about 144 feet from its centre, the boundary runs across the road in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 50		
	Corner of the wire-fence lies at a distance of 8 feet north-east of pillar No. 49, and milestone No. 5, which is on the south side of the above indicated road, lies to south-east of this pillar at a bearing 117°-38′—distance 196 feet.	199 25	279
50—51	From pillar No. 50, which is situated on the south of Delhi-Gurgaon road and whereat bearing to milestone No. 5, is 57°-10′, the boundary runs up in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 51.	199 13	920
51—52	From pillar No. 51, which is situated on a flat rocky ground and whereat bearings to Humayun's tomb, Safadarjang's tomb and Kutab-ki-Lat are 89°-09′, 94°-32′ and 165°-59′, respectively, the boundary runs in a southerly direction to pillar No. 52.	196 11	772
52—53	From pillar No. 52, which is situated 103 feet to the south-west of a top of rocky ground and whereat bearings to Safadarjang's tomb and Kutab-ki-Lat are 91°-31′ and 165°-05′, respectively, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 53.	223 17	859
53—54	From pillar No. 53, which is situated on the foot-path leading to Munirke village and whereat bearing to south-east corner of a *Pakka* house, near a well, on the Delhi-Gurgaon road is 11°-50′, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 54.	220 50	401

Boundary pillars.	Description.	Forward bearing from true north.	Direct distance in feet.
		° ′	
54—55	From pillar No. 54, which is situated on a rocky ground and on the west of footpath alluded to in the preceding pillar's description, and whereat bearing to Kutab-ki-Lat is 162° 43′, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 55.	221 02	389
55—56	From pillar No. 55 the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 56.	211 47	222
56—57	From pillar No. 56, which is situated 564 feet to the east of Delhi-Gurgaon road culvert whose bearing at the pillar is about 313° 07′, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 57.	226 25	624
57—58	From pillar No. 57, whereat bearing to the road culvert said in the foregoing description, is 2° 36′, the boundary runs up in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 58.	218 08	459
58—59	From pillar No. 58, which is situated on a high rocky ground, and whereat bearings to Safadarjang's tomb and Kutab-ki-Lat are 83° 44′ and 159° 08′ respectively, the boundary runs in a south-easterly direction crossing a cart-track in the way to pillar No. 59.	128 30	871
59—60	From pillar No. 59, which is situated on a high rocky ground and at a distance of 85 feet to the north-west of a footpath, and whereat bearings to Safadarjang's tomb and Kutab-ki-Lat are 81° 30′ and 160° 15′ respectively, the boundary runs in an easterly direction to pillar No. 60.	108 20	130
60—61	From pillar No. 60, which is situated at a distance of 17 feet to the north of the footpath, and whereat bearings to Safadarjang's tomb and Kutab-ki-Lat are 81° 17′ and 160° 32′ respectively, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 61.	210 08	1127
61—62	From pillar No. 61, which is situated on a rocky ground, and whereat bearings to Safadarjang's tomb and Kutab-ki-Lat are 78° 13′ and 158° 16′ respectively, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 62.	210 10	531
62—63	From pillar No. 62, whereat bearings to Safadarjang's tombs and Kutab-ki-Lat are 76° 51′ and 157° 09′ respectively, the boundary runs on a rocky ground in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 63.	210 09	1142
63—64	From pillar No. 63, whereat bearings to Safadarjang's tomb and Kutab-ki-Lat are 74° 08′ and 154° 37′ respectively, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 64.	210 10	1096
64—65	From pillar No. 64 the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 65.	210 06	521
65—66	From pillar No. 65, whereat bearing to Kutab-ki-Lat is 150° 48′, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 66.	210 09	1076
66—67	From pillar No. 66, whereat bearing to Kutab-ki-Lat is 148° 03′, the boundary runs down in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 67.	209 57	1583

Boundary Pillars.	Description.	Forward bearing from true north.	Direct distance in feet.
		° ′	
67—68	From pillar No. 67 the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 68.	210 09	731
68—69	From pillar No. 68, which is situated along the northern wall of Muradabad Pahari ruins at a distance of 18 feet, and on the north of which lies an unused old tank Baoli, the boundary runs in an easterly direction to pillar No. 69.	...	... ...
...	From pillar No. 60 to 68 the boundary runs almost in a straight line on rocky ground.	86 15	216
69—70	From pillar No. 69 the boundary runs down along the eastern wall of Muradabad Pahari ruins in a southerly direction to pillar No. 70.	180 42	641
70—71	From pillar No. 70, which is situated near south-east corner of the ruins, the boundary runs up along south side of the ruins indicated above in a westerly direction to pillar No. 71.	265 55	463
71—72	From pillar No. 71, which is situated at a distance of about 30 feet from the south-west corner of the ruins, and whereat bearing to Kutab-ki-Lat is 139° 57′, the boundary takes a northerly course along the west wall of the ruins to pillar No. 72.	348 38	161
72—73	From pillar No. 72, which is situated on the south-west at a distance of 150 feet from the centre of southern dome of the Muradabad Pahari ruins, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 73.	208 43	825
73—74	From pillar No. 73, whereat bearing to Kutab-ki-Lat is 137° 45′, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction crossing a track in the way to pillar No. 74.	208 35	820
74—75	From pillar No. 74, which lies at a distance of about [illegible] feet on the east of a cart-track, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 75.	208 36	1623
75—76	From pillar No. 75, which lies to the south-west of chalk-pits on a rocky ground, and whereat bearings to a small old temple at the west of these pits and Kutab-ki-Lat are 65° 35′ and 130° 04′ respectively, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 76.	208 40	850
76—77	From pillar No. 76, which is situated at a distance of 110 feet to the west of a footpath running between chalkpits and Mehpalpur village, the boundary runs in a westerly direction to pillar No. 77.	284 57	270
77—78	From pillar No. 77, whereat bearings to Kutab-ki-Lat and to the south-west corner of an isolated house called Budwala situated on a pond, are 126° 56′ and 164° 19′ respectively, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 78.	293 54	787
78—79	From pillar No. 78, whereat bearing to south-west corner of the house mentioned in the preceding pillar's description, is 152° 14′ the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 79.	288 13	380
79—80	From pillar No. 79 the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 80.	288 19	698

Boundary pillars.	Description.	Forward bearing from true north.	Direct distance in feet.
		° ′	
80—81	From pillar No. 80, which is situated about 100 feet distance to the north-west of ravines' junction, the boundary runs in a westerly direction to pillar No. 81.	272 55	447
81—82	From pillar No. 81, which lies at a distance of 110 feet to the north-west of ravines' junction, the boundary runs in a westerly direction to pillar No. 82.	258 20	713
82—83	From pillar No. 82, which is situated on the north of a ravine running east-west and at the north-west of a village pond whose nearest Bund's centre is about 51 feet from this pillar, the boundary runs in a westerly direction, crossing a cart-track in the way to pillar No. 83.	281 37	402
83—84	From pillar No. 83 the boundary runs in a westerly direction to pillar No. 84.	286 07	512
84—85	From pillar No. 84 whereat bearing to the central dome of mosque in Mehramnagar village is 327° 51′, the boundary runs parallel to a ravine in a westerly direction to pillar No. 85.	283 38	726
85—86	From pillar No. 85 which is situated between the banks of two ravines and whereat bearing to the centre of mosque in Mehramnagar is 335° 31′, the boundary runs across a ravine in a westerly direction to pillar No. 86.	276 38	339
86—87	From pillar No. 86, which is situated just on the north bank of a ravine and whereat bearing to the centre of mosque in Mehramnagar is 340° 51′, the boundary runs along the ravine in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 87.	299 28	685
87—88	From pillar No. 87, which lies on the north bank of a ravine, the boundary runs in a westerly direction to pillar No. 88.	253 31	371
88—89	From pillar No. 88, which is situated on the north bank of the ravines and on the east of which lies a footpath at a distance of 157 feet and also whereat bearing to the centre of mosque in Mehramnagar is 355° 49′, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 89.	240 48	395
89—90	From pillar No. 89, which is situated on a mound amidst the ravines and on the west of which lies a footpath at a distance of 35 feet, the boundary runs in the bed of ravine in a westerly direction to pillar No. 90.	270 51	604
90—91	Form pillar No. 90 the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 91.	237 22	115
91—92	From pillar No. 91 the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 92.	287 49	613
92—93	From pillar No. 92 the boundary runs in a westerly direction to pillar No. 93.	283 49	301
93—94	From pillar No. 93, which is situated on the west of bund and at about 110 feet on the east of an unmetalled road leading to Gurgaon, the boundary runs across this road in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 94.	311 46	360

Boundary pillars.	Description.	Forward bearing from true north.	Direct distance in feet.
		° ′	
94—95	From pillar No. 94, which is situated at a distance of about 245 feet to the west of the road leading to Gurgaon, and whereat bearings to the centre of mosque in Mehramnagar and dome lying on the north-east of Sohal Sarai village are 38° 42′ and 266° 55′ respectively the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 95.	328 08	186
95—96	From pillar No. 95, which is situated on the bank of a ravine, the boundary runs in a westerly direction to pillar No. 96.	272 10	180
96—97	From pillar No. 96, which lies on the same bank of the ravine as pillar No. 95, the boundary runs in a westerly direction to pillar No. 97.	259 32	519
97—98	From pillar No. 97, whereat bearings to the centre of mosque in Mehramnagar and dome near Sohal Sarai village are 43° 47′ and and 264° 04′ respectively, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 98.	218 25	596
98—99	From pillar No. 98 whereat bearings to the mosque in Mehramnagar and dome near Sohal Sarai village are 43° 05′ and 277° 02′ respectively, the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 99.	227 57	473
99—100	From pillar No. 99 the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 100.	214 54	426
100—101	From pillar No. 100 the boundary runs in a south-westerly direction to pillar No. 101.	222 56	727
101—102	From pillar No. 101, which stands on an old masonry platform and lies on the west at a distance of about 105 feet from the nearest western edge of the road leading to Gurgaon, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 102. Bearings at pillar No. 101 to the centre of mosque in Mehramnagar dome near Sohal Serai village and to the south-west corner of a Pakka house near well on Gurgaon road are 42° 52′, 330° 57′ and 71° 02′ respectively.	291 32	712
102—103	From pillar No. 102, the boundary runs in a westerly direction to pillar No. 103.	285 53	993
103—104	From pillar No. 103, which is situated on the south of Sohal Sarai village, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 104.	294 31	477
104—105	From pillar No. 104 the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 105.	294 25	410
105—106	From pillar No. 105, which is situated on the east side of a cart-track leading to Nangal Dewat village and whereat bearing to dome near Sohal Sarai, is 72° 02′, the boundary runs across the road in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 106.	305 35	209
106—107	From pillar No. 106 the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 107.	297 47	819
107—108	From pillar No. 107 the boundary runs in a northerly direction to pillar No. 108.	18 58	133

Boundary Pillars.	Description.	Forward bearing from true North.	Direct distance in feet.
		° ′	
108—109	From pillar No. 108 the boundary runs in a westerly direction to pillar No. 109.	269 47	117
109—110	From pillar No. 109 the boundary runs in a northerly direction to pillar No. 110.	11 32	106
110—111	From pillar No. 110 whereat bearing to the centre of mosque in Mehramnagar is 69° 06′, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 111.	300 18	1,257
111—112	From pillar No. 111 whereat bearings to temples south-west of Nangal Dewat and Palam villages are 184° 51′ and 327° 26′ respectively the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 112.	310 46	867
112—113	From pillar No. 112 whereat bearings to temples south-west of Nangal Dewat and Palam villages, and mosque in Palam are 172° 29′, 328° 41′ and 330° 55′ respectively the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 113 Bearing north-east to dome lying north-east of Sohal Sarai 108° 00′.	296 46	1,198
113—114	From pillar No. 113 whereat bearings to temples south-west of Nangal Dewat and Palam villages, and dome near Sohal Sarai are 158° 45′, 332° 07′, and 109° 49′, respectively, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 114.	21 08	117
114—115	From pillar No. 114 the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 115.	294 03	228
115—116	From pillar No. 115 the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 116.	44 36	209
116—117	From pillar No. 116 the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 117.	309 41	356
117—118	From pillar No. 117, which is situated on the eastern edge of a cart-track leading to Shahabad village, the boundary runs in a westerly direction to pillar No. 118.	257 56	255
118—119	From pillar No. 118, which is situated at the junction of cart-tracks coming from Shahabad and Bogrola villages, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction along the road to pillar No. 119.	299 12	211
119—120	From pillar No. 119, which is situated on the south edge of cart-track leading to Bagrola village, the boundary runs across the road in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 120.	23 26	204
120—121	From pillar No. 120 the boundary runs in a westerly direction to pillar No. 121.	288 45	115
121—122	From pillar No. 121, which is situated at a distance of 1,098 feet from the north-west corner of a Pakka solitary house near a well, whose bearing at the pillar is 224° 46′, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 122.	309 20	711

Boundary Pillars.	Description.	Forward bearing from true North.	Direct distance in feet.
		° ′	
122—123	From pillar No. 122 whereat bearing to the north-west corner of the lonely house, mention of which is made in the description of pillar No. 121, is 190° 02′, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 123.	314 41	1001
123—124	From pillar No. 123 whereat bearing to north-west corner of the lonely house indicated in the foregoing description, is 165° 47′, the boundary runs in a northerly direction to pillar No. 124.	348 12	345
124—125	From pillar No. 124 the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 125.	307 43	361
125—126	From pillar No. 125 the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 126.	328 06	171
126—127	From pillar No. 126 the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 127.	310 21	405
127—128	From pillar No. 127 whereat bearing to a temple south-west of Nangal Dewat village, north-west corner of Railway chowki No. 16, and mosque in Palan village are 147° 43′, 246° 07′ and 345° 03′, respectively, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 128.	305 20	217
128—129	From pillar No. 128 the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 129.	290 05	307
130	From pillar No. 129, which is situated along wire-fencing to the east of railway line and whereat bearings to Kutab-ki-Lat and north-east corner of railway Chowki No. 16 are 116°43′ and 221°45′, respectively, the boundary runs along the said fence in north-easterly direction to pillar No. 130. Distance between pillar 129 and telegraph post No. 12/5 is 107 feet.	37 06	1,176
130—131	From pillar No. 130 the boundary runs along the fence in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 131.	37 04	1,230
131—132	From pillar No. 131 the boundary continues its course in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 132.	36 44	1,312
132—133	From pillar No. 132 the boundary keeps along the railway-wire fence in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 133.	36 48	1,396
133—134	From pillar No. 133, which is situated on a small earthen mound, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 134.	36 21	737
134—135	From pillar No. 134, which is situated at the bend of railway fence, the boundary adopts a south-easterly course to pillar No. 135.	126 25	128
135—136	From pillar No. 135, which is situated at the south-east corner of Palam railway station compound and to the south of railway menial quarters whose corners as taken from the east to west are 64 and 78 feet, respectively, the boundary runs along the eastern side of this compound to pillar No. 136.	36 51	1,016

Boundary pillars.	Description.	Forward bearing from true north.	Direct distance in feet.
		° ′	
136—137	From pillar No. 136 the boundary runs along the railway compound in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 137.	305 15	125
137—138	From pillar No. 137 the boundary runs again along the railway wire-fencing in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 138.	37 01	1,198
138—139	From pillar No. 138, which is situated at a distance of 121 and 205 feet from telegraph posts No. 10/16 and 10/17 respectively, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 139.	36 33	1,209
139—140	From pillar No. 139, which is situated along the wire-fence and to the south of railway chowki No. 14, whose south-east corner lies at bearing 19° 27′, distance 327 feet, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 140. Bearing south-west to telegraph post No. 10/11 257° 06′, distance 168 feet. Bearing north-west to telegraph post No. 10/10, 338° 54′, distance 128 feet.	37 25	1,203
140—141	From pillar No. 140, the boundary runs along the wire-fence in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 141.	37 26	1,201
141—142	From pillar No. 141, the boundary continues its course in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 142.	36 50	1,176
142—143	From pillar No. 142, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 143.	36 13	1,034
143—144	From pillar No. 143, the boundary continues running along the railway line fencing in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 144.	36 17	852
144—145	From pillar No. 144, the boundary takes a north-westerly course to pillar No. 145, which is situated on the western side of railway line and along the wire fence.	303 59	168
145—146	From pillar No. 145, the boundary runs on the south of and parallel to an artificial drainage in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 146.	303 32	1,250
146—147	From pillar No. 146, the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to pillar No. 147.	303 25	1,295
147—148	From pillar No. 147, whereat bearings to temple south-west of Palam village and Hartal-ki-Lat are 229° 05′ and 303° 31′ respectively the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 148.	34 50	191
148—149	From pillar No. 148, the boundary turns in a south-east direction, running on the north of and parallel to the drainage alluded to in the description of pillar No. 145 to pillar No. 149.	123 10	1,280
149—150	From pillar No. 149, the boundary continues running in a south-easterly direction to pillar No. 150.	123 22	,281

Boundary pillars.	Description.	Forward bearing from true north.	Direct distance in feet.
		° ′	
150—151	From pillar No. 150, which is situated along the western railway line wire-fencing and wherefrom telegraph post No. 9/8, 9/9 and the north-west corner of the railway bridge are 86, 165 and 101 feet distant respectively, the boundary runs across the railway line in a south-easterly direction to pillar No. 151.	114 08	167
151—152	From pillar No. 151, which is situated along the eastern wire-fencing of railway line, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 152.	37 07	1,196
152—153	From pillar No. 152, the boundary runs along the railway line in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 153.	36 44	1,409
153—154	From pillar No. 153, the boundary keeps on running in a north-easterly direction along the wire-fence to pillar No. 154.	37 01	1,201
154—155	From pillar No. 154, which lies as a distance of 171, 146 and 331 feet from telegraph post Nos. 8/17, 8/16 and 8/15, respectively, the boundary follows the north-east direction to pillar No. 155.	36 36	1,200
155—156	From pillar No. 155 whereat bearings to Hartal-ki-Lat and mosque in Tehar village are 288°56′ and 328° 23′ respectively, the boundary keeps along the railway wire-fence, running in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 156.	36 58	1,204
156—157	From pillar No. 156, whereat bearings to temple situated on the north of Naraina village and mosque in Tehar village, are 59° 23′, and 319° 40′, respectively, the boundary runs in a north-easterly direction to pillar No. 157.	36 52	996
157—1	From pillar No. 157, the boundary runs along the wire fence in a north-easterly direction closing on pillar No. 1.	34 42	784
	N.B.—All the bearings embodied in the description column are from true north.		

The 14th May 1915.

No. 3205-*Home*.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Captain H. W. F. Paterson, Cantonment Magistrate, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st Class within the limits of the New Cantonment, Delhi.

No. 3206-*Home*.—The undermentioned Magistrate of the 1st Class is invested with powers under Section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, within the limits of the Cantonment mentioned against his name :—

Captain H. W. F. Paterson, New Cantonment, Delhi.

No. 3207-*Home*.—Captain H. W. F. Paterson, Magistrate of the 1st Class, is invested with the power to try summarily in the New Cantonment, Delhi, the offences specified in Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

No. 3208-*Home*.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased, under the provisions of Section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to appoint Captain H. W. F. Paterson, Cantonment Magistrate, New Cantonment, Delhi, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the Province of Delhi.

No. 3209-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers vested in him under Section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Captain H. W. F. Paterson, Cantonment Magistrate, New Cantonment, Delhi, with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, except those specified in Sections 9 (2), 12, 18 (1) (*b*), 31 and 36

No. 3214-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 8th May 1915 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911	Births.			Deaths			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum
			Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague	Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males	Females	Total.		
	Delhi . .	225,471	79	64	143	97	95	192	5	..	1	110	6	53	2	15	6	42	32	74	32·3	43·4
	Notified Area	3,673	3	2	5	2	1	3	...	...		2	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	69·4	41·7
	Total	...	82	66	148	99	96	195	5	.	1	112	6	53	2	16	6	42	32	74	.	..

The 17th of May 1915.

No. 3271-*Home*.—It is hereby notified that His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday will be celebrated on Thursday, the 3rd June 1915, which day the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare shall be observed as a public holiday in the province of Delhi, within the meaning of section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI of 1881

The 18th May 1915.

No. 3291-*Home*.—The services of Mr. J. Addison, I.C.S., Special Land Acquisition Officer, Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the afternoon of the 15th April 1915.

No. 3316-*Home*.—The following returns of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the month of April 1915 is published for information :—

Births registered during the month of April 1915.

Names of Towns and Rural Circles of the District.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS.			MUHAMMADANS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL.		
	Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total.
Delhi City . . .	6	3	9	173	159	332	160	166	326	4	10	14	343	338	681
Delhi Notified Area .				1	2	3	1		1	...	...	...	2	2	4
Shahdra Notified Area	1	1	2	2	3	5	3	2	5	..	...		6	6	12
Total of Towns	7	4	11	176	164	340	164	168	332	4	10	14	351	346	697
RURAL CIRCLES.															
Alipur . . .	.		..	35	33	68	8	5	13	...	.	..	43	38	81
Nangloi			...	34	36	70	7	1	8	.	...	.	41	37	78
Najafgarh	...	...		43	53	96	3	8	11	...	.	...	46	61	107
Subzimundi . . .	...	..	...	4	2	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	2	7
Paharganj	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	..	...	...	27	26	53	17	9	26	..	..	..	44	35	79
Raisina	...	.	...	18	11	29	4	4	8	...	.	..	22	15	37
Shahdra . . .	..	.		11	18	29	1	.	1				12	18	30
Total of Rural Circles .	..	..		172	179	351	41	27	68	..	.	.	213	206	410
Total of Towns .	7	4	11	176	164	340	164	168	332	4	10	14	351	346	697
TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT .	7	4	11	348	343	691	205	195	400	4	10	14	564	552	1,116

C. Statement showing deaths registered according to classes and from different causes in the Towns and Rural Circles of the Delhi Province during the month of April 1915.

1	2	3	4	5	6		7						8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17			18		19		20	
	Classes.				Causes of Death.																																		
					Cholera.		Small-pox.						Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentory and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory.		Injuries.								All other causes.		Total deaths from all causes.			Measles and chicken-pox.		Snake-bite.		Hydrophobia.	
							Under one year.		1—10.		10 and over 10.										Suicide.		Wounding.		Accident.		Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.												
Names of Towns and Rural Circles.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Towns.																																							
Delhi City	4	292	359	17	40	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	165	160	15	9	100	97	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	45	20	374	293	672	5	9	...	...	...	...
Delhi Notified Area	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahdra Notified Area	2	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns	7	296	367	19	41	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	175	165	15	9	101	97	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	45	20	386	303	689	5	9	...	...	...	...
Rural Circles.																																							
Alipur	...	5	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	19	...	1	7	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	23	29	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nangloi	...	3	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	...	...	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	26	26	52	3	...	...	...	...	...
Najafgarh	...	1	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13	...	...	21	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	38	22	60	1	...	...	...	...	...
Subsimundi	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	...	17	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	18	1	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	25	29	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raisina	...	4	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	23	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	24	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahdra	...	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Rural Circles	...	31	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	100	1	2	42	37	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	6	159	145	304	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns	7	296	367	19	41	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	175	165	15	9	101	97	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	45	20	386	303	639	5	9	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns, and Rural Circles	7	327	640	19	41	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	282	265	16	11	143	134	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	53	26	545	448	993	9	9	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF BOTH SEXES	993				50		...						4		547		27		27		...		...		9		...		79		993		993	18		...		...	

Deaths registered according to Age during the month of April 1915.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15	16	17	18
Names of Towns and Rural Circles.	Ages of Death.																				Total of all ages.		Total of all ages, including born dead.		Born dead.		Classes of born dead.			
	Under one year.		1—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—30		30—40		40—50		50—60		Total of upwards.											
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.
Towns.																														
Delhi City	127	120	37	26	14	7	10	10	14	20	28	35	29	26	34	19	27	20	54	15	374	298	386	305	12	7	...	11	8	...
Delhi Notified area	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	2	.	.	...	1	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahdra Notified Area	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...		3	1	1	1	2	...	8	4	8	4	.	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Towns	129	123	37	26	14	7	10	10	14	20	29	35	29	26	39	20	28	21	57	15	386	303	398	310	12	7	...	11	8	...
Rural Circles.																														
Alipur	8	10	2	6	1	1	.	...	2	1	...	...	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	5	23	29	24	29	1	...	...	...	1	..
Nangloi	9	10	5	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	5	2	3	3	2	5	26	26	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Najafgarh	19	11	6	2	2	1	...	..	1	...	1	3	..	2	1	..	2	...	6	3	38	22	39	22	1	...	...	.	1	...
Subzimundi	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	8	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	5	10	6	6	1	2	..	2	1	..	3	1	2	..	1	2	1	2	5	4		29	25	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raisina	3	9	5	7	1	.	2	1	3	...	3	1	3	1	1	1	4	1	3	3	24	24	23	24	..	...	...	...	...	...
Shahdra	2	6	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	..	3	3	...	...	1	1	11	14	11	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Rural Circles	47	56	28	26	6	5	2	3	8	2	9	6	10	7	15	10	12	9	22	21	159	145	161	145	2	...	...	...	2	...
Total of Towns	129	123	37	26	14	7	10	10	14	20	29	35	29	26	39	20	28	21	57	15	356	303	398	310	12	7	..	11	8	...
Total of Towns and Rural Circles	176	179	65	52	20	12	12	13	22	22	38	41	39	33	54	30	40	30	79	36	545	448	559	455	14	7	...	11	10	...
Total of both Sexes	355		117		32		25		44		79		72		84		70		115		993		1,014		21		21			

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 10th May 1915.

No. 825—1292.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 24 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, V of 1912, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules in order to carry out the purposes of the said Act in Ajmer-Merwara :—

I.—In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(*a*) "The Act" means "the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912";

(*b*) "Society" means a Provident Insurance Society to which the Act applies;

(*c*) "Provident Insurance business" means any class of business to which the Act applies';

(*d*) "Ordinary Life Assurance Policy" means a life assurance policy issued on lines similar to those adopted by ordinary life assurance companies, namely, by granting annuities on human life, or by assuring a fixed sum payable at death, on survivance or on the happening of any contingency dependent on human life, in return for a premium which is fixed at the outset for each age at entry, and shall include policies in which the sums assured or the premiums vary as the result of a bonus ascertained by an actuarial valuation conducted in the manner provided for in Schedule IV of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912.

Name.

II.—(1) No society subject to this Act other than a society registered under the Indian Companies Act before the date of these rules, may register hereafter with a name in which the words "Life Assurance" or "Life Insurance" occur or having a name either the same as that of any existing society or other company or so nearly resembling it as to be likely to lead to confusion.

(2) The name of every society, which is required by section 12 of the Act to be displayed in a conspicuous position in legible letters on the outside of the office of the society, shall be displayed in Engilish and in the Vernacular of the district in which the office is situated.

III.—In addition to the rules required by clauses (*a*) to (*e*) of section 5 of the Act, every society shall, if already registered, within three months from the date of this notification and if not registered, before registration, make rules prescribing the matters specified hereunder :—

(*a*) The manner of appointment, qualification, and powers of the directors and of the manager or secretary and of other officers of the society and the conditions under which they may be removed, together with the method of voting at the meetings of the managing body and the number constituting a quorum.

(*b*) The conditions to be complied with by persons applying for admission and the pay, ment to be made for admission.

(*c*) The rights (if any) of policy-holders (1) to vote at a general meeting of the society, (2) to appoint persons to represent them on the managing body and (3) to appoint an auditor.

(*d*) The rates of premiums and contributions and the period for which and the times a which they are payable.

(*e*) The penalty for delay in paying premiums and contributions.

(*f*) The maximum amount payable to a subscriber or policy-holder.

(*g*) The amount to which a policy-holder or his representative becomes entitled on the maturity of a policy.

(*h*) The circumstances in which a bonus shall be payable to policy-holders.

(*i*) The nature of the evidence required to prove birth, marriage, death or other event on the occurrence of which the insured amount is payable.

(*j*) The circumstances in which policies may be forfeited and renewed and premiums and contributions already paid may be refunded.

(*k*) The maximum number of policies rather than life assurance policies which a single person may hold.

(*l*) The mode in which the value of the interest of a deceased shareholder, subscriber or policy-holder shall be ascertained and the nomination of a person to whom such interest may be paid or transferred.

(*m*) The mode of investment of the funds of the society.

(*n*) The allowances payable to agents or canvassers.

(*o*) General meetings of the shareholders, subscribers and policy-holders; the procedure to be observed at and the powers to be exercised by such meetings.

(*p*) The procedure to be adopted for the amendment of the rules.

(*q*) The appointment and remuneration of auditors.

(*r*) The proportion of income to be set apart for the payment of benefits on each class of policies.

(*s*) When the business of provident insurance is combined with other business, the proportion of the income to be set apart for such business and for insurance.

(*t*) The raising of additional capital.

(*u*) The procedure to be followed in the event of voluntary winding up of the society if it be not registered under the Indian Companies Act.

If the society has been already registered, such rules shall be deemed to be amendments of the registered rules of the society and a copy of them shall be sent under section 8 (1) to the Registrar within four months of the publication of these rules.

IV.—The conditions governing it shall be fully set forth in every policy issued after the lapse of a month from the date of registration of the rules prescribing such conditions.

V.—The register of members prescribed by section 10 of the Act shall be maintained in Form A appended to these rules.

VI.—The Revenue account and balance sheet referred to in section 13 of the Act shall be prepared in Forms B and C appended to these rules, respectively, and the certificate of verification shall be signed by the chairman and two directors of the society, the auditor, the secretary or manager, and if a society has a managing director by the managing director.

Register of Life Assurance Policies.

VII.—A register of all ordinary life assurance policies issued by a society at any time whether or not they are now in force shall be maintained by the society in Form E or as near thereto as circumstances will permit.

Register of other Policies.

VIII.—A register or registers of all policies other than those of ordinary life assurance shall be maintained by the society in Form E or as near thereto as circumstances will permit.

IX.—The record of insurance effected on lives other than lives of the persons insuring referred to in section 15 of the Act, shall be maintained in Form D appended to these rules. The copy delivered to the Registrar shall be signed by the chairman and two directors of the society, by the secretary or manager, and if the society has a managing director by the managing director.

X.—The following fees shall be payable to the Registrar in cash for matters transacted under the Act:—

	Rs.
(1) Registration of a society (section 6)	50

NOTE.—A society which has already been registered under the Indian Companies Act on payment of the prescribed fee is exempt from payment of any fee for registration under this Act.

	Rs.
(2) Registration of amendment of a rule (section 8)	5

Provided that no more than a single fee of Rs. 5 shall be leviable for registration of amendments of more than one rule when such amendments are intimated to the Registrar in the same communication.

XI.—A notice or other document shall not be deemed to have been duly published under the Act unless it has been published in the Gazette of India, Part II, and in two newspapers published in Ajmer-Merwara to be named in each case by the Registrar.

XII.—The accounts and statements prescribed by the Act shall be laid before the annual general meeting within six months of the expiration of each financial year of the society.

Qualification of actuaries under the Act.

XIII.—Any person who, as an actuary, investigates the financial condition of a society or signs valuation returns of a society shall be either—

(1) A Fellow or Associate of the Institute of Actuaries, London, or a Fellow or Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland; or

(2) Where application is made by a company to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and where in the opinion of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner special circumstances exist, such other person having actuarial knowledge as the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner may authorise to be employed to perform the duties of an actuary.

XIV.—After the accounts have been duly audited, a copy thereof and of the statements detailed in Rule VI shall be sent to every shareholder, subscriber and policy-holder entitled to vote at a general meeting at least seven days before the last day on which notice of any resolution to be brought before the general meeting will be accepted. During the period from the date when such accounts and statements have to be sent to members until the time of their adoption in general meeting, they shall be deposited at the Head Office, and copies thereof as the principal branch or agency office in each of the provinces in which the society transact business, for the inspection of any member or policy-holder of the society.

XV.—(*a*) Members of the following Institutes and Societies are declared qualified to audit the accounts of Companies under the Act :—

(1) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales ;

(2) The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors ;

(3) The Society of Accountants in Edinburgh ;

(4) The Institute of Accountants and Actuaries in Glasgow ;

(5) The Society of Accountants in Aberdeen ;

(6) The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland.

(7) A Fellow or an Associate of the Institute of Actuaries, London, or a Fellow or an Associate of the faculty of Actuaries in Scotland.

(*b*) A holder of a certificate, whether permanent or provisional, granted by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner under rules made in accordance with the provisions of section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913), or of an unrestricted certificate, whether permanent or provisional, granted by another Local Government in accordance with the same provisions, shall be entitled to audit the accounts of Provident Insurance Societies so long as his certificate continues in force.

XVI.—No Director, member, officer or agent of the society shall be capable of being appointed auditor of the society.

Additional particulars in case of societies to which Act applies.

XVII.—Every auditor auditing under the Act the accounts of a society shall state the following additional particulars in his report :—

(*a*) whether or not he has personally verified the whole of the investments with the securities and other vouchers and is satisfied as to the correctness ;

(*b*) any other matters that he considers should be brought to the notice of the members or policy-holder of the society.

XVIII.—The procedure to be adopted by a liquidator appointed by the Registrar under section 19 shall be as under :—

(*a*) He shall immediately take charge of all the property, movable and immovable, and of all the documents and records belonging to the society.

(*b*) He shall within seven days from his appointment send notice by post to all persons who appear to him to be creditors of the society that a meeting of the creditors of the society will be held on a date, not being less than 14 nor more than 21 days after his appointment, and at a place and hour to be specified in the notice, and shall also advertise notice of the meeting once in Part II of the *Gazette of India* and once at least in some newspaper (if any) published in the district where the registered office or principal place of business of the society is situated.

(*c*) He may, with the sanction of the Registrar, employ such legal assistance as may be necessary in the institution or defence of any legal proceedings and such establishment as may be required.

(*d*) He shall submit to the Registrar a report of the progress in liquidation at such intervals as the Registrar may direct.

Fees for procuring copies of or inspecting documents.

XIX.—Documents required under the Act to be submitted to the Registrar shall be open to inspection on payment of a fee of one rupee; and any person may procure a copy of any such document or a part thereof on payment of a fee of six annas for every hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

FORM A.

Form of register of members to be kept pursuant to section 10 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.

Folio in register ledger.	Serial number.	Date of admission.	Name.	Father's name.	Occupation and address.	Date on which he ceased to be a member and the reasons therefor.

FORM B.

Form of revenue account referred to in section 13 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.

	Rs.		Rs.
Amount of funds at the beginning of the year		Dividends payable on 19	
Entrance fees		For the year ending 19	
Premiums		Claims outstanding under policies that have matured—	
Contributions		At death	
Interest and dividends on investments		At maturity	
Less income-tax thereon		Claims paid—	
Other receipts to be specified		At death	
		At maturity	
		Surrenders	
		Annuities	
		Bonuses in cash	
		Bonuses in reduction of premiums	
		Expenses of management—	
		Salaries to establishment	
		Agents and canvassers allowances	
		Travelling allowances	
		Commission to agents	
		Director's fees	
		Auditor's fees	
		Medical fees	
		Rents, rates and taxes	
		Law charges	
		Advertisements	
		Printing and stationery	
		Postage and telegrams	
		Other expenses of management (accounts to be specified)	
		Other payments (to be specified)	
		Amount of funds at the end of the year	

Verified with the books, accounts and vouchers and found correct.

____________ } *Directors.* ____________, *Auditor.*

____________, *Secretary or Manager.*

FORM C.

Form balance sheet referred to in section 13 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912.

Liabilities.	Rs.	Assets.	Rs.	Outstanding policies under each of the classes of contingency against which insurance is allowed.
Liabilities in respect of outstanding policies.		Investments (to be specified) .		Class of contingency— (a) Death. (b) Marriage. (c) Birth.
Outstanding liabilities in respect of policies that have matured.		House properties deposits (to be specified).		
Shareholders' capital, if any, paid up		Other properties (to be specified) .		
Other sums owing by the society .		Loans made on—		
		Mortgages		
		Personal security bonds . .		
		Other security (to be specified) .		
		Agent's balance		
		Outstanding premiums and contributions.		
		Interest accrued but not payable .		
		Bills receivable		
		Cash in hand on current account .		
		Other assets (to be specified) . .		
Total .		Total .		

Verified with books, accounts and vouchers and found correct.

.... } *Directors.* .... *Auditor.*
....

....
Secretary or Manager.

NOTE.—Loans made to a director, the secretary or the manager should be separately shown.

2. The balance sheet must show how the values of stock exchange securities are arrived at.

3. Companies having investments with any uncalled liability shall state separately the full amount thereof.

FORM D.

Record of insurances effected on life other than the life of the person insuring.

Number of policy.	Date of admission.	Name of person insuring with father's name, occupation and address.	Name of the person on whose life the insurance is effected, his age, father's name, occupation and address.	Detail of relationship between the persons mentioned in columns 3 and 4.	Rate of premium.	Class of insurance.	DATE OF WITHDRAWAL BY—			
							Surrender.	Forfeiture.	Death.	Maturity.

FORM E.

Policy number.	Date of admission.	Life assured's name, occupation, address, also father's name, etc., if life assured be a minor: if the life assured be female, either the husband's or the father's name, etc., must be stated.	Name, occupation and address of policy-holder when other than life assured.	Relationship between life assured and policy-holder.	Age at entry of life assured.	SUM ASSURED.			Contingency on which minimum sum assured is payable.	Contingency on which maximum amount definitely promised is payable.	PREMIUM.			Date of withdrawal.	Cause of withdrawal. (Death, survivance, expiry of term, surrender, or forfeiture.)	Amount paid on withdrawal.
						Minimum amount.	Maximum amount definitely promised.	Maximum amount which will not be exceeded but which may never be paid.			Amount of each.	When payable.	Number of years payable.			

By order,

B. J. GLANCY,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Abu, the 11th May 1915.

No. 828—1292-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act (VII of 1913), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendments in the Rules for the grant of certificates entitling the holders thereof to work as Auditors of Companies, published with his Notification No. 1422-1292-A, dated the 8th September 1914:—

After foot-note 2 to Forms I and III appended to the Rules, the following foot-note shall be inserted, namely:—

"*Note 2A.*—In addition to the persons specified in sub-rule (1) of Rule 11-A of the Rules issued by the Governor General in Council under section 39 of Act VI of 1912, the following persons may audit the accounts of Mutual Life Assurance Companies, namely:—

(*a*) A Fellow or an Associate of the Institute of Actuaries, London; or a Fellow or an Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland;

(*b*) the holder of a certificate granted by a Local Government as aforesaid entitling the holder to act as such auditor throughout the province within which the principal place of business in British India of the Mutual Life Assurance Company is situate."

By order,

B. J. GLANCY,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 13th May 1915.

No. 957.—Consequent on the retirement from the public service on pension of Lala Ganesh Dass, a Deputy Superintendent Police of the 1st grade and Deputy Superintendent of Police in Baluchistan, Mr. A. J. O'Connor, an Inspector of Police of the 2nd grade, is appointed a Deputy Superintendent of Police of the 4th grade and Deputy Superintendent of Police in Baluchistan with effect from the 26th March 1915.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

First Assistant.

In substitution of Notifications Nos. 1338-R. to 1342-R., published in the Gazette of India, dated the 8th May 1915, Part II, pages 960 to 962.

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 28th April 1915.

No. 1338-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 2(3) and 7(*a*) of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office of the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan to be Excise Commissioner under the said Regulation.

No. 1339-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 7(*c*) of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to appoint the officers specified in column 1 of the annexed table to be, in virtue of their offices, officers of the Excise Department of the classes specified opposite those officers in

column II of that table, in the local areas specified opposite those officers in column III of that table, respectively :—

I.—Designation of officers.	II.—Class.	III.—Local area.
1. All Assistant Commissioners	1st Class . .	Within the limits of their respective charges.
2. All Extra Assistant Commissioners . .	Do. . .	Ditto.
3. All Tahsildars	Do. . .	Ditto.
4. Abkari Inspector, Quetta-Pishin, Bolan and Chagai.	Do. . .	Within the limits of the Pishin District.
5. Abkari Sub-Inspector, Sibi and Loralai .	Do. . .	Within the limits of the Sibi and Duki Districts.
6. All Naib Tahsildars	Do. . .	Within the limits of their respective charges.
7. Ziarat clerk	2nd Class .	Within the limits of Civil Station of Ziarat.
8. Abkari peons	3rd Class . .	Within the limits of their immediate officers' charges respectively.

No. 1340-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 7 (*d*) of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to order that the following officers, in virtue of their offices, shall exercise the powers of Excise Officers of the class specified opposite those officers within the limits of their respective charges :—

Designation of officers.	Class.
1. Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi	1st Class.
2. Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi	Do.
3. All Deputy Superintendents of Police	Do.
4. All Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police.	Do.
5. All Officers in charge of Police Stations	Do.
6. All Head Constables	2nd Class.
7. All Sadar and Field Kanungoes	Do.
8. All Police Constables	3rd Class.

No. 3141-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 7 (*c*), 51, 52, 54, 55(1) and (2), 59 and 62 (2) (*a*) of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to prescribe that the powers of the various classes of Excise Officers shall be as follows :—

1. Powers of an Excise Officer of the 3rd Class.

1. Power under section 52 (1) (*a*) to arrest without warrant any person found committing an offence under sub-sections (*a*), (*b*), (*f*) and (*g*) of section 33.

2. Power under section 52 (1) (*b*) and (*c*) to seize and detain any excisable or other article, liable to confiscation in connection with any of the aforesaid offences and to detain and search persons upon whom and any vessel, raft, vehicle, animal, package, receptacle or covering in or upon which, he may have reasonable cause to suspect any such article to be.

2. Powers of an Excise Officer of the 2nd Class.

1. All the powers of an Excise Officer of the 3rd Class.

2. All powers not included in the foregoing and conferable under section 52.

3. Power to enter and inspect places of manufacture or store and sale and to examine accounts and registers and examine, test, measure, or weigh any materials, stills, utensils, implements, apparatus or excisable articles as provided in section 51.

3. Powers of an Excise Officer of the 1st Class.

1. All the powers of an Excise Officer of the 2nd Class.
2. Power to search without warrant as provided in section 54 (*a*) and to seize, detain, search and arrest as provided in section 54 (*b*).
3. Power to investigate under section 55 (1) and (2).
4. Power to grant bail under section 59.

No. 1342-*R*.—The following Notifications are hereby cancelled :—

(1) Notification No. 465-S., dated the 21st February 1908, issued by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan under section 3 (1) (*c*) of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896).

(2) Notifications Nos. 4581-R. and 4582—R., dated the 19th September 1912, issued by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan under sections 44 (1) (*a*) and 44 (1) (*b*), respectively, of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896).

The 30th April 1915.

No. 1375-*R*.—Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistar that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely :—

Replacing Railway Bridge No. 580 at mile 270—17 by a 20 feet span.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner of the Pishin District is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of land.

District.	Tahsil.	Muzah.	Area in acres.	Boundaries bounded by	Places where the plan may be inspected.
Pishin .	Pishin .	Haiderzai .	1·74 .	Uncultivated land all around.	Offices of the Deputy Commissioner, Pishin, and Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway, Lahore.

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

Secretary.

In substitution of Notifications Nos. 1343-R and 1344-R., published in the Gazette of India, dated the 8th May 1915, Part II, page 962.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 28th April 1915.

No. 1343-*R*.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 7(*c*) of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), as in force in the territories administered by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General as such Agent, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint the officers specified in column I of the annexed table, in virtue of their offices, to be officers of the Excise Department of the classes specified opposite those officers in column II of that table, in the local areas specified opposite those officers in column III of that table, respectively :—

I.—Designation of officers.	II.—Class.	III.—Local area.
1. Distillery Inspector, Quetta	1st Class . .	Within the limits of the Quetta Municipality.
2. Abkari Inspector, Quetta-Pishin, Bolan and Chagai.	Do. . .	Within the limits of Quetta, Zhob and Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway Districts.
3. Abkari Sub-Inspector, Sibi and Loralai .	Do. . .	Within the limits of the Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway and Loralai Districts.

No. 1344-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 7 (d) of the Excise Regulation, 1915 (I of 1915), as in force in the territories administered by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General as such Agent, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to order that the officers specified in column I of the annexed table shall exercise, in virtue of their offices, the powers of Excise Officers of the classes specified opposite those officers in column II of that table, in the local areas specified opposite those officers in column III of that table, respectively :—

I.—Designation of officers.	II.—Class.	III.—Local area.
1. Supervising Tappedars in the Nasirabad Tahsil.	2nd Class .	Within the limits of their respective charges.
2. Tappedars and Patwaris in the Nasirabad Tahsil.	3rd Class .	Ditto.
3. The Duffedar in charge of the Mamal Salt Tract.	Ditto .	Within the limits of the Nasirabad Tahsil.
4. The Thanadar of the Rindli Thana . .	Ditto .	Within the limits of the Bolan Tahsil

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 14th May 1915.

No. 683-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 9, respectively, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, (XV of 1872) as delegated to him by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3744-I.B, dated the 1st October 1897, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased—

(a) to appoint the officers, being Christians, for the time being exercising the powers of District Magistrates within the railway lands in Central India over which jurisdiction is exercised by the Governor General in Council to be Marriage Registrars in respect of the areas in which they exercise those powers ; and

(b) to license the said officers to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said area.

By order,

S. F. BAYLEY,

for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 78th Battery, R. F. A., dated at Rawalpindi, this 12th day of May 1915.

Number, Rank, and Name—38871, Gr., William James Scott.
Age—29 years 6 months.
Height—5 feet 6¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair ; hair, reddish brown ; eyes, brown.
Trade—Gardener.
Date of enlistment—12th July 1905.
Place of enlistment—Lebong.
Parish and County in which born—Bangalore, East India.
Date of desertion or absence—30th April 1915.
Place of desertion or absence—Raichur.
Marks—Light brown oval stain congenital on inner side of right thigh just above knee 3" long × 1" wide.
On furlough.
Under 10 years service.

E. LATHAM, Lieut.,

Commanding, 78th Battery, R.F.A.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th May 1915.

No. 879-G.—Mr. E. D. Ewing, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, has been granted, by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate up to 25th July 1915 (inclusive).

No. 880-G.—The following officiating appointment of a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is made with effect from the date specified :—

From the 19th November 1914, vice *Mr. E. D. Ewing, granted leave on medical certificate.*

Mr. W. S. Browne, temporary Superintendent, to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant General.

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th May 1915.

No. 2727-S.—Mr. W. A. Harwood, M.Sc., Assistant Director, Aerological Observatory, Agra, was permitted to resume duty at Simla on the forenoon of 3rd May 1915 before the expiry of the privilege leave sanctioned in Notification No. 1779-S., dated 9th April 1915. The unexpired portion of the privilege leave is hereby cancelled.

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director-General of Observatories.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 17th May 1915.

No. 7.—Mr. E. H. Keelan, Officiating District Carriage Superintendent, is granted, under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308, Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for 6 months, *viz.*, privilege leave 2 months and 29 days and furlough on medical certificate for the remaining period, with effect from the 19th May 1915, or such subsequent date as the leave is availed of.

C. H. COWIE, Colonel,
Agent, N. W. Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th May 1915.

No. 4.—Mr. Shanti Nath Hoon, Probationary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani held on 3rd May 1915.

C. A. R. BROWNE, Colonel,
Agent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Receipts in the North-West Frontier Province for March 1915 (Preliminary) and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1914-15.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1914-15.			Receipts in March 1915 (Preliminary).	Receipts from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915 (Preliminary).		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	...	22,48,000	22,48,000	1,32,402	...	23,60,329	23,60,329
II.—Opium	...	50,000	50,000	3,221	...	41,684	41,684
IV.—Stamps	...	7,25,000	7,25,000	68,230	...	6,04,027	6,04,027
V.—Excise	...	3,50,000	3,50,000	31,866	...	3,54,363	3,54,363
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	3,000	3,000	...	...	2,672	2,672
VII.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	6,000	1,47,000	1,53,000	17,088	2,735	1,62,798	1,65,533
IX.—Forest	...	2,48,000	2,48,000	76,693	...	2,38,515	2,38,515
X.—Registration	...	44,000	44,000	5,511	...	44,404	44,404
XI.—Tribute from Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Interest	27,000	...	27,000	1,292	28,664	...	28,664
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	1,50,000	1,50,000	14,488	...	1,43,729	1,43,729
XVIB.— Ditto —Jails	...	37,000	37,000	4,360	...	35,957	35,957
XVII.—Police	...	30,000	30,000	3,874	...	38,743	38,743
XIX.—Education	...	21,000	21,000	1,732	...	24,800	24,800
XX.—Medical	...	...	...	765	...	3,783	3,783
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	7,000	7,000	1,124	...	2,276	2,276
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	...	18,000	18,000	1,352	...	21,325	21,325
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	...	20,000	20,000	2,170	...	23,667	23,667
XXV.—Miscellaneous	...	1,32,000	1,32,000	12,490	...	1,23,987	1,23,987
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts	4,25,000	4,25,000	8,50,000	1,20,261	4,09,282	4,09,282	8,18,564
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	...	1,42,000	1,42,000	21,098	...	1,57,540	1,57,540
TOTAL REVENUE AND RECEIPTS	4,58,000	47,97,000	52,55,000	5,20,017	4,40,681	46,88,881	51,29,562
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	86,27,538	...	...	7,74,49,082
TOTAL	...	...	...	91,47,555	...	...	8,25,78,644
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	...	24,31,642(b)	...	...	19,36,530(a)
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	1,15,79,197	...	...	8,45,15,174

(a) On 1st April 1914. (b) On 1st March 1915.

A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
The 17th May 1915.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB.

Distribution Statement of the Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province for March 1915 (Preliminary) and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1914-15.

EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimate for 1914-15.			Disbursement in March 1915 (Preliminary).	Disbursement from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915 (Preliminary).		
	Imperial.	Special.	Total.		Imperial.	Special.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	9,000	10,000	19,000	4,355	9,527	9,527	19,054
2.—Assignments and Compensations	9,000	9,000	18,000	218	9,106	9,106	18,212
3.—Land Revenue	3,98,000	2,80,000	6,78,000	66,557	3,72,979	2,74,375	6,47,354
6.—Stamps	13,000	13,000	26,000	1,996	8,743	8,742	17,485
7.—Excise	12,000	12,000	24,000	2,165	6,622	6,622	13,244
10.—Assessed Taxes	1,000	...	1,000	215	457	458	915
11.—Forest	61,000	62,000	1,23,000	44,928	62,130	62,129	1,24,259
12.—Registration	6,000	6,000	12,000	1,318	6,062	6,062	12,124
13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.—Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
18.—General Administration	2,32,000	1,06,000	3,38,000	50,088	2,31,196	1,01,498	3,32,694
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	4,30,000	2,07,000	6,37,000	68,873	4,31,318	2,15,615	6,46,933
19B.— Ditto —Jails	1,03,000	1,04,000	2,07,000	18,938	1,06,059	1,06,058	2,12,117
20.—Police	9,07,000	9,06,000	18,13,000	2,02,465	8,98,134	8,98,133	17,96,267
22.—Education	2,26,000	2,26,000	4,52,000	82,461	2,51,201	2,51,201	5,02,402
23.—Ecclesiastical	45,000	...	45,000	4,392	43,914	...	43,914
24.—Medical	1,34,000	1,17,000	2,51,000	—4,273	1,38,639	1,21,786	2,60,425
25.—Political	17,13,000	15,53,000	32,66,000	3,[illegible]3,142	16,10,542	14,71,261	30,81,803
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	65,000	66,000	1,31,000	24,309	46,860	46,861	93,721
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	62,000	...	62,000	4,012	60,278	...	60,278
28.—Civil, Furlough and Absentee Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	89,000	90,000	1,[illegible]9,000	14,253	85,427	85,428	1,70,855
30.—Stationery and Printing	58,000	58,000	1,16,000	8,691	45,508	45,507	91,015
32.—Miscellaneous	23,000	22,000	45,000	16,072	30,665	30,665	61,330
33.—Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	7,89,000	2,55,000	10,44,000	35,454	1,48,841	1,48,841	2,97,682
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	31,000	32,000	63,000	12,989	20,563	20,563	41,126
45.—Civil Works	17,[illegible]	17,08,000	34,23,000	3,17,489	11,96,606	11,96,606	23,93,212
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	71,31,000	58,42,000	1,29,73,000	13,40,107	58,21,394	51,17,044	1,09,38,438
Add—Debt Accounts	...	...	...	82,33,497	...	...	7,15,71,143
TOTAL	...	...	...	95,73,604	...	...	8,25,09,581
Balance on 31st March 1915	...	...	...	20,05,593	...	...	20,05,593
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	1,15,79,197	...	...	8,45,15,174

OFFICE OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, PUNJAB,
LAHORE;
The 17th May 1915.

A. MONTAGU BRIGSTOCKE,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denominations.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
283—1915	Abdul Kader Gulam Sab	Mohomedan	Bapu Hajam, Molla, Mochi Gulli.	Dealer in Country bidees	30 th	April	1915	3rd	May	1915
284—1915	Kassum Natha Seoni Vora	„	Null Bazar, Sandhurst Road.	Lately dealer in sweet oil, and now unemployed.	3rd	May	„	„	„	„
285—1915	Ramaher Kaloo Kunbi	Hindu	Parel	Lately milk vendor and now servant in the employ of Rajnarayen Purdeshi.	„	„	„	„	„	„
286—1915	Velji Hemraj Thucker	„	Vadgadi	Lately speculator in cotton and linseed and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„
287—1915	Yakoob Khan Dadoo Khan Pathan.	Mahomedan	No. 441, Parbhadevi Road	Fitter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway	„	„	„	„	„	„
288—1915	Atmaram Babaji Powar	Hindu	Worli Fergusson Road	Jobber in the Crescent Mills Company, Ltd.	4th	„	„	4th	„	„
289—1915	Ahmed Haji Hoosein Miya Memon.	Mahomedan	Nakhoda Molla	Lately Masonry Contractor and now servant in the employ of Haji Abdul Rehman Essa.	„	„	„	„	„	„
290—1915	Comaji Sakharam Gadow	Hindu	No. 14, Bhuleshwar Fulgully	Lately doing business in partnership with Mahadeo Sinday as dealers in fruits in the name of Oomaji Sakharam and now hawker in fruits.	5th	„	„	5th	„	„

291—1915	Wishwanath Babaji Shingre	,,	Nalasopara	Fitter in the Colaba Land Mills Co.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
292—1915	Rama *alias* Souba Bhagooji Tulekar.	,,	Khetwadi 6th Lane	Lately gilder in the employ of Laxumon Gunpat and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
293—1915	Esmail Haji Alli Memon	Mahomedan	Abdul Rehman Street	Formerly doing business in partnership with Cassum Haji Alli in the name of Cossum Esmail & Co. and lately dealer in cloth on his own account and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
294—1915	Mahadeo Dhaktoo Arekar	Hindu	Khetwadi 6th Lane	Toddy drawer	6th	,,	,,	6th	,,	,,
295—1915	Sudkaji Gopal Polekar	,,	Ditto	Ditto	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
296—1915	Laxumon Bhimaji Arekar	Hindu	Ditto	Ditto	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
297—1915	Ramchandra Bhimaji Arekar	,,	Ditto	Ditto	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
298—1915	Raghunath *alias* Raghoo Mahadeo Talekar.	,,	Tardeo, Chikalwadi	Jobber in the Currimbhai Mills Co., Ltd.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
299—1915	Gunpat Raghoo Pooshtooray	,,	Chinchpoogli	Jobber in the E. D. Sassoon Mills	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
300—1915	Ghabroochand Tarachand Sha	,,	Nagdem Street	Lately Commission Agent and Merchant in partnership with Habib Rahimtulla Memon at Bombay. Varora, and Edlabad in the name of Habib Rahimtulla Memon, and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
301—1915	Kaderbhai Mahomedalli Damodi Vora.	Mahomedan	No. 7, Khanda M[illegible]	Tinman in the Bomanji Petit Mills	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
302—1915	Chunilal Vardhaman Sha	Hindu	Bhendy Bazar	Lately broker in jewellery and now unemployed.	7th	,,	,,	7th	,,	,,
303—1915	Frederick Edmund Bailey	Anglo-Indian	Frere Road	Guard in the G. I. P. Railway	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
304—1915	Sakharam Namaji Kamle	Hindu	Lower Parel	Carpenter in the Greaves Cotton Mills	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petitions.			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
306—1915	Mahomedalli Ellahibux Momin	Mahomedan	Arab Lane	Jobber in the Mangaldas Mills	7th	May	1915	7th	May	1915
307—1915	Pandurang Ramji Padlekar	Hindu	Umerkhadi 2nd Lane	Trading as iron and brass founder in the name of P. R. Padlekar and Co.	10th	"	"	10th	"	"
308—1915	Vithaldas Tulsidas Ghandi	"	No. 1, Girgaum, Back Road	Lately broker in shares, loan, etc., and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
209—1915	Padmon Moroba Pathare	"	Parel	Lately draftsman in the Bombay Municipality and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
310—1915	Lalji Chapsy Sha	"	Worlee	Lately dealer in grain in the name of Doongersey Chapsey and now servant in the employ of Nager Bhoola.	"	"	"	"	"	"
311—1915	Ganesh Ramcharan Purdeshi	"	Sion	Lately milk vendor and now unemployed	11th	"	"	11th	"	"
305—1915	Moosa Mahomed Memon	Mahomedan	Kolsa Moholla	Lately fruit seller and now servant in the employ of Ismail Tyeb.	7th	"	"	12th	"	"
312—1915	Radhelal Holasai Purdeshi	Hindu	Chapagully	Lately milk vendor and now unemployed	12th	"	"	"	"	"
313—1915	Saidoo Momnaji Assar	"	Pardeo	Proprietor of the Century Washing and Dyeing Company.	"	"	"	"	"	"

314—1915	Tyeb Kassam Cutchi	Mahomedan	Kolsa Moholla	Formerly dealer in old and new gold and silver embroidery cloths and latterly servant in the employ of Oosman Latif, and now embroiderer.	"	"	"	"	"	"
315—1915	John William Marshall	European	Dadar	Lately machinery erector in the Standard Mills and now unemployed.	"	13th	"	13th	"	"
316—1915	Kazi Mahomed Isani *alias* Yasin Hakim.	Mahomedan	Mahim	Lately Native Unani Hakim and now Servant in the employ of Allimahomed Gani.	"	"	"	"	"	"
317—1915	Moorari Tatia Khochraij	Hindu	Parel, Bhoiwada	Jobber in the Spring Mills	"	"	"	"	"	"
318—1915	Atmaram Shawoo Dhuri	"	Chinchpokli	Jobber in the New Great Spinning and Weaving Manufacturing Company Limited.	"	"	"	"	"	"

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed debtors' petitions, that the said debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and that the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, have been duly made.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Fort, Bombay, this 17th day of May 1915.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled.

No.	Names.	Denominations.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
283—1913	Gunni Sellar *alias* Hoosein Patan	Mahomedan	Kho Kha Moholla	Lately a Milkman and now unemployed	27th	May	1913
291—1913	Bhikhoo Sonoo Gurathi	Hindu	Chinch pokli	A Moulder in the employ of Bai Kasibai	30th	"	"
309—1913	Padmon Moroba Pathare	"	Parel	An Extra Draftsman	12th	June	"
312—1913	Framroz Dhunjibhai Heeramanek	Parsee	Charni Road	A Salesman in the employ of P. Dastur & Co.	16th	"	"
331—1913	Premji Shivjee Thucker	Hindu	Chakla Cooverji Monji's House	A Mehta in the employ of Pragji Soorji	27th	"	"
347—1913	Sakharam Namaji Kamte	"	Lower Parel	A Carpenter in the Hope Mills	7th	July	"
354—1913	Sorabji Edulji Mistry	Parsi	No. 375, Pallom Road, Girgeon	A Carpenter	15th	"	"
356—1913	Arni Theyagaraj Narayan Moodeliar	Hindu	Sion (Shivji Hoomrji's house)	Lately doing business as an advertisement writer in partnership with Joseph Barni under the style Bennars Adcraft Combine and now unemployed.	15th	"	"
387—1913	Dwarkanath Madhowrao Kotkar	Hindu	No. 7, Bhatwady 2nd Lane	A clerk in the B., B. & C.I. Railway Co.	31st	"	"
394—1913	Arthar Hurbert Monsurate	Eurasian	29th Dalal Street, Fort	Telegraphist in Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.	1st	August	"

39—1913	Chintaman Janardhan Kher	Hindu	Keliweli	Lately dealer in glasswares in partnership with Prabhakar Laxuman Sathe under the name of Keshow Brothers and now clerk in the employ of Messrs. Kharas Brothers.	„	„	„
396—1913	Rowji Sakharam Dhole	„	Chinch Bunder	Lately fruit seller and now unemployed	„	„	„
400—1913	Vishnoo Bhikaji Prabhu	„	No. 294, Lady Jamsedji Road, Mahim	Lately cultivator and also Muccadam in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Co. and now clerk in the said Railway.	4th	„	„
401—1913	Alfred George Scott	Eurasian	No. 47, Wellington Street	Driver in the employ of the B., B. & C. I. Railway.	„	„	„
403—1913	Raoji Dhondoo Tambe and Balkrishna Raoji Tambe.	Hindu	Sonapur Lane	Goldsmiths	„	„	„
405—1913	Gulamalli Jiwraj Khoja	Mahomedan	Palkhi Molla	Lately servant in the employ of A. Hoosein & Co., and now unemployed.	5th	„	„
407—1913	Mirza Khajabakas Chijara	„	146, Bapu Khote Street	Lately contractor for supplying labour and now unemployed.	„	„	„
409—1913	Dinkar Atmaram Talpade	Hindu	Dukar Gulli, No. 3, Chira Bazar	Clerk in the service of Madhowdas Amersey, Cotton Merchant, Colaba.	„	„	„
417—1913	Fakir Bapoo Soorvay	„	Chinchpokli	Lately Idol maker and now servant in the employ of Babaji Painter.	9th	„	„
419—1913	Shriram Kalooram Agarwal	„	No. 561, Abdul Rehman Street	Lately carrying on business as flour merchant at Delhi under the names of Pooranmul Chiranjilal and Lala Shriram Suktia and also Building Contractor and now unemployed.	11th	„	„
420—1913	Norman Thobborn	European	Girgaum	Lately fitter in the Port Trust and now unemployed.	„	„	„
427—1913	Babaji Manek Kasai	Mahomedan	Khara Talao	Dealer in mutton	13th	„	„
428—1913	Peter John DeSouza	Goanese	Chinchpokli	Sub-Inspector in the Bombay Municipality	„	„	„
430—1913	Mahomed Shabudin Kazi	Mahomedan	Fergusson Road	Lately dealer in firewood, tea and coffee, etc., shopkeeper and also proprietor of the New Washing and Dyeing Company and now unemployed.	„	„	„

NOTICE is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled—*contd.*

No.	Names.	Denominations.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
432—1913	Tricumlal Jugjiwan Slat	Hindu	Kamatipura	Overseer to Nemchund Manekchund	13th	August	1913
439—1913	Fajaldin *alias* Fajloodin Kawda *alias* Alabux Punjabi.	Mahomedan	K[illegible]ura 13th Lane	Cook	14th	"	"
440—1913	Lawrence Lobo	Portuguese	Khotachiwadi Girgaum	Fitter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway	15th	"	"
443—1913	Abdul Wahab Makoo	Mahomedan	Kamatipura 1st Lane	Muccadum in the Ranchoddas Mills, Parel	19th	"	"
444—1913	Himatkhan Mahomedkhan	"	216, Fort Bazar Gate Street	Unani Hakim	22nd	"	
445—1913	Arthur Crossbie Cotgrave *alias* Clarence Manuel Cotgrave *alias* Godfrey Wilfred Cotgrave.	Eurasian	Mazagon Grove	Lately fireman in the G. I. P. Railway and now unemployed.	21st	"	"
446—1913	Cowasji Framji Davar	Parsi	Curry Road	Clerk in the Phoenix Mills	19th	"	"
449—1913	Frank Thomas Yates	Anglo-Indian	Dhun Castle, Byculla	Supervisor in the Steel Equipment Company	20th	"	"
456—1913	Pirojshaw Nowroji Amroliwala	Parsi	Lower Parel	Fitter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company (Running shed.)	22nd	"	"
463—1913	Mahipati Babaji Saloonke	Hindu	Kalichowki	Weaver in the Khatao Makanji's Mills	26th	"	"
467—1913	Narayen Kushaba Kothimray	"	Kapadgully	Servant in the employ of Bhikoo Ganoo	27th	"	"

469—1913	Deepchund Teckchund Multani	„	Barbhai Molla	Lately doing business as Muccadum with Balkisson Bhawanidas, Mulchund Bhowanidas and Kisondas Bhawanidas in the name of Bhowanidas Teckchund and now unemployed.	28th	„	„
476—1913	Shanker Ramchandra Narwekar	„	Fanaswadi, Koliwada	Formerly clerk in the Bombay Port Trust office and now unemployed.	1st	September	„
477—1913	Dayalji Rugnathji Patei	„	Baria Building, Pydhowni	Lately dealer in sugar, grain, etc., at Surat and now servant in the employ of Jairambhai Haribhai.	2nd	„	„
478—1913	Alfred William Davis	European	Dadar	Gatekeeper in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company	„	„	„
479—1913	Naserwanji Rustomji Petigara	Parsi	No. 5, 1st Kolbhat lane, near Chira Bazar.	Lately dealer in cast iron goods and now unemployed.	„	„	„
482—1913	Dhondoo Abaji Kanvinde	Hindu	Khetwadi	Lately clerk in the Venkateshwar Press and now unemployed.	„	„	„
485—1913	Krishnarao Ambalal Desai	„	Sethna Lodge, Grant road	Loan Broker	6th	„	„
486—1913	Vasant Sadanund Pakhade	„	No. 32, Khotachiwadi, Girgaum	Lately clerk in the Bombay Port Trust and now unemployed.	8th	„	„
487—1913	Fakirji Dhunjisha Kapadia	Parsi	Parel	Fireman in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company	„	„	„
488—1913	Gangaprasad Seopal Aopadhya	Hindu	[illegible]pura	Lately dealer in milk and now unemployed	„	„	„
492—1913	Mahadeo Dhaktoo Areker	„	Khetwadi 6th lane	Toddy drawer	13th	„	„
494—1913	Muncharam Karson Sikligar	„	Nagdevi Street	Machineman in the B, B. & C. I. Railway Company	15th	„	„
496—1913	Rustomji Ardesir Pochkhanawala	Parsi	Parsi Bazar, Fort	Lately Proprietor of the Imperial Hotel and now unemployed.	„	„	„
497—1913	Laxumon Bhiwaji Arekar, Vithul Bhiwaji Arekar, Govind Bhiwaji Arekar and Ramchandra Bhiwaji Arekar.	Hindu	Khetwadi 6th lane.	Toddy drawers in partnership in the name of Laxumon Bhiwaji Arekar.	„	„	„

Notice is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein against the undermentioned Insolvents have been this day annulled.

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.
498—1913	Sudkaji Gopal Polekar	Hindu	Khetwadi 6th Lane	Toddy drawer	16th	September	1913.
500—1913	Govind Pandoo Jadhow	"	Crawford Market	Fitter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway and also military pensioner.	"	"	"
501—1913	Kanoo Rama Chandorkar	"	Fort, Stone Bunder	Lately Crane driver in Price Mills & Co. and now unemployed.	"	"	"
503—1913	Kalidas Dhanji Sha	"	Sutar Chawl	Speculator in Jatta	"	"	"
507—1913	Purbhoo Khushal Rasania *alias* Sikligar	"	Fanaswadi	Gilder in the B., B. & C. I. Railway Company	18th	"	"
512—1913	Hassam Mahomed Manon	Mahomedan	Memon Molla	Servant in the employ of Ebrahim Mahomed	22nd	"	"
518—1913	Payaji Sakharam Otackar	Hindu	No. 1221, Parel	Jobber in the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	29th	"	"

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT;
Fort, Bombay, this 5th day of May 1915.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 17 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 5th May 1915.

In the matter of Kalara Rahaman, piece goods trader, residing at 10th Street, Lamadaw, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Kalara Rahaman an Insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of May 1915.

CASE No. 91 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 1st May 1915.

In the matter of Wazuddin, son of Kamar Ally, deceased, Tindal, residing at Water Bell, Kandawgyee, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Wazuddin, son of Kamar Ally, deceased, Tindal, residing at Water Bell, Kandawgyee, Rangoon, on the 29th day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 30th day of April 1915 against the said Wazuddin.

CASE No. 92 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 1st May 1915.

In the matter of Dorairaja, unemployed, son of Cundasawmy, residing at No. 65, 35th Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Dorairaja, unemployed, son of Cundasawmy, residing at No. 65, 35th Street, Rangoon, on the 30th day of April 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Dorairaja.

CASE No. 95 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 5th May 1915.

In the matter of Sunkeerthana Parthasarathia, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Sunkeerthana Parthasarathia, Clerk, residing at Kemmendine, Rangoon, on the 4th day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Sunkeerthana Parthasarathia.

CASE No. 96 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 5th May 1915.

In the matter of Sahdev Singh, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Sahdev Singh, Contractor, residing at No. 74, 39th Street, Rangoon, on the 4th day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Sahdev Singh.

CASE No. 136 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 10th May 1915.

In the matter of Tayab Jeewa Brothers, carrying on business at Room No. 16, Bagwandas Building, Strand Road, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Tayab Jeewa Brothers Insolvents, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of May 1915.

CASE No. 143 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 11th May 1915.

In the matter of A. S. M. Shaik Mahomed Lubhay, carrying on business as a General Trader at Shops Nos. 140, 191 and 192, Suratee Bara Bazaar, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said A. S. M. Shaik Mahomed Lubhay an Insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of May 1915.

CASE No. 5 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 12th May 1915.

In the matter of Abdul Rahman Hajee Ahmed Patail, Mahomed Abdul Rahman and Ebrahim Abdul Rahman, Traders, lately carrying on business in copartnership at No. 136, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, under the style of Abdul Rahman Hajee Ahmed Patail, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Mahomed Abdul Rahman and Ebrahim Abdul Rahman Insolvents, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of May 1915.

CASE No. 31 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 13th May 1915.

In the matter of Syed Ismail Ariff, Trader, residing at No. 14 A, Cross Road, Kandawglay Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Syed Ismail Ariff an Insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 12th day of May 1915.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE, 1ST CLASS BEAWAR.

[Notice to Creditors of the date of hearing of an Insolvency petition.]
(Notice under Section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907.)
Present: Munshi Durga Prasada, Sub-Judge, 1st class, Beawar.
Insolvency petition No. 1 of 1915.

In the matter of Narain Das, son of Jaggannath, caste Mahajan, Agurwala of Beawar, Applicant.

To

(1) Kapurchand, Aidan Mahajan of Ahmedabad.
(2) Magni Ram Ram Kishen, Mahajan of Lakhimpur, Kheri.
(3) Ujagurmal Hurdeo Sahai, Mahajan of Beawar.
(4) Jhunta Lal Kalyanmal, Mahajans of Beawar.
(5) Hazari Mal Jethmal, Mahajans of Beawar.
(6) Fatehchand Ram Kishen, Khatri of Beawar.
(7) Musstt. Ram Pyaree, wife of Kishen Lal, Mahajan of Beawar.
(8) Narbada Shankar Liladhar, caste Brahmin, of Beawar.

Whereas the applicant has applied to this Court, by a petition dated 24th July 1914, to be declared an Insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, and your name appears in the list of creditors filed by the aforesaid debtor, this is to give you notice that this Court has fixed the 25th day of June 1915, for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtor. If you desire to be represented in the matter, you should attend in person or by duly instructed pleader.

DURGA PRASADA,
Sub-Judge, 1st Class, Beawar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

In Insolvency.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned Insolvents and vesting the estates and effects of the said Insolvents in the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of Petition.	Date of Presentation.	Name, address and description of Insolvent.	Date of Adjudication.	Date of Public Examination.
38 of 1915 .	1st February 1915 .	T. Ramachandra Iyer, lately a Dubash in the firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., residing at No. 38, Veera Pilla Street, George Town, Madras.	8th February 1915 .	16th July 1915.
43 of 1915 .	3rd February 1915 .	Mahomed Kasim Saib, Cloth Merchant, residing at 101, Godown Street, George Town, Madras.	15th February 1915	Ditto.
108 of 1915 .	31st March 1915 .	Syed Abdul Kareem Saib, a tailor earning about Rs. 20 a month, residing at No. 2, Malayappan Street, George Town, Madras.	31st March 1915 .	Ditto.
123 of 1915 .	20th April 1915 .	Bandaram Subbiah Chetty, Commission Agent, residing at No. 581, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane, Madras.	20th April 1915 .	Ditto.
141 of 1915 .	28th April 1915 .	Theenathayalu Naidu, Government Pensioner getting Rs. 17-8 a month, residing at No. 57, Tholasinga Perumal Kovil Street, Triplicane, Madras.	28th April 1915 .	Ditto.
146 of 1915 .	30th April 1915 .	A. Ragavalu Chetty, unemployed residing at No. 1/7, East Mada Street, Mylapore.	30th April 1915 .	Ditto.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Deputy Registrar.

HIGH COURT, MADRAS; }
The 7th May 1915. }

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BAKHSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 29 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 13th May 1915.

In the matter of Insolvency of Inayat Ullah, son of Mahd. Ali, and Hidayat Ullah, son of Inayat Ullah, of Delhi, Pahari Imli.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Inayat Ullah and Hidayat Ullah to be adjudicated insolvents has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on the 3rd June 1915.

SUIT No. 31 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 17th May 1915.

In the matter of Insolvency of Kashi Nath, son of Bishamber Nath, of Delhi, Mahallah Dharampurah.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Kashi Nath to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 10th June 1915.

SUIT No. 32 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 17th May 1915.

In the matter of Insolvency of Mirza Bashiruddin, son of Nasiruddin, of Delhi, Kucha Chelan.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Mirza Bashiruddin to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 1st June 1915.

RAHIM BAKHSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE AND JUDGE INSOLVENCY COURT, AJMER.

INSOLVENCY APPLICATION No. 27 OF 1915.

Ramzoo, son of Roshan, of Nasirabad . . . . . Insolvent.

versus

	Debt.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Nathu Lal, minor, through Mussamat Rameshri of Nasirabad	170	1	9
2. Ram Karan and Sheo Dutt of Nandla	14	10	0
3. Juminah, son of Baldeo, of Nasirabad	20	0	0
4. Seth Nemi and Tikam Chand of Nasirabad . .	50	0	0

Whereas the applicant Ramzoo has filed an application under section 11, Act III of 1907, and the application will be heard by the Court at 10-30 A.M. on the 11th June 1915. The creditors are hereby informed that they must appear before the Court either personally or through recognised agent. In case of default of appearance the application will be heard *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 7th day of May 1915.

S. ABDUL WAHID KHAN
Judge, Insolvency Court, Ajmer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

No. 86 OF 1915.

Dated the 17th May, 1915.

Re Gunga Das Bhatta.

Ex parte the Creditor.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of Court, dated the 12th day of April, 1915, the order of adjudication made herein on the 19th day of March, 1915, was annulled.

C. GREY,
Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Champanagar, the 19th May 1915.

Owing to its condition endangering other Monuments around, the Monument of the late John Battye, Esqr., H. C. C. S., who died on 28th October 1819 and was buried in Bhagalpur Cemetry, has had to be pulled down. The Monument was erected by his daughter Mary: if any relative of the deceased wishe to replace the Monunent would they please communicate with the Chaplain of Bhagalpur; if not, the Tablet from the Monument will be treated in accordance with the Government Rule.

H. PERFECT,
Chaplain.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 7th April 1915.

No. 3.—Mr. E. D. Beatson, Superintendent, Farrukhabad Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 21 days from the 18th April 1915.

The 17th April 1915.

No. 19.—Mr. Abdul Rahim Khan, Superintendent, 4th grade, sub.-*pro tem.*, Kalabagh Circle, Cis-Indus and Kalabagh Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 21st April 1915.

J. F. CONNOLLY,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th May 1915.

No. 341*s Ap*.—Babu Nani Gopal Banerji Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted a further extension of privilege leave for 26 days with effect from the 22nd April. 1915.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th May 1915.

No. 372-*s*-*E*.-*E*.—The following reversion in the Upper Subordinate Establishments (Engineering Branch) is sanctioned with effect from the date specified :—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. C. D. Macfarlane . .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, Sub-*pro tem*	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.	19th November 1913 to March 31st 1914.

No. 375s-E. E.—The following officiating promotions in the Upper Subordinate establishment (Engineering Branch) are sanctioned with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. J. T. Shave . . .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, officiating.	2nd to 17th March 1915.
Mr. J. J. Harvey . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	18th March to 1st June 1915.
Mr. G. C. Bullock . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	2nd June 1915 to 1st September 1915.

No. 379s-E.-E.—The following promotions in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch), are sanctioned with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. J. J. Harvey . . .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, officiating.	2nd December 1914 to 17th March 1915.
Mr. J. T. Shave . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	11th December 1914 to 18th January 1915.
Mr. W. Poole . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	18th December 1914 to 10th January 1915.
Mr. G. C. Bullock . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	14th January 1915 to 1st June 1915.

This cancels this Department's Notification No. 990 dated the 23rd February 1915.

The 14th May 1915.

No. 399s-E. E.—The following permanent promotions in the Upper Subordinate Establishment (Engineering Branch) are sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1915 on probation for six months.

Names.	From	To
Mr. J. Edmundson . . .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class.
Mr. G. C. Perkins . . .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, officiating.	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.
Mr. M. W. Costello . . .	Ditto .	Ditto.

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th May 1915.

No. 2379-T.— Mr. W. H. Human, Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days combined with furlough for six months and twenty-four days with effect from the 29th April 1915.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 20th May 1915.

No. 2376-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 6th May 1915 to the 19th May 1915 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Alon	Burma	1st April 1915	Opened.
Chhor	Sind	1st May 1915	Closed.
Karkul	Madras Presidency	29th March 1915	Opened.
Pabru	Burma	5th May 1915	Closed.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
Chandrapura	Bengal and Nagpur Railway	1st June 1914	Opened.
Khadeen	Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway	29th April 1915	"
Khotapara	East Indian Railway	10th [illegible] 1915	Closed.
Kurkunta	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway	22nd [illegible]h 1915	Opened.
Mannargudi	South Indian Railway	15th February 1915	"
Pihij	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	17th April 1915	"
Rajappayyanr Chavadi	South Indian Railway	15th February 1915	"

The following alteration in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified :—

" Idaiyangudi (Tinnevelly) " instead of " Idaiyangudi."

R. MEREDITH,
Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

II L 2

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

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Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Sons, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
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Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.*

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Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agent to the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. II of 1914, dated 31st December 1914, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Stitched 3a. 9p. (1d)

"Act III of 1864 (Foreigners) as modified up to 1st April 1915." Price annas three and six pies and postage with packing anna 1.

"Table showing Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1914." Price annas thirteen and postage with packing annas 2

HOME DEPARTMENT.

List of the High Court Vakils corrected up to 1st January 1915. Royal 8vo. Paper cover Re. 1-4 or 2s. (2a.)

Rules made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments, Government of India. No. 31. Corrected to 1st January 1915. Royal 8vo. Board 11a or 1s. (3a)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India. April to June 1915. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a or 5d. (1a.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Fauna of British India—Mollusca. Vol. II. Trochomorphidæ Janellidæ guide. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 15 or 22*s*. 6*d*.

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DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, and in the Departments under its Administrative Control. Corrected to 1st January 1915. Royal 8vo. Board. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

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Design of Drainage Syphons, as built on the Upper Jhelum Canal. Public Works Department Technical Paper No. 32, March 1915. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*a*.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Imperial Service Troops. Army List, Simla, 1st January 1915. As. 8 or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of Indian Finance, 25th February 1915. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th March 1915. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (2*a*.)

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The Quarterly Indian Army List, April 1915. Royal 8vo Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3*s*. 6*d*. (6*a*.)

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden, as existing on the 30th June 1914. 33rd issue. Royal, board. Re. 1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

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Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1913-14. Rs. 2 or 3*s*. (10*a*.)

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Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India [illegible] November 1914. No. 8 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

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History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer and State Railway Revenue Establishments. Corrected to 1st July 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 3-8 or 5s. 9d. (4a.)

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Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for August and September 1914. Nos. 5 and 6 of 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Monthly Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India, December 1914. No. 9 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

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North-West Frontier Province Gazetteer, Hazara District, Part B, Statistical Tables, 1914. Royal 8vo. Board. 15a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

North-West Frontier Province Gazetteer, Kohat District, Part B, Statistical Tables, 1914. 15a. or 1s. 3d. (2a.)

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Records of Fort St. George. French Correspondence (Public Sundries No. 8 [a.]), 1759. Foolscap. Limp. Re. 1-6 or 2s. (3a.)

Report on the Administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore for the year 1913-14. Foolscap. Limp. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Corrected to 1st July 1914. Part I (Indian and Statutory Civil Services, Provincial Civil, Executive and Judicial Branches and Subordinate Civil Services). Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1-6 or 2s. (6a.)

History of Services of Gazetted and other Officers serving under the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Corrected to 1st July 1914. Part II (Medical, Police, Educational, Public Works and Miscellaneous Departments). Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Survey Note Book for Engineers containing explanations and a set of forms for Levelling, Traversing, Triangulation and Astronomy, with a worked out example for each. This book is part of the Civil Engineer class course in surveying at the Thomason College. Printed on thin paper with blank pages and bound in cloth. Rs. 2-4.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 1, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Vol. VII. Nos. 9-11 at Rs. 2.

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Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 5. The Vyavahara-Matrika of Jimutavahana, by the Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherji Saraswati, at Re. 1-8.

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Journal and Proceedings, Vol. VII, No. 11, Vol. IX, Nos. 1-11, and Extra No. The Bhasga Language, Vol. X, Nos. 1-4, at Rs. 2 per number.

Journal and Proceedings, Vol. 75, Part 3. At Rs. 2.

Memoirs, Vol. III, No. 9. Father A. Monserrati's Mongolicæ Legationis Commentarius, by Rev. H. Hosten, S.J. Rs. 4.

Memoirs, Vol. IV, No. 1. Sanskrit-Tibetan English Vocabulary, being an edition and translation of the Mahavyutpatti by Alexander Cosmo de Koros, edited by E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D., and Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D., Part I. Rs. 5.

Memoirs, Vol. V, No. 1. Srid-pa-ho; a Tibeto-Chinese Chart of Divination by Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusana, M.A., Ph.D.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Munta Khab-ul-Lubab, Part 3. Fasc. by Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Haig, at Re. 1-4.

Kavi Kalpa Lata. Fasc. I, by Pandit Sarat Chunder Sastri, at As. 10.

Tantravartica. Fasc. 11, 12, by M. M. Ganga Nath Jha, at Re. 1-4.

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LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO MARCH 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, May to November 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXII, Part II. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM OCTOBER 1914 TO MARCH 1915.

Monthly Weather Review, May to October 1914 (illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1913 (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

Monthly and annual normals of pressure, temperature, relative humidity, vapour tension and cloud. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXII, Part III. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8

III. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Port Blair from September 1894 to August 1904.

IV. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Dhubri from November 1889 to May 1896.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XIX. By W. A. Harwood with an introduction by G. T. Walker (illustrated by 27 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1-8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 7TH FEBRUARY 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 3, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. I. The Bhamo Teng-yueh area (with plates 6 to 17). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. II. Petrology of the Volcanic Rocks of the Teng-yueh District (with plates 18 to 20). The Kirana and other Hills in the Jech and Rechna Doabs (with plates 21 and 22). The Banswal Aerolite. Re. 1.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLIII, Part 4, by Director, Geological Survey of India. The Gold-bearing Alluvium of the Chindwin River and Tributaries (with plates 23 to 25). The correlation of the Siwaliks with Mammal Horizons of Europe (with plates 26 to 28). Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China. III. Notes on the Stratigraphy of the Ordovician and Silurian Beds of Western Yunnan by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., with Provisional Palæontological Determinations by F. R. Cowper Reed, M.A., F.E.S. Further Notes on the species "Camarocrinus Asiaticus" from Burma. Re 1.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIII, Part I. By Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.I.E., Professor of Geology, University of Manchester, and G. H. Tipper, M.A., Geological Survey of India. Indian Geological Terminology. Rs. 2.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH MAY 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL, Part 2. By E. H. Pascoe, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Petroleum Occurrences of Assam and Bengal. Rs. 3

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XL[illegible] Part 1. By Director, Geological Survey of India, General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1913. A Carbonaceous Aerolite from Rajputana (with text figure). Notes on Value of Nummulites as Zone Fossils, with a description of some Burmese Species. (With plates 1 to 3.) Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913. (Illustrated by 7 plates) Quarto Paper cover Price Re. 1

Monthly Weather Review, January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto Paper cover. Price Re 1.

Monthly Weather Review, February 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates) Quarto Paper cover. Price Re 1

Monthly Weather Review, March 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re 1

Correlation in seasonal variations of Weather, III. On the criterion for the reality of relationship or periodicities Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. Quarto Paper cover. By Gilbert T Walker, C.S.I, M.A, Sc.D., F.R.S Price 0-8-0 (eight annas).

Monthly Weather Review, April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, May 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, June 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, October 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly and Annual Normals of Pressure, Temperature, Relative Humidity, Vapour Tension and Cloud. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXII, Part III. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1-8.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

III. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Port Blair from September 1894 to August 1904.

IV. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Dhubri from November 1889 to May 1896.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XIX. By W. A. Harwood with an introduction by G. T. Walker. (Illustrated by 27 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1-8.

Monthly Weather Review, September 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1913. (Illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg. "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8*a.* or 9*d.* (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 8.

Correlation in Seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker. C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Fossils, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes of the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenbrug, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Satmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent. Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodont genus Dissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhauli and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1915.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2. By Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 6TH MARCH 1915.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 1, by Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S. : New Siwalik Primates and their bearing on the question of the Evolution of Man and the Anthropoidea. S. S. Buckman, F.G.S. : The Brachiopoda of the Namyan Beds of Burma : Preliminary Notice. A. M. Heron, B.Sc., F.G.S. : Miscellaneous Note, Gypsum in Dholpur. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 8TH MAY 1915.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLV, Part 2. By C. S. Middlemiss B.A., F.G.S., F.A.S.B., Offg. Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1914. Re. 1.

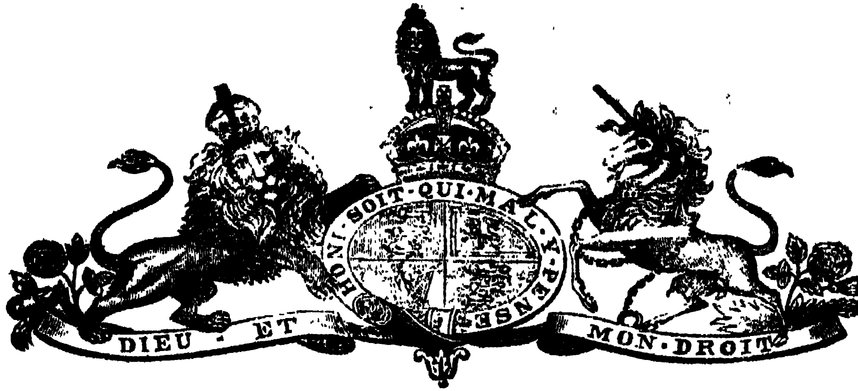
Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLV, Part 2. By Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Offg. Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Note on the new feline genera Sivælurus and Paramachaeradus and on the possible survival of the subphylum in modern times (with plates 5 and 6).

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Correlation in Seasonal variations of weather, IV. Sunspots and Rainfall. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department. Vol. XXI, Part X. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. (illustrated by plate). Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1-8.

Monthly Weather Review for November 1914 (illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. B039626 of the loan of 1842-43 and No. B016942 of the 3½% loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 100 (one hun... each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of India Ld., and Nos. B032931/32 o... 3½% loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 100 (one hundred) each originally standing in the name of National Bank of India Ld., and last endorsed to Valabhdas Dayal, the proprietor, by who they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

Name of Advertiser—VALABHDAS DAYAL.

Residence—43-53 Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay.

Estate H. A. K. Sconce, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Henry Archibald Kerr Sconce, late of the Croft, Sheen Gate Gardens, East Sheen, Surrey, who died on 24th December 1914 at East Sheen, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Manager, Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 21st June next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA, 7th MAY 1915.

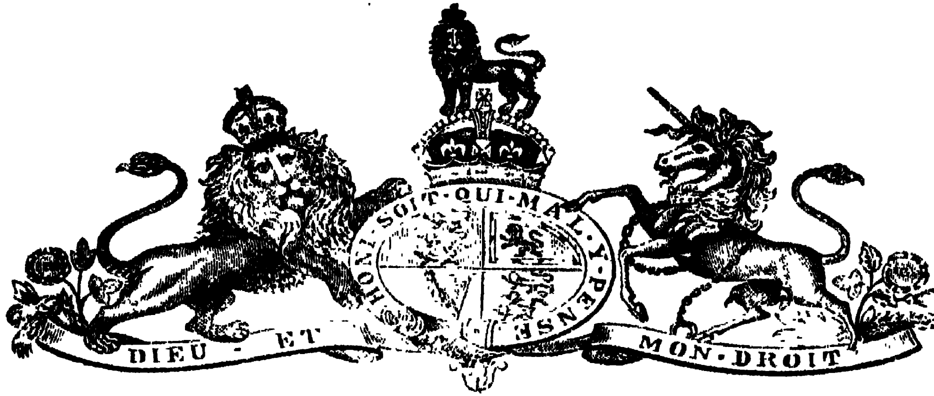
LOST OR STOLEN.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 092778 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 500 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Ram Chandera Dass, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favor of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above mentioned security.

Name of the Advertiser -- SHUSHIL CHANDRA DASS,
Administrator Estate Ram Chandra Dass.

Residence—Mission Compound, Lahore.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 21. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1915.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, of which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF APRIL 1915 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE
GRAM
ARHAR DÁL
OATS
COTTON SEED
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)
SALT
TOBACCO LEAF
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA (WHITE)
BRAN
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF APRIL

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	31·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	25·3	26·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	24·71	41·03	63·37	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	27·47	37·65	50·79	53·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	29·91	39·02	91·43	36·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	27·47	41·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	32·99	38·79	84·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	27·47	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	34·04	34·41	47·76	45·07	...	...	...	...	...	20·06	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	35·75	41·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam*—															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	...	30	...	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	30·62	31·25	47·5	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	26·25	26·31	47·5	45	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	26·25	26·25	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	31·87	...	50	55	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	28·44	...	...	58·75	55·62	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	31 25	...	...	...
Western—															
Bardwan	25	...	46·25	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	22·5	...	47·5	[illegible]	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Pabna	33·75	33·75	55	53·7	...	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	22·19	30	56·25	60	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpur	...	...	52·5	52·5	45	39·37	...	...	28·75	28·12	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	66·56	...		44·37	...	...	30·78	33·22	...	...		...	...
Bihár, south—															
Patna	...	...	46·25	43·75	43·75	...	...	...	30	30·62	30	...	35	...	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	47·03	44·79	47·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) Agra—															
Eastern—															
Benares	29·32	26·25	55·16	55·16	49·53	39·63 to 40·73	58·7	45·68 to 46·87	31·93	28·07	...	...	...	...	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	31·25	27·5	50	50 to 60	45·62	41·25	53·75	50·62	28·75	33·12	27·5	...	31·25	36·25	...
Jhánsi	...	...	45·78	57·19	45·78	42·08	...	...	28·75	38·12	29·69	35·57	...	...	...
Western—															
Meerut	...	...	55·16	...	45·31	36·41	55·16	42·08	25·62	28·12	29·53	...	30·78	...	...
Agra	61·51	...	63·96	52·97	47·03	...	57·13	49·22	27·55	...	27·55	35·52	33·83	37·19	...
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	31·87	33·12	50	...	43·12	37·5	50	41·87	...	27·5	28·59	...	...	...	...
(b) Oudh—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	40·94	48·44	43·28	38·07	51·56	44 43	28·59	30·73	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	28·75	32·5	48·75	55·16	45·73	36·88	...	...	29 37	30	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Mergui
...	...	...	61·54	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Tavoy
...	...	..	50	40·76	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	40·51	41·83	64	59·26	60·95	57 66	...	...	...	...	...	..	Rangoon
...	...	...	68·82	45·71	82·05	62 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
....	...	...	43·84	47·06	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	..	55·17	39·02	55·17	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	18·71	18·71	34·41	32·49	68·82	59·81	64	59·81	...	...	...	...	..	..	Mandalay
...	...	...	31·22	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
.	...	...	61·54	44·44	72·73	57·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
..	...	...	...		.	..	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	Balaganj (Sylhet)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	47·5	55	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	67·5	...	...	...	..	...	110	...	47·5	50 62	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	60	...	80	70	...	...	...	...	80	60	60	60	Chittagong
.	..	...	...	...	77·5	67·5	..	...	...	...	100	...	75	60	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	..	30	43·75	37·5	61·87	48·75	...	37·5	...	...	46·25	58 75	65	60	Calcutta
															Western—
..	...	...	42 5	38·12		66·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	77 5	Bardwan
...	...	..	45	...	67·5	...	..	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	65	62·5 and 71·25	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	80	57·5	...	...	...	...	...	50	70	55	Pabna
..	...	...	66·25	...	64·37	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·87	65	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa
															Bihar, north—
..	36·87	...	36·87	33·12	63·75	57·5	31·87	31·25		...	50	55	47·5 and 52·5	47·5 and 50	Bhágalpur
...	32·66	...	44·37	44·37	66·56	66·56	30·78	30·78	..	...	..	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	31·25	36 25	...	32·5	57·5	...	40	30·78	...		40	57 5	50	60	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	38·07	...	60·94	50·78	55·62	38·07		...	...	...	75	75	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) Agra—
															Eastern—
.	...	...	33·33	36·26 to 36·67	55·78	48·7 to 51·2	..	...	...	...	41·15	52·4	43·59	49·53	Benares
															Central—
...	...	31·25	31·87	...	51·25	...	...	45	15·62	23·75	42·5	57·5	42·5	57·5	Cawnpore
...	...	...	32·87	40	...	...	...	...	20	26·98	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	...	...	32·34	32·03	61·56	...	...	42·03	...	...	61·56	55·16	36·41	61·56	Meerut
...	30·73	31·98	31·98	...	...	...	61·51	...	15·09	23·85	53·83	57·13	44·43	63·96	Agra
															Submontane, west—
...	...	...	30·78	35	50	55	...	...	20	.	35	53·28	38·75	59·22	Shahjahanpur
															(b) Oudh—
															Southern—
.	...	...	33·33	35·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·79	53·33	50	63·91	Lucknow
															Northern—
..	...	...	32·66	37·66	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF APRIL—*continued.*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	640	581·82	...	...	19·69	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	640	581·82	...	...	25·7	25·7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	16·89	15·76	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	...	...	533·33	581·82	...	...	21·48	18·29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	492·31	533·33	...		23·97	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	581·82	581·82			28·57	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	...	...	533·33	533·33	...		25·81	22·86	...	...	...		...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...			24·81	24·81	...		...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	...	...	581·82	581·82			25·2	22·61	...		...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	640	711·11	...		30·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—														
Akyab	...	...	581·82	581·82	...		29·63	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—														
Surma—														
Balaganj (Sylhet)	...	...	515	550	55	60	27·5 and 28·75	18·44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	...	...	400	470	70	60	30	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	425	490	60	60	30 and 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	...	...	540	550	62·5	62·5	26·25	16·87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	550	500	90	75	30	21·25		...	...	...	...	
Deltaic—														
Calcutta	...	65	440	480	60	55	29·37	16·87	...	65	...	...	...	13·75
Western—														
Bardwan	...	...	420	480	43·75	77·5	0	17·5		...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	450 to 500	520 to 550	70	75	25	18·12	...	120 and 140	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Pabna	...	...	450	550	50	50	26·87 to 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	5[illegible]	560	55	70	35·62	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—														
Bihar, north—														
Bhágalpur	67·5	70	400	480	50	52·5	31·25	19·69	90	110	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	400	426·25	4	36·25	25	...	266·56	266·56	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—														
Patna	50	60	380	410	45	40	...	20·62	20	20	...	...	...	...
Orissa—														
Cuttack	75	75	583·33	609·37	55·62	48·75	20	15·62	90	92·34	...	...	5	5
United Provinces—														
(a) Agra—														
Eastern—														
Benares	52·4	66·67	458·28	469·37	61·61	47·92	20·62	25·31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Cawnpore	55	76·25	400	440	51·25	47·5	16·67	17·5 to 18·12	120	130	68·75	80	...	...
Jhánsi	46·25	69·53	365·78	426·56	50	50	20·47	20	...	133·33	84·06	...	5	20
Western—														
Meerut	61·56	...	376·56	474·06	50	42·03	17·5	17·34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	53·33	84·17	355·62	426·67	61·51	6[illegible]·06	17·03	17·76	135	100	87·5	90	5	13·33
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	55	72·5	420	440	51·25	[illegible]7·5	20	20	175	180	70 and 90	70 and 100	...	13·33
(b) Oudh—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	...	...	430	460	...	...	20·94	20·94	...	...	80	90	7·5	8·75
Northern—														
Fyzabad	...	...	420	485	44·37	40	20·78	20·94	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw 1915	Straw 1914	Jawar stalks 1915	Jawar stalks 1914	Bhusa (white) 1915	Bhusa (white) 1914	Bran 1915	Bran 1914	Sheep, per score 1915	Sheep, per score 1914	Plough bullocks, per pair 1915	Plough bullocks, per pair 1914	Kerosene oil, per tin 1915	Kerosene oil, per tin 1914	Districts
														Burma—
														Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·58	11·43	...	...	...	...	2·56	3·62	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Moulmein and Amherst
														Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·87	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	...	...	...	...	...	1·81	1·94	Bassein
														Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	2·06	Toungoo
														Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·83	30·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2	Pakôkku
														Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·37	2·25	Akyab
														Assam—
														Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·95	1·95	(Balaganj) Sylhet
														Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	2·09	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	Gauhati
														Bengal—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·84	1·84	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·28	2·44	Dacca
														Deltaic—
...	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·17	Calcutta
														Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Burdwan
...	4·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·16	2·16	Midnapur
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·16	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·37	2·44	Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa—
														Bihar, north—
...		...	...	...	...	31·87	...	...	...	...	...	1·98	1·97	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	10	5	33·28	25	...	...	...	...	2·05	2·03	Muzaffarpur
														Bihar, south—
7·5	...	...	...	7·5	8·75	25	18·75	...	...	...	...	2	1·87	Patna
														Orissa—
5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·19	Cuttack
														United Provinces—
														(a) Agra—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·78	23·7	...	...	...	...	2·62	2·75	Benares
														Central—
...		...	...	8·75	13·28	30	25·94	65	60 to 65	...	...	2·42	2·41	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	...	12·5	...	...	...	60	...	...	2·55	2·56	Jhánsi
														Western—
...	...	...	...	13·28	11·41	29·53	22·19	...	...	...	...	2·56	...	Meerut
12·5	12·5	...	...	10	13·33	40	25·78	...	...	80	80	2·56	2·5	Agra
														Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	6·25	10	40	28·12	50 and 55	60 and 70	60 and 80	60 and 80	2·53	2·56	Shahjahánpur
														(b) Oudh—
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	10	10	31·25	25	30	40	...	...	2·45	2·47	Lucknow
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	13·75	7·5	...	...	...	...	50	50	2·37	2·37	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF APRIL—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Rajputana—															
Eastern— Ajmer	26·67	26·67	...	..	48·44	45·47	...	..	34 79	34·37	31·98	34·37	34·79	...	...
Punjab—															
Southern— Ferozpur	...	28·75	55·16	57·5	50	37·5	57·19	40	25	...	32·66	.	33·03	32·5	...
Central— Lahore	33 28	33·28	58·28	57·19	48·44	37·19	55·16	39·06	25	..	34·69	32·03	36·41	34 06	...
South-eastern— Delhi		35	66·25	66·87	50	38·12	53·75	43·75	27·5	29·37	29·37	..	35	40	...
Submontane— Amritsar	35	35	57·19	57·19	50	31·41	54·22	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern— Ráwalpindi	...	..	57·5	56·25	45	...	9 37*	40	20·94	28 12	36 25	26·25	31·25	33·12	...
Western— Lyallpur			57·5	52·5	46·25	33·75	50	37·5	21·25	23·75	37 5	..	40	27·5	...
Multan	28·75	30	48·75	48·75	48·75	34·37	46·87	38·75	23 12	25	32·03	..	33 75	28·75	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshâwar		...	61·51	61·51	45·36	39·74	47 4	45·36	19·22	27 92	23·59	27·92	33·18	30·78	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	.	...	.	43·75	...	...	...	..	...	23 12	..	30	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karáchi	...	..	50	..	49·58	40	...	...	...	..	28·75	26·56	35·94	35	...
Shikárpur	...	..	.	..	50	34·37	...	...	...	24 22	...	.	...	...	...
Quetta	..	...	...	...	49·69 to 52·81	8·75 to 41·25	85	62·5	31 25	31·87	27·19	26·25	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar	...	..	...	...	32·13	36·93	...	...	...	..	23·8	23·85		...	...
Sholapur	...	...	46·46	44·95	47·4	42·5	...	..	.	.	18 91	25 99		...	...
Poona	...		46·87	...	54·9	45·1	...	...	36·46	35·57	27 03	.	32·66	36·09	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar	..	...	...	...	40·68	40·21	...	...	...	...	21·77	25·47	23·91	27·34	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	30·21	27·55	31·51	...
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	...	...	46·82	47·55	...	...	...		33·49	39·[illegible]	34·95	41·82	...
Ahmadabad	..	...	56·25	57·5	48·75	40	...	...	31·25	32·5	30	35	35	42·5	...
Central Provinces *															
Western— Nagpur	...	...	41·31	46·12	43·12	38·25	66·62	50	...	...	28·25	30·44	...	...	...
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	47·06	47·06	45·12	41·06	64	50	...	...	29·62	...	...	...	...
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	38	...	40	38	51	45	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	...	...	45·5	46·75	43·75	44	...	...	...	...	25·75	26·5	...	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	44·81	45·94	46·44	42·81	...	...	...	...	23·75	28·75	...	...	...
Madras—															
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·9	34	31·7	31·7	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	...	...	...
Cuddapah	37	31·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·2
East Coast, south— Madras	27·6	32·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	24·5	31·7	42·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	...	39	...	...
Mysore—															
Mysore	23	24	58	58	56	58	61·25	50	...	...	27	28	...	...	28
Bangalore	22	32	56	70	68	60	67·76	67·76	...	...	26	40	...	...	26

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi	Maize		Gram		Arhar Dál		Oats		Cotton seed		Linseed		Mustard and rapeseed		Districts
1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
															Rajputana—
															Eastern—
...	34·69	...	33·28	...	...		74·53	61·56	...	...	84·06	44·06	..	...	Ajmer
															Punjab—
															Southern—
...	32·66	26·25	33.28	28·75	64·06	52·5	...	...	23·75	28·75	66·72	70	57·5	...	Ferozpur
															Central—
...	36·41	30·78	30·78	30·78	66·72	50	53·28	50	25	25·62	57·19	53·12	44·37	67·5	Lahore
															South-eastern—
...	31·87	30·62	30	31·87	50	...	...	...	20	26·25	60	..	40	62·5	Delhi
															Submontane—
...	...	...	36·41	31·41	..	...	...	...	24·06	26·25	50	..	45	..	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	31·87	...	35	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·75	43·75	35·87	50	Ráwalpindi
															Western—
...	31·87	25·62	31·87	31 87	...	...	...	...	23·75	25	...	...	43·12	58·75	Lyallpur
...	37·5	28·75	30	31·87	...	...	25·62	...	21·87	...	37·5	...	40	55	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	30·78	33·18	32·81	30·78	51·2	40·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·4	59·27	Peshāwar
...	...	...	30	30·47	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35·62	40	Dera Ismael Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·69	26·25	...	..	...	...	Karáchi
...	...	...	..	...	..	60	...	...	..	23·75	...	..	...	53·75	Shikarpur
	38·75	36·25	..	...	75 to 85	58·75 to 70·94	62 5	61·25	...	...	...	..	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
															Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
..	...	...	41·93	41·93	54·58	.	...	...	15	...	42·55	53·8	...	...	Sholapur
...	..	...	39·74	44·69	59·27	...	..	...	19·06	24·58	...	...	...	..	Poona
															Khandesh and N. Deccan—
...	...	...	42·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	..	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	..	33·75	35	52·5	50	...	...	21·25	25	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
															Central Provinces—
															Western—
...	..	...	40	36·81	48·94	44·87	...	...	20	21·25	51·69	64·56	..	...	Nagpur
															Central—
...	...	...	34·75	35·56	47·06	53·37	44·44	44·44	20	23·5	40	55·10	...		Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...	35	34	50	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	39	38	50	52	...	...	15	18·25	51	65·75	...	..	Akola
..	...	...	47·5	27·5	46·31	46·81	...	...	17·12	19·25	56·94	73·81	..	...	Amráoti
															Madras—
															South, central—
...	...	...	55·8	53·6	...	...	...	...	38·4	...	...	...	...	.	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	..	51·1	34·9	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Salem
															Central—
...	...	...	61·7	36·9	46·3	35·3	...	...	23·8	23·1	...	...	..	...	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Karnul
															East Coast, central
...	...	...	...	.	47·6	34·1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	Nellore
															East Coast, south—
...	...	...	50·4	44·6	...	...	61·7	56·5	57·6	57·7	...	..	.	..	Madras
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	Tanjore
26·2	...	...	...	...	...	..	61·7	58·4	...	...	..	...	...	..	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
...	...	..	...	...	37·2	34	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	Madura
															Mysore—
26	...	...	32	36	72	66	15·62	68·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
32	...	..	36	36	80	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF APRIL—*concluded*

DISTRICTS	SESAMUM (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		GHI		SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	54·69	88·75	400	426·67	56·15	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·91	9·37
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	61·56	80	430	490	55·16	50	17·5	16·25	100	88·75	80	80	...	...
Central—														
Lahore	65·31	80	426·72	512·5	53·28	48·75	15·16	14·84	160	85	88·91	100	10	...
South-eastern—														
Delhi	60	90	425	510	55	45	17·5	17·5	90	77·5	80	90	11·41	11·41
Submontane—														
Amritsar	60	82·5	390	470	57·19	47·03	15	14·37	120	...	67·5	70	...	...
Northern—														
Rávalpindi	...	...	400	470	52·5	43·75	13·75	13·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—														
Lyallpur	...	...	367·5	457·5	55	38·75	15	15	...	80	...	...	10	10
Multan	53·75	75	360	480	53·12	42·5	16·72	16·25	125	...	85	...	8·12	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshâwar	...	...	426·67	474·06	55·62	51·2	15·36	15·1	136·15	123·07	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karáchi	...	...	...	430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	...	...	387·5	425·62	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	390 to 450	440 to 514·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnátak—														
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	73·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	385·99	470·16	71·[illegible]	60·52	...	...	168·44	263·18	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	68·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—														
Surat	...	...	...	429·74			...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...
Ahmadabad	...		360	410	...	...	...	...	...	...				...
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nagpur	61·5	91·19	400	566·69	...	...	22·5	23·31	100	100	70	...	7·5	10
Central—														
Jubbulpore	53·37	66·69	38[illegible]	460	...	...	22·19	22·19	84·19	106·69	80	80	6·62	10
Eastern—														
Raipur	...	...	[illegible]	450	...	...	25	20	150	160	57	78	...	...
Berar—														
Akola	59·5	7[illegible]	362	504·75	...	...	17·75	18·25	107	104·75	...	...	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	320	440	...	...	19	19	124·44	133·31	...	...	8	9·56
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	98·3	98·3	487·8	518·4	70·8	51·2	19·5	...	...	...	64	57·7	...	...
Salem	...	...	513·7	445·2	...	...	...	...	171·3	188·4	48·5	85·7	...	...
Central—														
Bellary	...	...	444	508	79·2	47·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	427·7	460·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	49·5	41·1	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154·2	150	49·5	65·8	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	...	...	311·7	441·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	75·7	74·1	559·6	559·6	60·3	46·1	12·8	12·8	115·2	118·6	44·4	46·1	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	533·3	466·6	...	...	18·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	4·73	574·4	...	...	17·5	17·6	123·4	123·4	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura	87	...	675·7	675·5	...		...	...	141·1	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore—														
Mysore	80	80	496·25	548·59	94·37	68·54	...	...	340*	205·68*	102·86	120	8·1	4[illegible]3
Bangalore	76	76	497·13	565·62	68·54	47·13	...	...	240*	240*	77·13	137·13	88	[illegible]

* Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Rajputana—
														Eastern—
4·69	5·94	6·56	7·66	...	...	36·41	30·78	110	110	80	80	2·5 to 3·5	2·5 to 3·5	Ajmer
														Punjab—
														Southern—
...	...	...	7·97	6·72	7·97	28·59	30	135	90	175	150	2·59	2·56	Ferozpur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	10	10·02	36·41	28·75	150	140	170	170	2·69	2·61	Lahore
														South-eastern—
...	...	13·12	20	13·12	15	30	23·12	80	80	150	150	2·19	2·17	Delhi
														Submontane—
...	...	...	...	8·12	7·81	26·72	20·78	120	120	120	150	2·77	2·72	Amritsar
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	10	12·5	...	...	90	90	120	120	2·37	2·37	Ráwalpindi
														Western—
...	...	...	...	5	6·56	30	23·75	80	100	140	140	2·81	2·75	Lyallpur
...	...	...	...	5·78	...	30	22·5	100	...	...	...	2·67	2·67	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	...	6·15	7·18	18·07	18·65	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·92	Peshâwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·94	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·19	Karáchi
...	...	...	...	8·12	5	...	20	...	...	...	...	2·51	2·51	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	8·75	6·56	30·31	22·5	100 to 200	100 to 200	...	...	3·5	2·5 to 3·5	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92.5	...	...	2·44	2·44	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·41	2·06	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·3	2·37	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·13	37·13	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·42	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·5	24·37	...	...	...	...	2·56	2·5	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
														Western—
...	...	10·62	16	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	100	1·87	1·87	Nagpur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	9	12	33·31	33·31	60	60	70	70	1·81	1·94	Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	6	10	...	...	...	...	94	94	54	52	2·12	2·12	Akola
...	...	6·12	12·31	...	...	...	...	70	80	75	100	2·25	2·19	Amráoti
														Madras—
														South, Central—
...	...	4	4·1	...	...	90·4*	90·4*	...	...	60	60	2·53	2·44	Coimbatore
7·7	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	80	...	...	2·19	...	Salem
														Central—
...	...	10·3	6·8	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2·75	2·38	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·5	2·06	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·75	2·68	Karnul
														East Coast, central—
5·8	3·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·79	1·79	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·3	34·6	195†	135†	...	...	1·78	1·79	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9	...	155†	130†	...	...	2·13	2·13	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·2	35·3	...	...	...	...	2·43	2·47	Trichinopoly
														Southern—
15	...	...	...	...	...	20·4	...	...	...	60	...	2·06	...	Madura
														Mysore—
4·37	3·65	4·37	3·65	...	...	15	36·72	100	80	100	100	2·81	2·62	Mysore
8·8	5·83	...	...	...	...	33·8	33·8	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2·5	2·5	Bangalore

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, May 19, 1915

B

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF APRIL 1915.

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	5 10	5 10	...	...	12 2	12 2	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 4	7 3	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...
Maubin	4 —	4 —	...	...	10 —	10 7	12 2	11 11	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 2	13 14	12 11	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada	4 10	4 10	...	...	9 2	9 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	8 —	7 12	...	...	8 9	8 5	11 3	10 13	...	16 5	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 3	16 3	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	3 8	3 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	[illegible]	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 12	8 8	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 —	[illegible] —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	...	[illegible]	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Manipur	9 —	8 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 4	4 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	5	4 8	...	...	5 12	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 12	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 14	7 8	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	..	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 9	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	6 4	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Mergui
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	18 14	18 14	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 2	5 2	16 —	16 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	4 11	5 10	14 —	14 —	Maubin
...	...	...	...	8 13	7 8	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	Tharawadi
...	..	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	10 8	11 7	...	...	6 5	6 5	14 —	14 —	Prome
...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	...	...	4 7	4 7	11 11	11 11	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	11 2	10 11	19 12	19 12	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11	4 11	11 3	11 6	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Pakôkku
[illegible]	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	32 1	32 1	7 12	7 12	14 —	14 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
[illegible]	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 4	9 7	Sandoway
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 8	12 8	Kyaukpyu
[illegible]	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	7 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	5 15	5 13	8 14	8 14	4 12	4 13	9 11	10 —	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	..	...	5 4	5 8	..	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	5 —	4 8	20 —	20 —	4 —	4 8	10 —	11 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	..	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	8 8	6 8	9 —	7 —	6 —	5 8	12 —	11 —	Goálpara
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	.	...	5 12	5 8	11 8	12 —	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 4	5 4	11 —	11 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 8	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 10	4 10	13 —	10 8	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 8	12 —	13 11	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	6 —	11 —	11 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 —	11 —	11 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	11 10	13 —	Tippera
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	13 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	24-Parganas
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 4	16 —	13 8	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 5	12 8	12 9	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 9	5 5	12 5	8 —	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 2	6 6	13 5	14 8	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Jessore
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 4	9 —	9 8	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF APRIL 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 12	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	8 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	8 12	8 4	13 8	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	7 11	7 11	13 2	13 2	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	7 8	5 8	13 —	12 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Sáran	8 8	7 12	12 —	1[illegible] —	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Champáran	9 8	6 8	16 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	6 12	7 —	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	8 —	7 —	9 —	8 8	...	...	7 2	7 4	...	...	...	...
Gaya	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 8	8 —	7 —
Patna	8 12	7 8	13 —	12 —	...	...	8 8	7 12	13 —	12 4	...	[illegible]1 8
Shahabad	8 8	7 —	11 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 12	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	8 8	7 8	12 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	...	8 —
Ránchi	8 4	8 —	9 12	9 —	...	...	8 10	8 8	9 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Palámau	8 7	7 14	11 4	...	...	...	8 11	8 7	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	6 12	6 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 14	7 3	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	8 8	6 9	...	...	...	..	8 8	9 13	...	...	...	...
Balasore	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	9 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
(*a*) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 —	7 —	12 —	11 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	8 8	...	11 —	10 —	10 —
Benares	7 13	7 5	11 15	10 13½	6 —	6 —	6 12	6 12	...	11 6	...	10 —
Ghazipur	8 6	7 13	13 9	12 15	4 13	4 13	7 7	7 7	11 5	11 11	11 1	11 1
Jaunpur	8 12	8 11	13 2	13 5	3 14	4 1	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	7 6	6 9	12 —	10 14	4 12	4 12	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 2	10 8	10 8
Central—												
Bánda	9 —	7 12	11 —	8 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8
Fatehpur	7 12	7 12	12 —	9 8	3 8	3 8	8 8	8 8	12 —	11 8	11 8	11 8
Hamirpur	7 12	6 2	11 —	8 12	5 4	5 4	8 4	7 12	11 8	10 13	10 9	10 9
Jalaun	11 —	9 —	15 —	14 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	6 —	15 —	13 —	13 —	12 —
Cawnpore	8 8	7 12	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 12	8 —	13 8	13 8	12 —	11 8
Jhansi	8 8	6 4	13 11	11 2	4 15	5 —	8 8	8 7	13 4	12 5	...	11 10
Etáwah	8 2	6 4	11 12	12 8	3 —	3 —	9 —	8 8	11 12	13 —	11 12	13 —
Farrukhabad	8 8	7 8	14 5	13 5	4 4	4 4	8 14	8 8	11 15	11 10	13 —	11 10
Mainpuri	9 8	7 —	13 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	12 —	11 —	11 —
Etah	10 8	8 —	16 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	8 8	8 8	12 8	13 —	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	8 4	6 4	14 8	13 —	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	12 4	12 8	11 8
Agra	8 —	6 —	14 —	12 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	6 8	14 —	12 8	11 8	11 —
Muttra	9 4	6 4	15 12	13 12	5 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	13 12	12 12	11 —	11 4
Aligarh	8 2	5 14	14 4	12 4	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	12 4	12 4	10 —	9 8
Bulandshahr	8 8		17 —	13 8	3 —	3 —	5 — to 13 —	5 — to 8 —	13 —	12 —	9 —	9 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	8 2	7 4	13 —	13 —	5 3	5 8	7 13	7 13	12 3	12 5	11 1	10 6
Azamgarh	8 4	8 —	13 —	12 8	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	9 8	8 10	13 9	13 —	7 11	6 —	8 9	8 2	...	9 8	...	10 14
Basti	9 —	8 8	13 —	12 —	5 8	5 8	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) — Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*) — Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) — Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) — Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Arhar dál — Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Salt — Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Districts
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	...	16 —	16 —	Bankura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 8	19 —	18 —	Burdwan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	13 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	16 —	16 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	12 —	9 —	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 —	12 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	14 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Bogra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	12 —	12 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	12 —	12 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	9 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	5 5	5 13	10 10	10 —	Purnea
...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 12	10 12	6 4	6 12	12 8	12 8	Bhágalpur
12 1	12 1	...	...	11 —	8 12	11 —	11 8	5 8	5 8	13 2	13 2	Darbhanga
...	...	...	...	8 8	7 —	12 —	12 —	5 12	6 —	15 —	15 —	Muzaffarpur
14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	7 8	7 8	15 —	16 —	Sáran
10 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	11 4	14 —	[illegible] 8	6 8	6 8	13 —	12 —	Champáran
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	7 8	7 —	16 —	16 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 4	6 4	6 2	16 —	16 —	Monghyr
12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	11 —	11 4	7 —	6 8	15 —	16 —	Gaya
...	...	9 —	9 —	11 8	10 4	12 12	12 —	6 8	6 8	15 4	18 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	11 —	11 —	7 8	7 —	16 —	16 —	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	13 —	11 —	Singbhum
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	10 —	7 —	6 8	13 —	13 —	Mánbhum
13 —	...	...	...	9 4	8 12	10 4	...	6 8	6 4	14 —	13 4	Ránchi
...	...	...	...	11 4	10 11	11 4	10 6	8 7	6 [illegible]	14 1	13 8	Palámau
12 —	11 12	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	12 —	6 4	5 [illegible]	13 —	13 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	5 14	5 [illegible]	20 —	20 —	Puri
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 9	6 9	20 —	20 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	8 — and 10 —	7 2 and 9 4	...	...	6 —	5 4	14 —	13 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	6 12	6 8	12 8	12 8	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) Agra—
												Eastern—
...	...	7 8	7 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	7 4	16 —	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	11 6	11 6	11 11	10 5	...	...	6 4	6 4	15 3	15 3	Benares
...	...	...	...	11 3	10 12	12 6	11 11	7 6	7 6	17 —	17 —	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	10 6	10 8	...	...	8 12	8 3	16 12	16 12	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 12	...	...	7 8	6 6	18 —	18 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 4	...	...	7 8	6 8	19 —	18 8	Bánda
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	18 —	19 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 7	...	...	6 —	6 —	17 4	17 4	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	15 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	...	...	Jalaun
...	...	12 —	13 —	12 4	11 12	12 —	11 12	7 8	7 —	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	11 15	10 14	...	...	5 11	5 8	19 —	19 —	Jhansi
...	...	...	...	10 14	11 12	...	...	6 14	7 —	20 —	20 —	Etáwah
...	...	...	...	11 13	9 9	...	...	6 2	6 2	21 7	21 2	Farrukhabad
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	...	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	12 8	9 8	...	11 —	7 —	6 12	20 —	20 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 —	13 8	12 —	6 8	6 8	22 8	22 8	Meerut
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 4	12 8	11 8	6 12	7 —	23 —	23 —	Agra
...	...	...	...	13 12	11 4	13 —	12 —	7 —	6 —	21 12	21 12	Muttra
...	...	7 —	7 —	12 4	9 4	10 8	10 4	6 4	6 8	21 —	21 8	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	13 12	8 4	10 —	9 —	6 —	6 —	20 —	18 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	11 1	10 6	12 —	11 11	7 13	7 7	15 10	15 10	Ballia
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	6 8	17 —	17 —	Azamgarh
...	11 12	10 14	10 14	11 12	10 4	...	11 12	8 —	7 —	17 8	17 8	Gorakhpur
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 4	...	...	7 8	7 4	18 —	18 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST-HALF OF APRIL 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) AGRA—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	8 12	7 4	16 12	13 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	13 8	11 10	...	...
Budaun	9 1	6 6	13 6	13 3	3 8	3 8	7 8	7 —	12 12	11 —	10 12	9 8
Pilibit	9 4	7 4	16 4	...	4 0	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	10 —	...	...
Bareli	8 12	8 9	17 8	15 8	4 12	3 14	7 10	7 —	13 4	13 —	11 4	10 10
Moradabad	8 12	7 11	15 2	15 12	4 12	4 12	7 12	7 12	11 8	10 10	...	...
Bijnor	10 8	7 —	21 —	16 12	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	10 —
Muzaffarnagar	8 12	5 12	16 8	11 —	7 2	7 —	8 12	7 11	13 2	11 —	...	9 14
Sahâranpur	8 12	6 6	17 —	12 4	3 4	3 3	6 6	6 10	11 2	10 2	...	9 5
Dehra-Dun	6 4	6 2	12 4	12 —	3 —	3 —	8 8	8 4	9 —	8 6	9 —	9 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	5 8	5 8	10 —	9 —	3 —	2 12	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	7 —
Almora	6 8	7 —	9 —	9 —	3 8	3 8	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	11 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
(*b*) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	9 4	8 4	14 —	12 8	5 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	8 8	8 4	13 4	13 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	8 7	8 —	13 4	13 —	7 —	8 4	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 8	9 —	10 —
Unao	9 6	8 4	13 4	12 12	4 8	4 8	8 4	8 1	11 —	11 —	10 2	10 2
Lucknow	9 —	8 —	13 —	13 4	4 —	4 —	8 4	8 —	...	11 8	...	...
Hardoi	9 8	9 8	17 —	15 —	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	...	11 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	8 8	8 2	13 4	11 4	[illegible]	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 8
Barabanki	9 1	8 2	14 8	13 10	4 7	4 6	9 3	8 5	11 5	11 3	10 5	10 4
Gonda	9 4	8 4	15 —	11 —	5 —	4 8	8 8	8 8	12 4	12 —	10 —	11 —
Bahraich	9 12	6 12	17 —	7 —	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 4	13 4	13 —	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	9 4	9 —	16 8	15 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	10 12	10 12	10 —	10 —
Kheri	9 —	7 8	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	8 —	15 —	13 —	11 —	11 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	10 8	8 2	15 14	15 14	5 13	5 15	6 8	6 10	17 5	18 2	10 8	10 12
Ajmer	8 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 8	11 —	11 —
Kishangarh	8 12	7 —	11 8	10 8	4 —	3 —	6 8	6 —	12 4	12 —	11 8	11 —
Tonk	8 4	5 12	12 8	10 4	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	12 8	11 —	...	10 —
Jaipur	9 7	7 1	13 1	11 12	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	13 9	12 9	12 —	11 8
Karauli	8 7	8 2	12 8	11 14	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	10 10	11 4
Dholpur*	...	7 ¼	...	14 1½	...	4 8	...	4 12	...	12 5½	...	11 10¾
Bharatpur	9 4	6 13	14 3	11 5	4 5	4 3	4 14	4 14	13 —	12 10	9 4 to 10 4	9 4 to 10 4
Alwar	9 2¾	7 5¼	12 14½	11 14¼	5 4½	5 4	6 14	6 12	13 10¾	12 11½	13 —	11 14¼
Nasirabad	8 13	7 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	6 8	12 —	11 8	10 8	10 8
Western—												
Bikaner	6 8	5 12	14 —	12 —	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	11 12	11 8	10 —	10 —
Jaisalmer	6 14	5 9	...	...	4 6	4 6	5 12	5 8	9 14	9 14	8 13	9 5
Jodhpur	7 10 to 8 —	6 11 to 7 2	11 8	10 14	...	...	6 4	6 4	11 —	10 12	11 8 and 12 8	11 4 and 11 8
Central India—												
Indore	9 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	15 —	12 —	12 —
Neemuch	10 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	14 —	15 —	10 —	10 —
Gwalior	7 8	5 8	...	...	2 4	2 4	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	7 8	7 4	15 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	11 —	11 —
Ferozepur	8 —	7 12	16 —	13 —	...	...	7 4	7 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Central—												
Lahore	8 —	7 12	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8
Gujranwala	8 —	8 8	18 8	16 8	...	...	7 8	7 4	9 8	...	10 4	9 12
Gujrat	8 4	8 4	16 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 —	9 —
Jhelam	8 12	9 4	16 —	14 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	11 8	9 12

* Not reported yet

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces—*continued*
												(*a*) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	12 4	9 14	...	11 12	7 9	6 8	19 —	19 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	10 —	10 —	12 12	9 —	14 —	13 —	8 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	13 —	7 —	...	...	6 4	5 —	20 —	20 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	14 10	11 2	14 —	11 10	10 4	6 12	20 10	19 12	Bareli
...	...	...	16 4	11 15	10 2	...	...	6 4	6 12	20 13	20 12	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	13 4	10 4	8 —	...	6 12	6 12	19 8	18 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	13 2	9 14	...	9 14	5 8	5 8	20 14	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	11 3	9 13	...	10 10	5 14	5 14	21 4	20 12	Sahāranpur
10 —	10 —	...	...	9 8	8 8	9 —	8 6	7 8	7 —	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	...	8 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	Naini Tal
8 8	8 8	...	...	6 12	6 4	...	...	4 —	4 8	11 —	11 —	Almora
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Garhwál
												(*b*) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	8 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	...	...	7 8	7 —	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
13 8	...	8 —	...	12 8	10 8	11 —	10 8	7 8	6 —	20 —	19 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 2	...	...	6 4	5 12	19 —	19 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	...	...	7 12	6 8	18 —	18 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	13 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	6 —	17 —	18 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	..	11 4	10 8	12 —	10 6	11 8	11 8	7 4	6 4	18 8	18 8	Fyzabad
12 8	12 8	8 5	8 5	12 7	11 4	11 14	11 4	7 14	6 10	19 —	19 —	Barabanki
...	...	8 4	8 —	12 4	9 8	12 —	11 8	7 —	6 12	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	6 —	7 —	12 —	8 —	12 8	12 8	6 4	6 4	19 —	19 —	Bahraich
...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	12 8	11 —	11 —	7 8	6 8	19 —	18 —	Sitapur
13 8	13 —	7 —	7 8	11 8	9 —	13 8	13 —	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	10 8	10 —	13 9	12 4	18 12	18 14	5 12	5 7	18 12	18 2	Mewar (Udaipur)
6 8	6 8	...	6 8	11 4	11 8	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	23 —	23 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	11 12	11 —	11 4	11 —	...	...	24 —	24 8	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	...	10 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	Tonk
...	...	9 7	9 7	13 5 and 13 13	11 8	11 4	11 12	12 —	12 [illegible]	24 —	24 —	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 9	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	Karauli
...	...	...	9 8	...	13 12½	...	...	...	7 10½	...	22 —	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	13 12	10 6	11 10	11 10	5 12	5 12	22 —	22 —	Bharatpur
...	...	9 8	9 8	13 8½	11 13½	12 14	11 14½	13 9½	11 15½	25 —	25 —	Alwar
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	24 —	24 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	12 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 8	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	7 11	6 10	...	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	22 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	27 —	27 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
...	..	...	...	10 12	10 12	16 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	22 —	22 —	Neemuch
...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	20 —	20 —	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	14 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	22 —	23 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	10 8	11 —	12 12	11 4	10 12	10 12	5 12	5 12	26 —	26 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	24 —	26 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	11 12	10 8	11 8	11 —	4 12	4 12	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF APRIL 1915—*continued*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Andropogon sorghum*)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	9 —	6 12	15 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	11 8	11 —	11 8	11 —
Delhi	7 12	6 —	14 —	11 8	3 4	3 4	5 12	6 —	13 —	12 —	11 —	10 8
Rohtak	9 —	6 8	16 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	11 —	13 —	11 —
Karnál	6 —	6 —	15 —	17 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 —	11 —	...	...
Submontane—												
Ambala	7 8	6 8	13 8	12 —	...	...	6 12	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Ludhiána	7 —	7 12	18 12	15 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	9 —	9 —
Jullundur	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 12
Hoshiárpur	7 4	7 —	12 —	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	10 —	9 8
Gurdáspur	8 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 8	7 —	...	...
Amritsar	7 14	7 12	15 —	14 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 4	11 4	11 —	11 —
Siálkot	8 —	8 8	15 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	11 —
Hills—												
Simla	6 7	6 —	18 —	13 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 4	9 6	9 4	9 6
Kángra	8 8	8 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi	8 12	9 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 12	10 12	12 8	12 12
Attock	9 8	10 —	17 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 12	10 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	9 2	8 12	15 —	14 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	10 8	10 —	10 —
Jhang	10 —	8 8	17 —	13 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	11 4
Lyallpur	8 8	8 4	18 —	15 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 —	11 —	9 12	11 —
Multan	9 —	8 12	16 8	15 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 4	11 8	10 4
Montgomery	8 8	8 2	13 —	12 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	12 —
Muzaffargarh	8 —	9 —	14 —	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	11 —	11 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	9 8	9 8	14 —	13 —	...	...	8 4	8 —	13 4	12 8	11 4	11 4
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára	8 2	8 2	14 9	14 6	[illegible] 9	3 9	6 3	6 7	...	...	9 —	9 8
Peshávar	8 7	9 2	20 —	19 —	5 3	5 3	6 3	6 3	16 —	16 —	11 —	12 —
Kohát	9 1	9 6	16 15	16 1	4 2	4 2	7 12	7 12	12 12	12 12	11 8	11 8
Bannu	11 6	11 14	17 8	21 4	4 6	4 6	7 —	7 3	15 —	15 —	10 15	12 8
Dera Ismael Khan	9 1	9 1	13 12	12 8	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 8	16 12	17 14	13 2	12 13
Tochi	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	...
Kurram	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malakand	9 —	8 8	18 8	18 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Wano	8 7	7 —	9 14	9 9	3 6	3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Hyderabad	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)	8 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 8
Shikárpur	7 8	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	10 8	9 8	11 —	10 8
Upper Sind Frontier	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8
Quetta	7 9 to 8 1	7 5½ to 7 11	12 1	11 4½	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	13 7½	11 9	10 —	9 7
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	5 14	5 14	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 6	8 6	10 9	10 9	...	...
Ratnagiri	6 1	6 1	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 6	8 6	10 6	10 6	10 9	10 9
Alibág	5 6	5 6	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 5	8 5
Bombay	5 14	5 8	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 2	7 2	10 7	10 7	9 4	9 4
Thanna	8 3	8 3	...	...	7 13	7 6	8 10	8 10	13 6	10 12	11 3	10 6
Deccan and Karnáták—												
Dharwar	10 8	10 —	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 5	9 5	14 11	15 10	13 14	12 15
Belgaum	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 2	9 2	15 9	15 9	15 —	15 9
Satara	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 2	7 2	13 7	13 7	11 6	12 2
Sholapur	7 12	7 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 6	8 6	20 4	19 13	14 7	14 —
Bijapur	10 3	9 4	...	...	5 11	5 11	7 13	7 13	22 1	22 1	17 14	17 14
Poona	6 13	7 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 3	8 3	14 4	13 1	12 —	12 —
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 6	7 6	16 8	16 8	14 —	14 —
Násik	9 9	8 14	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 14	8 14	12 2	...	11 11	11 11
Dhulia	8 10	8 10	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 9	6 9	13 8	13 8	12 15	12 15
Jalgaon	7 8	7 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	6 7	6 7	12 13	12 13	11 9	11 9
Gujarat—												
Surat	7 10	7 6	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 14	7 14	10 14	10 10	10 14	10 10
Broach	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 8	13 —	10 —	10 —
Kaira	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Baroda	7 8	6 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 12	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 4
Ahmedabad	8 —	7 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 —	10 8	10 8
Godhra	7 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	4 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	9 8	9 —
Disa	9 —	8 8	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	18 —	18 8	11 —	11 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	9 12	9 2	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	12 8	12 —	10 —	10 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	9 —	7 5	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 5	7 5	12 —	12 —	...	...
Hoshangabad	9 2	9 2	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 7	7 15	12 2	12 8	...	...
Betul	10 2	8 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 15	12 15	12 10	...	...
Chhindwara	9 6	9 1	...	...	5 10	5 10	9 3	9 14	14 4	13 1	...	...
Nagpur	8 15	8 15	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 2	9 2	13 13	13 13	...	...
Wardha	9 —	8 12	...	...	5 2	5 2	8 15	8 15	14 15	14 15	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar Dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	14 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	6 8	6 —	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	7 8	7 —	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	15 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	21 —	20 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	13 8	9 —	...	11 8	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
13 —	13 —	9 12	10 —	12 —	9 12	12 —	9 12	6 4	6 —	24 —	25 —	Ambala
...	...	7 8	7 8	12 8	9 8	9 12	9 —	6 —	6 —	24 —	23 8	Ludhiána
...	...	10 8	10 —	10 12	10 12	10 —	10 8	...	...	24 —	24 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 8	9 8	9 4	..	5 8	23 —	23 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	..	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	10 —	9 8	10 12	10 4	11 —	10 4	5 8	5 8	25 8	26 —	Amritsar
..	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	..	25 —	25 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 6	9 —	9 12	5 —	5 —	17 8	18 —	Simla
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 14	9 —	9 8	...	...	14 —	13 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	11 —	11 —	11 4	11 12	12 4	12 12	5 8	5 8	27 —	27 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	26 —	26 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	11 14	12 4	10 —	11 —	5 —	5 —	24 —	24 —	Sháhpur
16 —	14 8	14 —	14 —	13 4	13 —	9 8	11 —	...	...	20 —	21 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 12	12 -	11 8	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Lyallpur
...	...	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	5 —	...	23 —	23 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	12 6	11 10	10 —	10 —	...	...	22 —	22 —	Montgomery
...	..	...	...	12 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	12 8	10 4	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	21 14	21 14	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	...	...	...	10 2	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	20 10	20 10	Hazára
.	...	13 —	13 —	11 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	7 8	7 8	25 —	24 —	Pesháwar
...	...	15 —	15 —	12 2	12 4	13 1	12 12	...	...	25 8	28 5	Kohát
...	...	...	...	12 10	15 —	13 12	13 12	...	...	30 —	29 6	Bannu
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 —	11 —	...	...	25 8	25 8	Dera Ismael Khan
...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Tochi
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 —	14 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	Kurram
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	19 12	19 12	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 8	...	...	...	..	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	30 —	30 —	Karáchi
...	..	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
...	...	...	..	9 8	8 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	21 —	21 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	1[illegible] —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...		...	...	9 11 to 10 —	9 1¼ to 9 5	9 11	9 3¼	4 8 to 5 —	4 8 to 5 —	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 8	12 8	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 11	5 11	22 8	22 8	Karwar
10 9	10 9	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 1	6 1	20 —	20 —	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	5 13	5 13	20 13	20 13	Alibág
8 7	8 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 6	6 1	18 14	18 14	Bombay
10 8	10 8	...	...	8 12	7 14	...		7 3	7 3	22 2	22 2	Thanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 14	5 14	20 2	18 10	Dharwar
15 9	15 9	...	...	8 13	9 5	...	...	5 12	5 12	21 2	21 2	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	8 14	9 4	...	...	6 2	7 2	19 —	19 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	8 14	9 5	...	...	6 7	6 7	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	6 6	6 6	19 10	19 10	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	8 13	8 4	...	...	6 7	6 7	19 2	19 2	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Ahmadnagar
15 10	15 10	...	...	10 1	10 12	...	...	6 15	6 15	22 12	22 12	Násik
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 13	6 13	19 3	19 3	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 1	...	...	7 9	7 9	18 3	18 3	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	10 3	8 13	...	...	6 8	6 —	25 14	25 14	Surat
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	24 9	22 13	Broach
12 8	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	26 8	26 8	Kaira
...	...	...	...	..	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	26 8	26 8	Ahmedabad
13 8	13 8	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	25 —	25 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	8 8	...	...	..	7 —	7 —	24 —	24 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
...	..	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	90 —	90 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	6 15	7 7	20 2	20 2	Nimar
...	...	...	...	10 15	11 8	...	...	9 2	6 13	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	..	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 5	7 5	14 —	14 —	Betul
...	.	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 5	7 5	15 —	15 8	Chhindwara
...	..	...	...	9 8	8 15	...	...	7 15	7 6	15 —	16 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 15	8 5	17 —	17 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF APRIL 1915—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice — Best sort		Rice — Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces— *concluded*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	8 7	7 15	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 13	6 13	12 —	12 —	...	...
Saugor	8 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 4	8 —	8 —	12 8	12 —	...	...
Damoh	9 4	6 6	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 8	9 7	13 —	13 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	8 8	8 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 8	13 —	13 —	...	...
Mandla	9 8	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	..	...
Seoni	9 2	8 9	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 2	9 2	12 —	12 —	..	...
Bálághát	8 3	7 14	...	...	5 7	5 7	9 10	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 9	8 9	...	...	6 3	6 2	10 3	9 15	16 10	16 10	...	...
Chánda	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 15	8 15	15 11	15 11	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	9 14	9 2	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
Raipur	9 12	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	10 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	10 11	10 11	...	...	4 11	5 3	6 12	6 12	16 7	16 7	...	...
Akola	8 6	7 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 11	7 11	15 —	15 —	...	...
Amráoti	8 6	7 6	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 11	8 11	16 —	17 —	...	...
Yeotmal	8 8	7 7	...	...	4 6	4 6	8 11	8 11	16 —	18 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	6 —	5 13	9 6	9 6	3 14	4 1	8 3	8 2	13 10	12 12	11 15	12 9
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	..	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 5	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	8 4	12 3	12 3	12 5	[illegible] 15
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	12 15	12 15	10 15	[illegible] 15
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	.	7 11	7 9	16 10	16 6	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	15 10	15 10	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	15 1	14 2	14 14	14 14
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	17 4	16 4	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	..	...	...	...	...	6 15	7 2	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	6 14	...	...	13 8	13 —
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 3	...	...	16 —	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	..	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	15 2	15 2	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 10	14 10	15 —	15 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	15 10	15 10	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	..	...	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 8	...	...	...	...
Chingleput		...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 1	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	..	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	...	...	13 11	13 11
Tanjore	...		...	...	...	...	9 8	9 1	...	...	13 —	13 —
Trichinopoly	...		...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	13 5	11 12	12 5	12 5
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 14	12 15	12 9	12 11	12 11
Madura	...	..	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	9 13	9 13	9 9	9 9
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 —	6 4	5 4	5 —	5 8	5 8	6 12	6 12	14 —	14 —	...	...
Bangalore	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 4	7 4	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	4 10	4 —	...	...	5 1	4 10	5 9	5 1	9 12	9 3	8 10	8 10

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district headquarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —*continued*
												Central—
...	..	...	...	12 6	11 13	...	...	7 14	6 12	16 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 4	...	...	6 —	5 8	18 —	18 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	11 15	9 4	...	...	5 6	5 13	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	17 —	17 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 2	...	...	7 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	7 2	7 2	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	..	10 —	8 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 12	15 12	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	10 13	10 3	...	...	6 6	7 4	15 10	15 10	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	7 7	7 7	18 —	18 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	.	.	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 13	12 13	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	9 8	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Raipur
...	...	...	..	10 -	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 15	...	...	7 1	7 —	16 —	16 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	..	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 3	8 3	19 —	19 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
15 4	15 9	...	...	9 5	8 9	...		10 1	8 5	14 —	14 —	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 6	19 10	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	21 10	S. Canara
												South, central—
13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	19 8	19 8	Coimbatore
		...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	16 —	16 —	Nilgiris
13 11	13 11	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Salem
												Central—
14 —	13 2	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	16 9	16 9	Bellary
14 14	14 14	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	19 15	19 15	Anantapur
16 4	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	20 13	20 8	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	16 13	16 13	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
12 2	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	17 —	14 12	Ganjam
13 12	13 2	...	..	.	...	...	...	...		12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam
15 13	15 8	..	...	...	.	..	...	.	...	24 —	24 —	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
15 11	15 11	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	21 10	21 10	Kistna
13 13	13 13	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	24 13	24 14	Guntur
15 6	15 6	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	22 8	22 8	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
12 11	13 —	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	27 9	28 10	Madras
10 15	10 12	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	28 —	28 -	Chingleput
14 13	14 1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	23 11	23 11	N. Arcot
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	S. Arcot
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	22 12	23 1	Tanjore
15 9	15 9		...	...	...	...	...	.	...	22 1	22 1	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
13 11	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 6	26 9	Tinnevelly
14 13	14 13	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Madura
												Mysore—
14 —	14 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 4	16 8	16 8	Mysore
14 8	14 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	16 —	16 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
14 8	15 —	...	...	11 —	13 4	...	...	5 8	5 4	18 —	18 —	Coorg
.	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 14	6 9	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, May 19, 1915

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TARIFF VALUATION OF SUGAR.

The following statement shows in respect of each of the descriptions of sugar distinguished in the Tariff Schedule IV (excepting molasses and all other kinds of sugar), *firstly*, the total imports into India in the month of April, 1915, and the average value per cwt. as calculated on the returns received from the Customs Houses; and, *secondly*, a running total showing the total imports into India since the beginning of the year (1st October to 30th September) and the average net value per cwt so far established It is published in conformity with the procedure laid down in Customs Circular No V of 1911, in order to enable merchants to compute the probable rate of duty for the year 1916:—

Description of sugar.	Imported during the month of April 1915		Imported since 1st October, 1914.	
	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt	Quantity.	Average net value per cwt
	Cwt	R a	Cwt.	R a
Sugar, crystallised, beet	7	10 4	68	10 8
" " and soft, refined in China	29,072	15 8	68,120	15 4
" " " " from Japan	11,398	15 1	11,398	15 4
" " " " from Egypt	44,752	17 8	94,658	15 8
" " " " from Java, 23 Dutch Standard and above.	59 261	15 12	2,350 522	13 12
" " " " from Java, 16 to 22 Dutch Standard.	13[illegible],192	13 12	1,523,[illegible]87	12 0
" " " " from Java, 15 Dutch Standard and under.	1 5[illegible]2	8 0	64,997	10 4
" " " " from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch Standard and over.	[illegible]35 152	15 4	767,214	14 12

A. H. LEY,

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence

C. E LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India

CALCUTTA:

The 21st May 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE DURING APRIL, 1915.

The foreign sea-borne trade accounts for April 1915, as compared with March 1915, show a decrease under imports, exports, and also re-exports. The total imports of merchandise were valued at R9,27 lakhs, exports at R12,22 lakhs, and re-exports at R22 lakhs. The decrease as compared with March 1915 is 1 per cent in imports, 11 per cent in exports, and 29 per cent in re-exports. The noteworthy increases under imports are in sugar (+R21 lakhs), oils (+R7 lakhs), and hardware (+R6½ lakhs), while yarns and textile fabrics showed a decrease of R38½ lakhs. Under exports the important increases are in coffee (+R10 lakhs), pulse (+R6 lakhs), pepper (+R7 lakhs), and hides, raw (+R7 lakhs), and decreases are in rice (−R45 lakhs), tea black (−R36½ lakhs), seeds (−R25½ lakhs), hides, tanned (−R12 lakhs), wool, raw (−R18 lakhs) and cotton, raw (−R11 lakhs).

As compared with April 1914, there is a decrease of 36 per cent in imports and 40 per cent in exports. Under imports there are noteworthy increases in sugar (+R21½ lakhs) and textile materials (+R5 lakhs), and decreases in metals and manufactures of metals (—R129 lakhs) and cotton goods including twist and yarn (—R224 lakhs). The principal increases under exports are in wheat (+R5½ lakhs), pulse (+R8 lakhs), and pepper (+R14½ lakhs), and decreases are in coffee (—R14 lakhs), rice (—R144 lakhs), hides and skins, raw (—R40 lakhs), seeds (—R182 lakhs), cotton, raw (—R257 lakhs), jute, raw (—R67 lakhs) and jute bags and cloth (—R75 lakhs).

VARIATIONS IN CLASSES.

The variations in April as compared with March of the years 1914 and 1915, according to the four main classes of merchandise, are as follows:—

IMPORTS	March 1914 R(lakhs)	April 1914 R(lakhs)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) R(lakhs)	March 1915 R (lakhs)	April 1915 R (lakhs)	Increase(+) or decrease(—) R(lakhs)
1. Food, drink and tobacco	1,64	1,57	—7	1,61	1,74	+13
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	1,03	84	—19	55	64	+9
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	12,51	11,90	—61	7,02	6,75	—27
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	28	19	—9	18	14	—4
Total	15,46	14,50	—96	9,36	9,27	—9
EXPORTS						
1. Food, drink and tobacco	6,66	4,39	—2,27	3,49	3,03	—46
2. Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	11,77	11,39	—38	6,25	5,56	—69
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	4,37	4,45	+8	3,89	3,49	—40
4. Miscellaneous and unclassified	17	18	+1	15	14	—1
Total	22,97	20,41	—2,56	13,78	12,22	—1,56

Comparisons with last year.

The variations in trade in April 1915 as compared with March 1915 and with the corresponding month of last year are shown below :—

	April 1915	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with			
		March 1915		April 1914	
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
Merchandise—					
Imports	9,27	—9	—1	—5,28	—36
Exports	12,22	—1,56	—11	—8,19	—40
Re-exports	22	—9	—29	—17	—44
Total	21,71	—1,74	—7	—13,59	—38
Treasure—					
Imports	1,19	—69	—37	—2,15	—64
Exports	5	—1	—16	—28	—85
Total	1,24	—70	—36	—2,43	—66

Advance in Food Imports.

Compared with April 1914, the imports of food stuffs advanced by R17 lakhs in value mainly due to sugar (+ R21½ lakhs). The increase in sugar was due partly to an increase in value of sugar, 16 D. S. and above,* and partly to heavy imports of sugar, 15 D. S. and below, from Mauritius.

A Decrease in Imports of Coal, and Mineral Oil.

Imports of raw materials showed a decrease of R20 lakhs, of which mineral oil accounted for R8 lakhs and coal, coke and patent fuel R12½ lakhs, partly set off by an increase of R3½ lakhs in silk, raw.

A Decrease in Imports of Manufactured Articles.

Imports of manufactured articles showed declines in almost all the principal groups but slight increases in drugs and medicines, cement, and matches. The important decreases are : hardware (—R10 lakhs), glass and glassware (—R9 lakhs), textile machinery (—R15 lakhs), iron and steel-sheets and plates (—R43 lakhs), railway materials for construction (—R21 lakhs), cotton yarn (—R26 lakhs), grey piecegoods (—R49 lakhs), white piecegoods (—R57 lakhs) and coloured piecegoods (—R84 lakhs).

Smaller exports of Grain.

Exports of Food, drink, and tobacco declined by R136 lakhs, grain, pulse, and flour being responsible for R137 lakhs and coffee for R14 lakhs partly set off by an increase of R15 lakhs in the exports of spices—pepper. Rice not in the husk declined from 5·6 million cwts valued at R3 crores, to 3·1 million cwts, valued at R1·6 crores. As in the last month there were no shipments of rice to the continental countries in Europe except some 30,000 cwts to Sweden and 202,650 cwts to France. The value of the shipments of wheat increased by R5·5 lakhs, the quantity showing an increase of 31,578 cwts only.

Smaller exports of Cotton, raw and Seeds.

Exports of raw materials showed a marked decline of R583 lakhs, all the principal groups sharing in the decline. Cotton, raw declined from 1,308,000 cwts, valued at R487 lakhs, to 978,000 cwts, valued at R230 lakhs. The decline of R67 lakhs in the exports of jute, raw was due entirely to a decrease in value, as the quantity shipped rose from 42,234 tons to 44,991 tons. Seeds declined by R182 lakhs and hides and skins, raw by R40 lakhs.

* There was a decrease in the quantity of sugar, 16 D. S. and above imported, see p. 4.

SMALLER EXPORTS OF JUTE GOODS.

The exports of manufactured articles declined by R96 lakhs, due mainly to reduced shipments of jute bags and cloth. Jute bags declined from 43 millions in number, valued at R125 lakhs, to 36 millions, valued at R97 lakhs, and jute cloth from 103 million yards, valued at R143 lakhs, to 80 million yards, valued at R 96 lakhs. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather also declined by R11 lakhs.

The following diagrams illustrate the relative magnitude of the import and export trade in merchandise for April 1915 and 1914 and March 1915 :—

IMPORTS

EXPORTS (Including re-exports)

April 1914

March 1915

April 1915

CHIEF INCREASES AND DECREASES.

Comparing the values of the imports last month with those of April 1914, the chief increases and decreases are as follows :—

Increases

Class	Article	R (thousands)
Class I	Cloves	3,45
	Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	14,34
Class II	Silk, raw	3,53
Class III	Matches	5,52

Decreases

Class	Article	R (thousands)
Class II	Coal	12,58
	Mineral oil	8,00
Class III	Apparel—Boots and shoes	8,26
	Motor cars and motor cycles	3,14
	Hardware	10,17
	Instruments—Electrical	4.63
	Aniline dyes	4,83
	Glass and glassware	9.19
	Machinery—Primemovers other than electrical	8,39
	Textile	15,34
Class III	Bars and channel (Steel)	21,42
	Beams, pillars, etc. (Iron and Steel)	7,49
	Pipes and fittings, cast („)	3,44
	Sheets and plates („)	42,96
	Copper, wrought	33,57
	Railway carriages and wagons, etc.	23,30
	Railway materials for construction	20,97
	Cotton yarn	26,84
	„ grey piecegoods	49,46
	„ white „	56,99
	„ coloured „	83,91
	„ hosiery	3,73
	Haberdashery and millinery	5,54
	Woollen piece goods	5,51
	Umbrellas and fittings	3,87

Under Exports the chief increases and decreases are as follows :—

Increases

Class	Article	R (thousands)
Class I	Pulse	7,96
	Wheat	5,46
	Spices—Pepper	14,67
	Tea, black	3,50
Class II	Coconut oil	1,07
Class III	Saltpetre	3,34
	Indigo	2,87
	Hides, tanned, etc.	3,55
	Oilcakes	1,72
	Paraffin, wax	2,77
Class IV	Bran and Pollards	88

Decreases

Class	Article	R (thousands)
Class I	Coffee	14,11
	Rice	1,43,84
	Jawar and bajra	7,46
Class II	Hides, raw	24,38
	Skins, raw	15,66
	Lac	4,83
	Manures	2,01
	Manganese ore	7,87
	Seeds—Castor	13,23
	Copra, etc.	17,37
	Cotton	20,35
	Groundnuts	36,13
	Linseed	41,25
Class II	Seeds—Rape	20,28
	Sesamum	34,77
	Cotton, raw	2,57,38
	Jute, raw	66,88
	Hemp, raw	1,64
	Wool, raw	7,00
Class III	Coir	3,64
	Myrobalans	5,29
	Skins, tanned, etc.	13,99
	Cotton, twist and yarn	7,16
	Jute, gunny bags	28,42
	„ gunnycloth	46,62
Class IV	Animals, living	1,76

Imports of Foreign Merchandise.

In the following table are shown the quantities and values of the principal articles of imports during last month, as compared with the figures for April 1914 :—

Principal Articles	Quantity		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in April 1915, as compared with April 1914	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	Quantity	Value
			R (thousands)	R (thousands)		R (thousands)
Apparel (excluding haberdashery, hosiery, and boots and shoes) . . .	—	—	12,86	6,38	—	—6,48
Carriages and carts (including Cycles and Motor cars)	—	—	15,94	11,12	—	—4,82
Coal . . . . . tons	91,411	14,338	15,77	3,19	—77,073	—12,58
Chemicals	—	—	9,45	8,73	—	—72
Drugs and medicines . .	—	—	9,77	11,62	—	+1,85
Dyes, aniline and alizarine lbs	1,237,059	27,574	7,16	28	—1,209,485	—6,88
Fruits and vegetables . .	—	—	3,33	3,27	—	—6
Glass and glassware . . .	—	—	15,23	6,04	—	—9,19
Hardware	—	—	30,82	20,65	—	—10,17
Instruments, apparatus, etc. .	—	—	16,58	9,58	—	—7,00
Liquors . . . . . gals.	562,924	354,346	19,45	16,28	—208,578	—3,17
Machinery and millwork, including belting for machinery	—	—	77,60	39,12	—	—38,48
Metals, Iron and Steel . tons	101,020	33,279	1,50,68	62,76	—67,741	—87,92
,, Copper . . . cwt	84,883	21,127	45,98	12,15	—63,756	—33,83
Oils—mineral . . . gals.	8,386,442	6,411,136	38,02	30,02	—1,975,306	—8,00
Paper and pasteboard . .	—	—	13,53	9,69	—	—3,84
Provisions and oilman's stores	—	—	18,85	16,11	—	—2,74
Railway plant and rolling stock	—	—	1,02,92	60,88	—	—42,04
Spices . . . . lbs	12,959,102	13,008,520	14,27	16,83	+49,418	+2,56
Stationery . . .	—	—	5,63	3,55	—	—2,08
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above . cwt	909,842	622,695	79,43	93,77	—287,147	+14,34
Textiles—						
Cotton, raw . . . . cwt	1,294	1,410	64	58	+116	—6
,, twist and yarn . lbs	5,111,854	2,436,954	46,82	20,48	—2,674,900	—26,34
,, grey piecegoods yards	124,402,777	105,320,116	2,02,43	1,52,97	—19,082,661	—49,46
,, white ,, ,,	69,014,994	29,544,606	1,19,83	62,84	—39,470,388	—56,99
,, coloured ,, ,,	52,861,060	11,328,151	1,11,02	27,11	—41,532,909	—83,91
,, other sorts of manufactures .	—	—	18,60	11,04	—	—7,56
Silk, raw . . . . lbs	146,816	208,906	6,51	10,04	+62,090	+3,53
,, manufactures	—	—	20,25	21,15	—	+90
Woollen manufactures . .	—	—	11,57	4,09	—	—7,48

EXPORTS OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE.

The table below shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of exports of Indian merchandise during April 1915, comparison being made with April 1914:—

Principal Articles	Quantity		Value		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in April 1915, as compared with April 1914	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	Quantity	Value
			R (thousands)	R (thousands)		R (thousands)
Coal . . . . . . tons	47,153	37,911	3,92	3,76	—9,242	—16
Coffee . . . . . cwt.	77,604	57,405	46,01	31,90	—20,199	—14,11
Dyes, indigo . . . . ,,	573	824	1,14	4,01	+251	+2,87
Grain, pulse, and flour—						
Rice in the husk . . ,,	50,526	99,479	1,73	2,82	+48,953	+1,09
Rice not in the husk . ,,	5,652,778	3,098,723	3,00,49	1,55,58	—2,554,055	—1,44,91
Wheat . . . . . ,,	181,414	212,992	10,07	15,53	+31,578	+5,46
Wheatflour . . . . ,,	112,621	89,922	8,95	9,31	—22,699	+36
Barley . . . . . ,,	8,360	22,490	34	1,06	+14,130	+72
Jawar and bajra . . . ,,	354,602	207,518	17,73	10,27	—147,084	—7,46
Pulse . . . . . ,,	134,908	253,417	7,21	15,17	+118,509	+7,96
Other sorts . . . . ,,	38,285	33,092	1,91	1,68	—5,193	—23
Hides and skins, raw . . ,,	163,533	123,444	1,25,79	85,46	—40,089	—40,33
,, ,, tanned or dressed . . . . ,,	25,540	20,785	37,38	26,94	—4,755	—10,44
Lac . . . . . . ,,	37,868	35,600	19,02	14,19	—2,268	—4,83
Manures . . . . . tons	10,488	8,185	8,28	6,27	—2,303	—2,01
Manganese ore . . . . ,,	65,533	16,269	11,08	3,21	—49,264	—7,87
Oil-cakes . . . . cwt.	322,845	404,157	12,21	13,93	+81,312	+1,72
Opium . . . . . ,,	1,019	1,057	12,31	11,63	+38	—68
Seeds . . . . . . ,,	2,923,482	888,892	2,43,38	61,51	—2,034,590	—1,81,87
Tea . . . . . . lbs	2,147 848	2,741,967	13,72	16,34	+594,119	+3,62
Textiles—						
Cotton, raw . . . . cwt	1,308,171	977,933	4,87,05	2,29,67	—330,238	—2,57,38
,, twist and yarn lbs	10,513,832	10,070,602	52,76	45,60	—443,230	—7,16
,, piece-goods yards	5,463,370	6,096,930	13,56	13,89	+633,560	+33
Jute, raw . . . . tons	42,234	44,991	1,65,59	98,71	+2,757	—66,88
,, gunny bags . no.	43,154,091	36,389,907	1,25,18	96,76	—6,764,184	—28,42
,, gunny cloth . yards	103,338,366	80,324,250	1,42,81	95,99	—23,014,116	—46,82
Wool, raw . . . . lbs	4,263,984	3,107,627	23,31	16,31	- 1,156,357	—7,00
Wood, teak . . cubic tons	2,554	2,224	3,82	4,62	—330	+80

TRADE BY PROVINCES.

The total imports and exports, including re-exports, of private merchandise of the several maritime provinces during the month of April of the years 1914 and 1915 are stated below :—

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS, INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS	
	April 1914	April 1915	April 1914	April 1915
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Bengal	5,50	4,19	7,39	4,66
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	1	...
Bombay	5,22	2,95	6,09	3,35
Sind	1,29	77	2,06	80
Madras	1,40	72	2,61	1,94
Burma	1,09	64	2,64	1,67
Total	14,50	9,27	20,80	12,44

Under Imports, Madras showed a decline of 49 per cent, Bombay 43 per cent, Burma 41 per cent, Sind 40 per cent, and Bengal 24 per cent. Under Exports, Sind showed the heaviest decline of 61 per cent, Bombay 45 per cent, Bengal and Burma 37 per cent each, and Madras 25 per cent.

WEEKLY EXPORT TRADE.

The course of the export trade of the chief ports since the outbreak of war is shown below :—

	Calcutta*	Bombay†	Karachi	Madras	Rangoon	Chittagong	TOTAL
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Four Weeks ending 29th Aug.	3,29	1,04	61	9	51	45	5,99
,, ,, 26th Sept.	4,28	1,30	82	...	39	17	6,96
Five ,, 31st Oct.	8,48	2,86	1,77	56	1,36	32	15,35
Four ,, 28th Nov.	6,46	2,05	87	43	78	1,15	11,74
,, ,, 26th Dec.	4,88	3,09	97	47	78	22	10,41
January — Week ending 2nd	1,38	61	30	8	8	5	2,50
,, 9th	1,42	80	15	26	9	...	2,72
,, 16th	1,45	68	18	12	12	18	2,73
,, 23rd	1,62	80	5	6	27	5	2,85
,, 30th	1,58	96	32	2	19	1	3,08
Total	7,45	3,85	1,00	54	75	29	13,88
February — Week ending 6th	1,13	77	42	5	44	19	3,00
,, 13th	1,09	79	13	31	28	...	2,60
,, 20th	2,00	1,06	12	26	47	...	3,91
,, 27th	1,37	96	25	4	32	11	3,05
Total	5,59	3,58	92	66	1,51	30	12,56
March — Week ending 6th	1,01	1,08	45	5	38	...	2,97
,, 13th	50	85	8	21	37	...	2,01
,, 20th	1,24	1,00	30	5	52	...	3,11
,, 27th	1,46	85	2	15	32	...	2,80
Total	4,21	3,78	85	46	1,59	...	10,89
April — Week ending 3rd	1,52	1,21	15	11	43	...	3,42
,, 10th	62	97	37	10	36	...	2,42
,, 17th	1,56	1,07	5	17	21	...	3,06
,, 24th	1,45	94	3	8	25	...	2,70
Total	5,15	4,19	60	41	1,25	...	11,60
Grand Total	49,79	25,74	8,41	3,62	8,92	2,90	99,38

In the first and third weeks of the month of April the trade was more brisk than in other weeks. During the months of war Calcutta has done 50 per cent of the export trade, Bombay 26 per cent, Karachi 8 per cent, Rangoon 9 per cent, and Madras 4 per cent.

* Value of principal articles of Indian merchandise

† Represents the value of the articles as entered for shipment and does not take into account short shipments

TRADE WITH ALLIES AND NEUTRALS.

The total trade with the Allies and some of the neutral countries in the month of April 1915 as compared with the corresponding month of 1914, is noted below :—

	Imports 1914 R (lakhs)	Imports 1915 R (lakhs)	+ or — R (lakhs)	Exports 1914 R (lakhs)	Exports 1915 R (lakhs)	+ or — R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	9,77	5,94	— 3,83	3,37	3,31	—6
Russia	3	...	—3	18	5	—13
Belgium	27	...	—27	1,02	...	—1,02
France	21	9	—12	1,60	87	—73
Sweden	5	7	+2	1	2	+1
Norway	3	3	...	2	...	—2
Holland	11	8	—3	58	1	—57
Spain	1	2	+1	27	25	—2
Italy	14	9	—5	79	72	—7
United States	35	43	+8	2,04	1,66	—38

It will be noted that in April 1915, imports from the United Kingdom, France, and Italy showed marked decline, while those from the United States and Sweden increased. Under exports, a decline was noticed in all the continental countries except Sweden. Exports to the United Kingdom fell by R6 lakhs, Italy R7 lakhs, Russia R13 lakhs, France R73 lakhs, Holland R57 lakhs, and the United States R38 lakhs. There were practically no imports from and exports to Belgium.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

India's Balance of Trade during April 1915, as compared with April 1914, is shown in the following table :—

	April 1914	April 1915
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Exports of Merchandise,† including Re-exports	20,80	12,44
Imports „ †	14,50	9,27
Excess of Exports over Imports	6,30	3,17
Net Imports of Gold †	1,90	44
„ „ „ Silver †	1,10	70
Net imports of Treasure	3,00	1,14
Council bills paid in India	2,46·6(a)	1,99·5 (a)
Sterling bills on London sold in India	...	...
Enfaced Rupee paper (net imports)	12·6(b)	6 (c)
Interest on enfaced Rupee paper	...	...

DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF SELECTED ARTICLES.

The declared values per unit of certain selected articles imported and exported during April 1914 and 1915 are noted below :—

		April 1914	April 1915			April 1914	April 1915
Imports		R A. P.	R A. P.	*Exports*—contd.		R A. P.	R A. P.
Coal	ton	17 4 0	22 4 2	Indigo	cwt	200 1 8	487 1 5
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	cwt	8 11 8	15 0 11	Rice not in the husk	„	5 5 1	5 0 4
Cotton, twist and yarn	lb	0 14 8	0 13 6	Wheat	„	5 8 10	7 4 8
„ grey piece goods	yard	0 2 7	0 2 4	Manganese ore	ton	16 14 5	19 11 5
„ white „	„	0 2 9	0 3 5	Tea	lb	0 9 6	0 9 6
„ coloured „	„	0 3 4	0 3 10	Cotton, raw	cwt	37 3 8	23 7 9
				Jute, raw	bale	70 0 3	39 2 10
Exports							
Coal	ton	8 5 0	9 14 9	„ gunny bags	no.	0 4 8	0 4 3
Coffee	cwt	59 4 7	55 9 0	„ gunny cloth	yard	0 2 2	0 1 11

Under Imports, the declared value of sugar 16 D. S. and above showed a marked increase of 72 per cent, coal of 29 per cent, and white piece goods of 24 per cent, but cotton twist and yarn fell by 8 per cent. Under Exports, indigo showed an increase of 143 per cent, wheat of 31 per cent, coal of 19 per cent, and manganese ore of 17 per cent, but coffee fell by 6 per cent, cotton, raw, by 37 per cent, and jute, raw, by 44 per cent. These comparisons are with the corresponding period of last year.

† Exclusive of Government transactions
(a) All paid through treasuries
(b) Rupees 2,64,600 representing the amount of paper enfaced to London and R15,39,800 of that retransferred from London
(c) Rupees 59,700 representing the amount of paper enfaced to London and R6,61,700 of that re transferred from London

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The following table shows the gross Indian sea customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected on principal and other articles in April 1915, as compared with March 1915 and April 1914 :—

	April 1914	March 1915	April 1915	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in April 1915, as compared with March 1915	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in April 1915, as compared with April 1914
	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)	R (thousands)
Special duties—					
Liquors	11,9[illegible]	8,24	8,75	+51	—3,17
Petroleum	7,81	1,64	5,61	+3,97	—2,20
Silver, bullion and coin	15,57	15,46	12,04	—3,42	—3,53
Tobacco	2,44	1,55	1,23	—32	—1,21
General duties—					
Sugar	4,50	3,06	3,07	+1	—1,43
Cotton goods	15,42	9,67	8,18	—1,49	—7,24
Metals excluding silver, but including hardware, etc.	7,06	2,97	2,88	—9	—4,18
Other articles	17,14	13,18	13,26	+8	—3,88
Total import duty	81,86	55,77	55,02	—75	—26,84
Export duty on rice	11,68	14,51	6,53	—7,98	—5,15

The customs duty figures are an index to the volume of the import trade only, as under exports rice alone is subject to duty. In the month of April, the import duties declined from R81,86 lakhs in 1914 to R55,02 lakhs in 1915, and the export duty on rice from R11,68 lakhs to R6,53 lakhs. The total customs revenue excluding salt but including excise duty on cotton goods and land customs, for the month of April 1915, is R63,17 lakhs as against R96,02 lakhs for the corresponding month of last year.

SHIPPING.

In connection with the recent scarcity of tonnage the following table may be of interest. It shows the number and tonnage of vessels, which entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in British India, during April 1915, as compared with March 1915 and April 1914 :—

Entered with cargoes

	Steamers No.	Steamers Tons	Sailing Vessels No.	Sailing Vessels Tons	Total No.	Total Tons
April 1915	177	359,425	62	4,885	239	364,310
March 1915	193	410,309	117	12,196	310	422,505
April 1914	211	589,745	54	3,769	265	593,514

Cleared with cargoes

	Steamers No.	Steamers Tons	Sailing Vessels No.	Sailing Vessels Tons	Total No.	Total Tons
April 1915	214	429,672	142	12,331	356	442,003
March 1915	230	488,269	203	18,662	433	506,931
April 1914	229	618,867	80	5,921	309	624,788

In the month of April there were 239 arrivals * and 356 sailings † from India. For the last three months there were 765 arrivals and 1,121 sailings, as against 789 arrivals and 1,175 sailings in the corresponding period of last year.

* The details were as follows.—Bengal 25, Bombay 63, Sind 19, Madras 105, Burma 27

† The details were as follows.—Bengal 36, Bombay 62, Sind 28, Madras 174, Burma 56

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Calcutta, May 18, 1915

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN SELECTED ARTICLES IN FEBRUARY 1915.

The object of the tables below is to show the quantities of the principal staples of agricultural produce imported from the various provinces, etc., and from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and the Madras ports during the month of February 1915, and for the eleven months April 1914 to February 1915, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1914. The statistics include foreign seaborne and coasting trade as well as inland (rail and riverborne) trade. They have been furnished by Collectors of Customs, Steamer Companies, Railway Audit Officers, the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, etc.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN FEBRUARY 1914 AND 1915.

It will be seen from Table I, that the imports by rail, river and sea in February 1915, as against the corresponding month of 1914 show (in round numbers) a fall of—

54 per cent in linseed
(6,100 tons as against 13,400 tons last year.)
24 per cent in wheat (excluding wheat flour)
(27,400 tons as against 36,300 tons last year.)
22 per cent in raw cotton
(89,900 tons as against 111,800 tons last year.)
16 per cent in rape and mustard seed.
(12,000 tons as against 14,400 tons last year.)
6 per cent in rice
(185,900 tons as against 198 700 tons last year.)
1 per cent in gram and pulse.
(27,100 tons as against 27,100 tons last year.)

The imports of jute by rail, river and sea into Calcutta show an increase of 81 per cent (85,900 tons as against [illegible]7,400 tons last year) due to larger receipts from Assam, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The increase of 76 per cent (2,500 tons as against 1,400 tons last year) in the imports of tea is due mainly to larger exports from Assam and Bengal.

It will be seen from Table III (wheat excluding wheat flour) that the principal sources of the imports in February 1914 were (in order of importance) the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India, Central Provinces and Berar, while during the corresponding month of 1915 Punjab sent by far the largest quantity, *viz.*, 45 per cent of the total. The total imports of wheat (excluding wheat flour) into these chief ports in February 1915 were less than those of February 1914 by 8,867 tons, and the total imports for eleven months, April to February 1915, were less than those for the corresponding period of the previous year by 509,691 tons. Table X shows the *exports* out of India of wheat (including wheat flour) month by month during the last four years.

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN FEBRUARY 1915 AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

As compared with January 1915, the imports in February 1915 into the ports referred to above show (in round numbers)
an increase of—

53 per cent. in linseed
(6,100 tons as against 4,000 tons previous month.)
43 per cent in rice.
(185 900 tons as against 129,800 tons previous month.)
43 per cent in rape and mustard seed.
(12,000 tons as against 8,100 tons previous month.)
27 per cent in raw cotton.
(89,900 tons as against 70,700 tons previous month.)
8 per cent in gram and pulse
(27,100 tons as against 25,200 tons previous month.)

and a decrease of—

[illegible]8 per cent in tea.
(2,500 tons as against 6,600 tons previous month.)
38 per cent in jute.
(85,900 tons as against 138,200 tons previous month)
9 per cent in wheat (excluding wheat flour).
(27,400 tons as against 30,200 tons previous month.)

TRADE FLUCTUATIONS IN ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING FEBRUARY 1914 AND 1915.

Table I shows an increase in the eleven months' figures of two articles only, namely, tea (20·6 per cent) and rice (2·9 per cent). Other articles show a decrease, *viz.*, 37 per cent in linseed, 33 per cent in wheat (excluding wheat flour), 30 per cent in rape and mustard seed, 27 per cent in jute, 26 per cent in gram and pulse and 24 per cent in raw cotton.

Exports of linseed from upcountry to the chief ports from Bengal fell off by 10 thousands of tons, from the United Provinces by 40 thousands, from Rajputana and Central India by 65 thousands, from the Central Provinces and Berar by 40 thousands and from the Nizam's Territory by 20 thousands. The despatches of wheat (excluding wheat flour) from the United Provinces decreased by 2½ lakhs of tons, from Rajputana and Central India by 1 lakh and 35 thousands and from the Central Provinces and Berar by 2 lakhs. Bihar and Orissa despatched 20 thousands, the United Provinces 55 thousands and Rajputana and Central India 10 thousands of tons less of rape and mustard seed. The exports of jute to Calcutta from Assam, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa showed a decrease of 15 thousands, 2 lakhs and 35 thousands and 20 thousands of tons respectively. The despatches of gram and pulse to ports from Bengal fell off by 10 thousands of tons, from the United Provinces by 75 thousands, from the Punjab by 15 thousands, from Rajputana and Central India by 10 thousands and from the Central Provinces and Berar by 15 thousands. The United Provinces despatched 30 thousands, the Punjab 50 thousands, Rajputana and Central India 10 thousands, Bombay 30 thousands, the Central Provinces and Berar 35 thousands, the Nizam's Territory 10 thousands and Madras 5 thousands of tons less of cotton, raw, than in the corresponding period of last year.

The statistics for February 1915, as also for the eleven months ending 28th February 1915, are summarised below :—

TABLE I.

(1) Articles.	(2) Imports, February 1915	(3) Imports, April 1914 to February 1915	(4) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in February 1915 as compared with February 1914	(5) Increase (+) or decrease (—) of imports in eleven months, April 1914 to February 1915, as compared with eleven months, April 1913 to February 1914
	cwts	cwts	Per cent	Per cent
Cotton, raw	1,797,021	10,464,569	—21·7	—24·4
Wheat (excluding wheat flour)	548,025	20,677,583	—24·4	—33
Rice (including paddy)	3,717,495	24,958,654	—6·5	+ 2·9
Gram and Pulse	542,440	6,443,631	—1	—25·7
Linseed	122,520	5,296,456	—54·2	—36·6
Rape and Mustard seed	240,976	2,756,973	—16·4	—30·3
Jute	1,718,532	15,103,472	+81·4	—26·8
Tea	49,125	2,188,556	+76·2	+20·6

TABLE II.—Cotton, raw

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		Madras ports		TOTAL	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Imports in February										
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—										
Assam	67	950	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	950
Bengal	2,345	6,005	...	...	...	...	1	1	2,346	6,006
Bihar and Orissa	140	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	51
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	777	14,969	31,840	140,754	...	..	...	...	32,617	155,723
Punjab		904	55,482	22,108	304,008	108,996	...	...	359,490	132,008
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	1	...	86,268	88,973	...	...	86,289	88,973
Raj. and C. India	...	260	178,960	125,661	...	...	...	...	178,960	125,921
Bombay	...	470	497,971	299,898	...	...	1,470	5,561	499,441	305,929
Central Provinces and Berar	71,999	52,460	660,386	680,915	...	...	...	...	732,385	733,375
Nizam's Territory	...	...	207,543	117,030	...	...	8,924	841	216,467	117,871
Madras	...	...	297	2,373	...	...	15,252	12,040	15,549	14,413
Mysore	...	...	1,098	5,858	...	...	4,038	1	5,136	5,859
TOTAL	75,328	76,069	1,633,578	1,394,597	390,296	197,969	29,685	18,441	2,128,887	1,687,079
By Sea—										
Bengal	6,574	2,130	1,200	1,312	...	...	...	...	7,774	3,442
Bihar and Orissa	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	930	510	1,277	1,468	...	...	7,020	704	9,227	2,682
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	..	36,789	44,722	...	...	...	...	36,789	44,722
Madras	991	845	2,105	12,459	...	...	...	...	3,096	13,304
Burma	10,519	11,341	...	5	...	...	80	...	10,599	11,346
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	97,527	33,880	...	...	...	...	97,527	33,880
Foreign countries	220	...	718	566	...	...	849	...	1,787	566
TOTAL	19,234	14,826	139,616	94,412	...	...	7,949	704	166,799	109,942
TOTAL IMPORTS	94,562	90,895	1,773,194	1,489,009	390,296	197,969	37,634	19,148	2,295,686	1,797,021
Imports from April to end of February										
By Rail and River—										
Assam	9,219	7,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,219	7,317
Bengal	92,909	79,715	4	8	...	...	1	2	92,914	79,725
Bihar and Orissa	11,147	9,709	...	1	...	...	...	...	11,147	9,710
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	169,919	168,351	1,253,411	603,120	25,214	2,372	...	...	1,448,544	773,843
Punjab	7,846	3,104	348,579	106,886	1,217,102	493,204	...	...	1,573,527	603,194
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	1	...	138,794	446,374	...	...	138,795	446,374
Raj. and C. India	1,861	2,157	761,383	563,921	174	14,184	406	1	763,824	580,263
Bombay	1,456	3,404	2,933,018	2,391,584	...	...	19,755	21,827	2,954,229	2,416,815
Central Provinces and Berar	383,674	190,771	2,633,898	2,129,904	...	...	...	...	3,017,572	2,329,675
Nizam's Territory	697	1,643	691,133	580,866	...	...	60,525	17,206	752,355	599,715
Madras	607	2,546	35,112	103,145	...	...	931,745	819,025	967,464	924,716
Mysore	...	...	4,045	19,217	...	...	22,664	2,623	26,709	21,840
TOTAL	679,335	477,717	8,660,584	6,498,652	1,681,284	956,134	1,035,096	860,681	12,056,299	8,793,187
By Sea—										
Bengal	31,573	32,028	7,077	1,537	...	...	537	...	39,187	33,565
Bihar and Orissa	80	44	...	...		...	...		80	44
Bombay	25,293	8,526	5,344	13,842	573	17,409	57,940	23,915	89,150	63,692
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	1,303	...	209,004	137,607	...	...	...	...	210,307	137,607
Madras	26,586	74,951	100,425	120,192	...	...	43	2	127,054	195,145
Burma	80,586	52,130	11,478	1,660	...	...	94	422	92,153	54,212
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	1,170,670	1,104,318	67	...	...	4	1,170,737	1,104,322
Foreign countries	225	643	49,094	80,804	...	...	3,735	1,348	53,054	82,795
TOTAL	165,616	168,322	1,553,087	1,459,960	640	17,409	62,340	25,691	1,781,722	1,671,382
TOTAL IMPORTS	844,981	646,039	10,213,671	7,958,612	1,681,924	973,543	1,097,445	886,375	13,838,021	10,464,569

N.B.—Provinces named in the first column include their chief port or ports. "Madras ports" includes the ports of Madras, French Ports (Pondicherry with its suburb Villianur and Karikal, exclusive of sea imports from Non-British Ports and Foreign countries), Negapatam, Tuticorin, Calicut, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Cochin, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Quilon, Porto Novo, and Badagara

TABLE III.—Wheat (excluding wheat flour)

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		Karachi		TOTAL	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
	Imports in February							
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	46	37	...	...	...	...	46	37
Bihar and Orissa	496	9,750	...	...	...	...	496	9,750
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	36,374	66,792	...	18,511	...	...	36,374	85,303
Punjab	32,690	41,248	5,831	39,972	153,171	167,078	191,692	248,298
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	59,509	22,510	59,509	22,510
Raj. and C. India	16,813	...	163,107	8,523	...	...	179,920	8,523
Bombay	...	1,638	7,130	87,903	...	..	7,130	89,541
Cent. Provs. and Berar	97,388	10,059	66,236	13,413	...	...	163,624	23,472
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	7,595	...	...	...	7,595
Madras	...	...	...	421	...	...	...	421
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	183,807	129,524	242,304	176,336	212,680	189,588	638,791	495,450
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	2,019	...	1	181	2,020	181
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	60,500	...	8,227	27,974	...	...	68,727	27,974
Madras	184	...	...	...	...	...	184	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	15,449	20,728	192	506	15,641	21,234
Foreign countries	...	...	1	2,976	...	210	1	3,186
TOTAL	60,684	..	25,696	51,678	193	897	86,573	52,575
TOTAL IMPORTS	244,491	129,524	268,000	228,016	212,873	190,485	725,364	548,025
	Imports from April to end of February							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Bengal	36,595	44,817	3	...	..	...	36,598	44,817
Bihar and Orissa	192,259	570,337	...	...	...	...	192,259	570,337
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	3,036,896	1,194,813	426,491	116,701	3,103,483	207,249	6,566,870	1,518,763
Punjab	468,183	760,979	85,649	788,036	14,817,151	14,272,309	15,370,983	15,821,324
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	681	...	...	...	861,755	867,380	862,436	867,380
Raj. and C. India	143,181	4,463	2,961,477	432,424	10,012	331	3,114,670	437,218
Bombay	216	1,639	254,462	214,532	...	...	254,678	216,171
Cent. Provs. and Berar	1,246,813	253,566	2,603,017	197,939	1,548	.	3,851,378	451,505
Nizam's Territory	...	...	229	10,631	...	...	229	10,631
Madras	...	2,600	...	516	...	...	...	3,116
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5,124,828	2,833,214	6,331,328	1,760,779	18,793,949	15,347,269	30,250,105	19,941,262
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	112	...	...	...	112	...
Bihar and Orissa	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	...
Bombay	...	104	7,943	1,131	249	413	8,192	1,648
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	138,002	...	66,212	516,112	...	9	204,214	516,121
Madras	432	...	781	12	...	...	1,213	12
Burma	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	69
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	386,817	199,882	20,635	4,230	407,452	204,112
Foreign countries	...	79	131	8,600	11	5,680	142	14,359
TOTAL	138,469	252	461,996	725,737	20,895	10,332	621,360	736,321
TOTAL IMPORTS	5,263,297	2,833,466	6,793,324	2,486,516	18,814,844	15,357,601	30,871,465	20,677,588

TABLE IV.—Rice (including paddy)*

Whence exported	Calcutta 1914	Calcutta 1915	Karachi 1914	Karachi 1915	Madras ports 1914	Madras ports 1915	TOTAL 1914	TOTAL 1915
	Imports in February							
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	427	354	...	...	...	...	427	354
Bengal	1,368,083	515,858	...	...	3,883	3,992	1,371,966	519,850
Bihar and Orissa	123,793	55,154	...	...	8,989	5,137	132,782	60,291
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,056	118	...	1	...	...	1,056	119
Punjab	197	146	22,459	24	4	...	22,660	170
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	1	1	225,119	72,919	...	...	225,120	72,920
Raj. and C. India	...	249	..	..	...	...	...	249
Bombay	...	...	1	...	124	331	125	331
Central Provinces and Berar	5,591	1,098	...	...	7	...	5,598	1 098
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	610	1,485	610	1,485
Madras	1,458	11,865	...	...	514,364	307,609	515,822	319,471
Mysore	...	...	...	...	104	388	104	388
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,500,606	584,843	247,579	72,944	528,085	318,942	2,276,270	976,729
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	...	...	17,595	1,683	17,595	1,683
Bihar and Orissa	3,692	5,285	...	.	...	...	3,692	5,285
Bombay	1	3	469	595	64,071	48,834	64,541	49,422
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...		3,872	4,430	4,504	4,253	8,376	8,683
Madras	...	1,678	...	...	15,052	6,823	15,052	8,501
Burma	1,098,297	2,400,700	...	...	486,043	256,522	1,584,340	2,657,222
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	4,098	9,160	10	...	411	800	4,519	9,960
TOTAL	1,106,088	2,416,826	4,351	5,025	587,676	318,915	1,698,115	2,740,766
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,606,694	3,001,669	251,930	77,969	1,115,761	637,858	3,974,385	3,717,495
	Imports from April to end of February							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	5,256	1,856	...	...	...	...	5,256	1,856
Bengal	6,639,766	4,297,588	...	952	56,883	13,369	6,696,649	4,311,909
Bihar and Orissa	1,061 340	596,725	...	...	151,820	17,574	1,213,160	614,299
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	8,463	1,284	397	86		...	8,860	1,370
Punjab	2,587	3,222	165,773	33,618	7	12	168,317	36,852
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	3	6	1,598 380	1,142,304	...	...	1,598,383	1,142,310
Raj. and C. India	1	252	...	...	...	...	1	252
Bombay	1	2	1	3	318	1,470	320	1,475
Cent. Provs. and Berar	81,018	53,651	...	...	8,520	40	89,538	53,691
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	3,623	4,420	3,623	4,420
Madras	20,466	60,341	...	...	3,900,410	4,233,538	3,920,876	4,293,879
Mysore	...	...	...	...	2,179	2,773	2,179	2,773
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	105	...	105	...
TOTAL	7,818,851	5,014,927	1,764,551	1,176,963	4,123,865	4,273,196	13,707,267	10,465,086
By Sea—								
Bengal	1,568	520	215	22	254,610	118,803	256,393	119,435
Bihar and Orissa	118,162	54,621	...	...	8,792	...	126,954	54,621
Bombay	16	147	4,057	6,966	225,760	253,114	229,833	260,227
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	41,365	25,497	270,400	190,431	311,765	215,928
Madras	18,039	2,600	81	...	106,517	58,654	124,637	61,254
Burma	5,860,917	9,866,076	458	...	3,622,447	3,794,698	9,483,822	13,660,774
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	1,794	...	1,461	2,259	3,255	2,259
Foreign countries	13,066	111,695	183	4	2,836	7,371	16,085	119,070
TOTAL	6,011,768	10,035,659	48,153	32,489	4,492,823	4,425,420	10,552,714	14,493,568
TOTAL IMPORTS	13,830,619	15,050,586	1,812,704	1,209,452	8,616,688	8,698,616	24,260,011	24,958,654

* One maund of paddy is taken as equivalent to 25 seers of rice

TABLE V.—Gram and Pulse

Whence exported	Calcutta 1914	Calcutta 1915	City of Bombay 1914	City of Bombay 1915	Karachi 1914	Karachi 1915	TOTAL 1914	TOTAL 1915
	Imports in February							
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—								
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	56.178	72.157	...	...	...	...	56,178	72,157
Bihar and Orissa	46,311	51,358	...	...	...	...	46.311	51,858
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	41,609	66,138	884	6,363	1,316	1,391	43,809	73,892
Punjab	6,688	37,904	20,839	19,709	88,113	9,583	115,640	67,196
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	1	...	...	3,762	5,166	3,762	5,167
Raj. and C. India	2,498	2,492	701	4,762	9,457	426	12,656	7,680
Bombay	42	...	76,796	64,514	1	5	76,889	64,519
Cent. Provs. and Berar	53,989	74,702	41,475	73,189	...	...	95,464	147,891
Nizam's Territory	...	...	11,344	12,769	...	...	11,344	12,769
Madras	16 874	3,033	136	...	...	...	17,010	3,033
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	224,189	307,785	152,175	181,306	102,649	16,571	479,013	505,662
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	448	...	...	...	...	...	448
Bombay	1	15	5,152	1,824	15	499	5,168	2,338
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	280	3,658		195	280	3,853
Madras	28,789	654	..	89	...	...	28 739	743
Burma	6,990	7		965	...	...	6,990	972
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	19,830	13,925	5,656	38	25,486	13,963
Foreign countries	265	217	1,605	14,206	122	38	1,992	14 461
TOTAL	35,995	1,341	26,871	34,667	5,793	770	68,659	36,778
TOTAL IMPORTS	260,184	309,126	179,046	215,973	108,442	17,341	547,672	512,440
	Imports from April to end of February							
By Rail and River—								
Assam	232	390	..	...	...	...	232	390
Bengal	1,147,822	898,174	...	5,085	...	...	1,147,822	903,259
Bihar and Orissa	1,136,448	1,216,033	..	3,219		...	1,136,448	1,219,252
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,850,877	657,658	280,521	33,542	51,352	21,030	2,182,750	712,230
Punjab	39,324	238,577	391,565	522,810	1,374,870	694,524	1,805,759	1,455,911
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	54	124	...	...	131,953	103,569	132,007	108,693
Raj. and C. India	19,525	13,067	195,218	125,840	56,751	9,003	271,494	147,910
Bombay	6,114	5,885	544,294	648,385	218	18	550,656	654,288
Cent. Provs. and Berar	446,951	306,168	685,150	446,409	...	...	1,132,101	752,577
Nizam's Territory	554	16,283	17,420	55,030	...	...	17,974	71,313
Madras	79,799	71,252	826	303	...	...	80,625	71,555
Mysore	328	...	267	15	...	...	595	15
Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
TOTAL	4,728,058	3,423,611	2,115,261	1,840,638	1,615,144	828,144	8,458,463	6,092,393
By Sea—								
Bengal	...	...	7	3	...	463	7	466
Bihar and Orissa	...	6,226	...	...	..	...	...	6,226
Bombay	3	17	14,896	12,030	6,778	21,398	21,677	33,445
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	11,368	56,032	516	1,786	11,884	57,818
Madras	86,467	10,066	40	121	...	16	86,507	10,203
Burma	19,001	32,216	5,726	38,705	...	...	24,727	70,921
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	47 969	62,081	6,712	4,887	54,681	66 968
Foreign countries	6,796	9,014	9,942	95,274	2,679	908	19,417	105,196
TOTAL	112,267	57,539	89,048	264,246	16,685	29,453	218,900	351,238
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,840,325	3,481,150	2,205,209	2,104,884	1,631,829	857,597	8,677,863	6,443,631

TABLE VI.—Linseed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		TOTAL	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Imports in February						
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—						
Assam	800	...	.	...	300	...
Bengal	13,355	2,616	...	...	13,355	2,616
Bihar and Orissa	84,039	36,879	..	.	34,039	36 879
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	13,277	19,260	3,465	3,413	16,743	22,673
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	..	...	...	...	..
Raj. and C. India	1,669	110	6,942	4,978	8,611	5,0[illegible]
Bombay	...	...	25,469	15,498	25,469	15,498
Cent. Provs. and Berar	5,490	492	42 895	4,584	48,385	5,076
Nizam's Territory	...	...	116,150	33,285	116,150	33,285
Madras	...	...	1,068	1,151	1,068	1.151
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	68,130	58,857	195,989	62.909	264,119	121,766
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	.	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	10	...	10	...
Madras	..	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	[illegible]	...	2,927	240	2,927	240
Foreign countries	[illegible]	...	487	514	487	514
TOTAL	...	...	3,424	754	3,424	754
TOTAL IMPORTS	68,130	58,857	199,413	63,663	267,543	122,520
Imports from April to end of February						
By Rail and River—						
Assam	3,621	21,427	...	...	3,621	21,427
Bengal	520,646	303,219	...	..	520,646	303,219
Bihar and Orissa	1,934,125	2,470,947	342	548	1,934,467	2,471,495
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,288,078	1,022,144	753,380	183,226	2,041,458	1,205,370
Punjab	325	...	450	86	775	86
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	..	280	..	280	...
Raj. and C. India	111,108	110	1,520,751	317,499	1,631,859	317,609
Bombay	...	...	145,377	101,972	145,377	101,972
Cent. Provs. and Berar	152 784	28,941	1,000,535	301,638	1,153,319	330,579
Nizam's Territory	...	...	776,579	422,034	776,579	422,034
Madras	...	1	10,361	4,621	10,361	4,622
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,010,687	3,846,789	4,208,055	1,331,624	8,218,742	5,178,413
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	659	470	...	...	659	470
Bombay	...	...	88	...	88	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...	1,144	4,009	1,144	4,009
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	115,588	74,987	115,588	74,987
Foreign countries	36	1,090	11,538	37,487	11,574	38,577
TOTAL	695	1,560	128,358	116,483	129,053	118,043
TOTAL IMPORTS	4,011,382	3,848,349	4,336,413	1,448,107	8,347.795	5,296,456

TABLE VII.—Rape and Mustard Seed

Whence exported	Calcutta		City of Bombay		TOTAL	
	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
	Imports in February					
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—						
Assam	1,334	4,571	...	...	1,334	4,571
Bengal	1,750	2,103	...	...	1,750	2,103
Bihar and Orissa	167,347	44,671	...	..	167,347	44,671
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	72,954	108,980	2,662	154	75,616	109,134
Punjab	6,243	21,185	...	329	6,243	21,514
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	..	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. India	4,576	8,629	5,707	12,560	10,283	21,189
Bombay	...	2,649	6,724	8,077	6,724	10,726
Cent. Provs. and Berar	8,860	18,130	5,706	2,319	14,572	20,449
Nizam's Territory	..	...	5	196	5	196
Madras	3,475	942	...	...	3,475	942
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	266,545	211,860	20,804	23,635	287,349	235,495
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	2	..	...	...	2
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	472	640	4,956	640	5,428
Madras	...	5	...	...	...	5
Burma	...	...	...	..	.	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	161	43	161	43
Foreign countries	170	...	18	3	188	3
TOTAL	170	479	819	5,002	989	5,481
TOTAL IMPORTS	266,715	212,339	21,623	28,637	288,338	240,976
	Imports from April to end of February					
By Rail and River—						
Assam	104,716	267,336	...	...	104,716	267,336
Bengal	37,966	24,052	...	...	37,966	24,052
Bihar and Orissa	855,879	468,963	112	...	855,991	468,963
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	1,924,626	1,119,998	411,752	111,802	2,336,378	1,231,800
Punjab	39,446	121,356	5,927	6,490	45,373	127,846
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	..	12,701	99	...	99	12,701
Raj. and C. India	133,230	88,241	152,902	58,372	286,132	146,613
Bombay	8	84,100	205,497	246,958	205,505	331,058
Cent. Provs. and Berar	18,795	38,887	33,334	26,501	52,129	65,388
Nizam's Territory	.	...	375	3,260	375	3,260
Madras	16,133	23,391	...	...	16,133	23,391
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,130,799	2,249,025	809,998	453,383	3,940,797	2,702,408
By Sea—						
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1,922	9	...	9	1,922
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	4,797	11,522	39,928	11,522	44,725
Madras	1,100	2,001	..	...	1,100	2,001
Burma	1,291	22	...	...	1,291	22
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	2,319	1,864	2,319	1,864
Foreign countries	172	24	52	4,007	224	4,031
TOTAL	2,563	8,766	13,902	45,799	16,465	54,565
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,133,362	2,257,791	823,900	499,182	3,957,262	2,756,973

TABLE VIII.—Jute

Whence exported	Calcutta 1914	Calcutta 1915
	Imports in February	
	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—		
Assam	42,093	118,254
Bengal	794,354	1,899,815
Bihar and Orissa	89,171	200,463
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	...	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	925,618	1,718,582
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	21,530	...
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	...	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	...	...
TOTAL	21,530	...
TOTAL IMPORTS	947,148	1,718,532
	Imports from April to end of February	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	756,586	517,224
Bengal	18,327,104	13,565,740
Bihar and Orissa	1,376,115	954,019
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	7	...
Punjab	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	912	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	...
Mysore	...	...
TOTAL	20,460,724	15,036,993
By Sea—		
Bengal	18,660	...
Bihar and Orissa	184,630	66,460
Bombay	...	...
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Madras	180	...
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	8,760	20
TOTAL	162,230	66,480
TOTAL IMPORTS	20,622,954	15,103,[illegible]

TABLE IX.—Tea

Whence exported	Calcutta 1914	Calcutta 1915
	Imports in February	
	cwts	cwts
By Rail and River—		
Assam	19,938	36,005
Bengal	7,502	12,272
Bihar and Orissa	2	38
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	377	92
Punjab	38	146
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	...	...
Raj. and C. India	...	...
Bombay	...	...
Cent. Provs. and Berar	4	2
Nizam's Territory	...	...
Madras	...	6
Mysore	1	...
Kashmir	...	...
TOTAL	27,862	48,561
By Sea—		
Bengal	...	489
Bihar and Orissa	...	...
Bombay	...	..
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	6	...
Madras	8	70
Burma	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	3	5
TOTAL	17	564
TOTAL IMPORTS	27,879	49,125
	Imports from April to end of February	
By Rail and River—		
Assam	1,121,585	1,435,501
Bengal	669,624	737,472
Bihar and Orissa	2,789	2,781
U. P. of Agra and Oudh	10,021	5,946
Punjab	654	1,236
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	44	...
Raj. and C. India	2	4
Bombay	4	10
Cent. Provs. and Berar	17	11
Nizam's Territory	...	2
Madras	1	23
Mysore	3	7
Kashmir	...	1
TOTAL	1,804,694	2,182,944
By Sea—		
Bengal	8,763	4,817
Bihar and Orissa	...	2
Bombay	1	44
Sind and Br. Baluchistan	21	77
Madras	524	217
Burma	97	317
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...
Foreign Countries	850	138
TOTAL	9,756	5,612
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,814,450	2,188,556

Table X.

The following statements show the exports of (1) wheat (2) wheat flour and (3) Total (wheat and wheat flour) from British India by sea to foreign countries during each month of the four official years 1911-12, 191213 1913-14 and 1914-15. The figures are in thousands of cwts. :—

1.—Wheat.

Months.	1911-12 000's of cwts.	1912-13 000's of cwts.	1913-14 000's of cwts.	1914-15 000's of cwts.
April	1,359	1,378	546	181
May	2,714	2,140	3,327	490
June	3,791	4,870	5,207	3,381
July	5,324	6,559	6,369	3,889
August	2,503	3,064	2,694	850
September	1,315	4,630	2,695	1,123
October	1,314	2,969	1,054	1,765
November	1,482	2,286	934	1,100
December	1,946	1,592	434	740
January	2,037	1,983	414	501
February	1,503	1,030	194	432
March	1,935	702	175	176
TOTAL	27,22[illegible]	33,203	24,043	14,128
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Production (in thousands of cwts.)	201,230	198,490	197,060	168,540

N. B.—In this statement the figures of production for one year have been placed below those of exports of the next year because the production of one year is usually exported in the next year.

2.—Wheat flour.

Months.	1911-12 000's of cwts.	1912-13 000's of cwts.	1913-14 000's of cwts.	1914-15 000's of cwts.
April	76	75	127	113
May	74	88	182	64
June	88	125	188	101
July	100	106	151	159
August	115	112	85	130
September	114	102	144	72
October	80	176	184	76
November	67	102	116	87
December	80	126	81	64
January	97	134	117	94
February	88	103	86	88
March	52	121	127	32
TOTAL	1,031	1,370	1,588	1,080

3.—Total (wheat including wheat flour converted into wheat).*

	1911-12 000's of cwts.	1912-13 000's of cwts.	1913-14 000's of cwts.	1914-15 000's of cwts.
April	1,468	1,485	728	343
May	2,820	2,266	3,587	581
June	3,917	5,049	5,474	3,525
July	5,407	6,710	6,585	3,616
August	2,668	3,224	2,816	1,036
September	1,478	4,776	2,901	[illegible]
October	1,428	3,220	1,317	1,874
November	1,577	2,432	1,100	1,224
December	2,060	1,772	550	831
January	2,175	2,174	581	635
February	1,629	1,177	317	558
March	2,[illegible]09	875	856	222
TOTAL	28,696	35,160	26,312	15,671

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Production of wheat (in thousands of cwts.)	201,230	198,490	197,060	168,540

* Ten cwts of wheat are taken as equivalent to seven cwts of wheat flour.

NOTE (1)—On an average for the three years ending 1913-14, 4·1 per cent. of the total export of total wheat (including wheat flour) was exported in April; the percentages for the other months are as follows:—May 9·6 per cent., June 16 per cent., July 20·8 per cent., August 9·7 per cent., September 10·2 per cent., October 6·6 per cent., November 5·7 per cent., December 4·9 per cent., January 5·5 per cent., February 3·5 per cent., March 3·6 per cent.

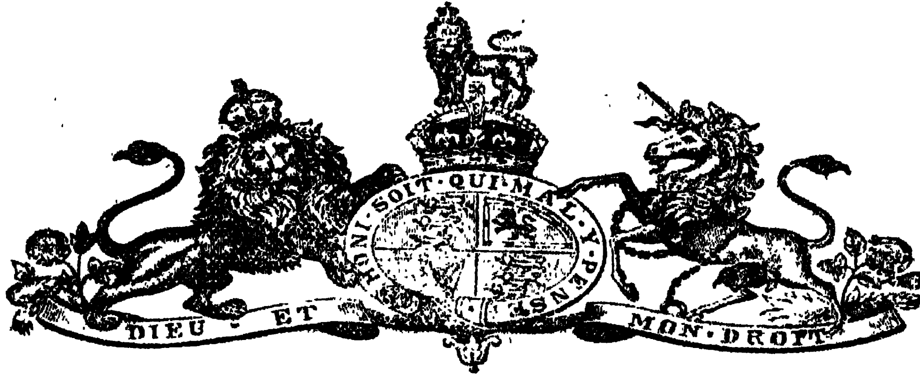
(2) Imports of wheat (excluding wheat flour) into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Karchi by rail and river during March and April 1915 week by week as compared with the corresponding periods of last year are given below. :—

	1914 cwts.	1915 cwts.		1914 cwts.	1915 cwts.
Week ending 6th March	162,127	115,030	Week ending 3rd April	109,978	171,259
" " 13th "	189,964	77,508	" " 10th "	151,472	138,858
" " 20th "	135,734	55,346	" " 17th "	158,777	164,835
" " 27th "	120,136	70,744	" " 24th "	174,384	296,452
	607,961	318,628		594,591	771,404

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA
Calcutta, May 20, 1915.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th May, 1915.

No. 34.—Mr. W. K. Porter, Barrister-at-Law, Reporter to the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature, North Western Provinces, is granted leave for five months, with effect from the 9th June 1915, or until further orders.

No. 35.—Mr. J. M. Banerji, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Reporter to the Indian Law Reports in the said High Court of Judicature during the absence on leave of Mr. W. K. Porter, or until further orders.

The 27th May, 1915.

No. 36.—In pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (1) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have elected Mr. Francis Hugh Stewart, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General *vice* Mr. Ruthven Grey Monteath, resigned.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 25th May, 1915.

No. 789.—Rai Abinas Chandra Koar Bahadur, a Superintendent in the Home Department, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 31st May 1915.

No. 791.—The following acting arrangements in the grades of Superintendents in the Home Department are sanctioned, with effect from the 31st May 1915 :—

Mr. A. Lawrence, to officiate as Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. Prasanna Kumar Basu, on privilege leave, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. Bijay Krishna Banerjee to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade, during the absence of Mr. Prasanna Kumar Basu.

Mr. Ramani Mohan Ganguli to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade.

No. 796.—The services of Mr. J. Addison of the Indian Civil Service, Special Land Acquisition Officer, Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 16th April 1915.

The 26th May, 1915.

No. 813.—The services of Chaudhri Sardar Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 16th May 1915.

JUDICIAL.

The 27th May, 1915.

No. 551.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beachcroft, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 3rd August 1915.

The 28th May, 1915.

No. 563.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), and in consequence of the transfer of a portion of the Meerut district from the United Provinces to the Province of Delhi, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the moveable and immoveable properties constituting the "Bulaki Das Endowment Trust," which are at present vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, United Provinces, shall henceforth be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Delhi.

MEDICAL.

The 28th May, 1915.

No. 534.—The services of Captain W. C. Gray, M.B., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 19th April 1915. His services will remain temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th May, 1915.

No. 1150-Est.-A.—Mr. E. H. Kealy, of the Political Department, is posted as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 12th May, 1915.

No. 1154-Est.-A.—Mr. H. C. Greenfield, I.C.S., Central Provinces, is appointed temporarily to officiate in the Political Department of the Government of India, and is posted as Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the 11th May, 1915.

The 26th May, 1915.

No. 824-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. B. Stirling Galloway as Acting Consular Agent for Italy at Bassein.

The 27th May, 1915.

No. 908-I.B.—It is hereby notified that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2053-I.B., dated the 22nd September, 1911, which published a list of the Courts of Native States to which decrees passed by Civil Courts in British India may be sent for execution, namely :—

In the entry relating to the Baroda State, for the words "tentatively for a period of 6 years from July, 1908", the words "until further orders" shall be substituted.

No. 913-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in section 10 (1) of the Berar Small Cause Courts Law, 1905, published in the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 922, dated the 16th June, 1905, after the figures "1887" the words "as in force for the time being in the Central Provinces" shall be added.

No. 916-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2365-I.B., dated the 14th November, 1912, which applied certain enactments to the Administered Areas in Central India, namely :—

In the first schedule the following four entries shall be inserted after entries 5, 11, 16 and 23 respectively :—

5-A.—The Parsi Intestate Succession Act, 1865 (XXI of 1865).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach Nowgong and Sehore, the Indore Residency Bazars and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.	
11-A.—The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (IX of 1875).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Sehore, the Indore Residency Bazars and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.	In section 3 the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Sehore the Indore Residency Bazars and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.
16-A.—The Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 (XXVI of 1881).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Sehore, the Indore Residency Bazars and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.	In section 11 the words "British India" shall be read as referring to British India and the Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Sehore the Indore Residency Bazars and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.
23-A.—The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 (VIII of 1890).	The Cantonments of Mhow, Nimach, Nowgong and Sehore, the Indore Residency Bazars and the Civil Lines of Nowgong.	

No. 1162-Est.-A.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Rawlinson, C.I.E., a Resident of the 2nd class and Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year and six months, with effect from the 12th May, 1915, under Articles 233 and 308 (b), Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1163-Est.-A.—The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel D. B. Blakeway, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 12th May, 1915.

No. 1167-Est.-A.—Lieutenant Colonel F. C. Webbware, C.I.E. of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and seventeen days combined with furlough for one year, nine months and fourteen days, with effect from the 10th April, 1915, under Articles 233 and 308 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1168-Est.-A.—Major W. G. Hutchinson of the Political Department is posted as Political Agent, Chagai, with effect from the 10th April, 1915.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 24th May, 1915.

No. 570-A.—Mr. M. R. Coburn, Military Accountant, 2nd class, is appointed Deputy Controller of War Accounts, with effect from the 12th May 1915.

No. 571-A.—Mr. H. D. Gracias, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is appointed Assistant Controller of War Accounts, with effect from the 3rd May 1915.

The 26th May, 1915.

No. 637-F.E.—Mr. F. A. C. Rebello has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 18th April 1915.

No. 638-F.E.—Mr. F. J. Pruce, an officer in class III of the Public Works List of the Indian Finance Department, attached to the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, has been granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 17th May 1915.

Mr. T. F. Smithers, an Accountant, 1st grade in the office of the Chief Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, has been appointed to officiate as a Chief Accountant, class II, in that office, with effect from the 18th May 1915, and during the absence on leave of Mr. F. J. Pruce.

No. 639-F.E.—In this Department Notifications No. 516-F.E., dated 26th April 1915, and No. 524-F.E., dated 29th April 1915, appearing on page 632 of the *Gazette of India*, dated 1st May 1915, Part I, for '16th April 1915' *read* '15th April 1915.'

No. 640-F.E.—Mr. N. V. Raghavan has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, United Provinces, with effect from the 17th May 1915.

No. 641-F.E.—Mr C. V. Raman, Assistant Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, Calcutta, has been granted privilege leave for 5 weeks, with effect from the 17th May 1915.

No 642 F E.—Mr. G H. Bailey has been posted as Assistant Comptroller and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Assam, with effect from the 10th May 1915.

The 27th May, 1915.

No. 644-F.E.—Mr. A V. V. Aiyar has been promoted substantively to class III of the General List of the Indian Finance Department, with effect from the 1st May 1915.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Non-Judicial.

The 26th May, 1915.

No. 1002-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9, clause (*a*) of the Indian Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act on receipts or bills of lading issued by the Gauhati-Shillong Motor Transport Company, Limited, for the fare for the conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or on receipts given to the said Company for the refund of an overcharge made in respect of such fare.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 27th May, 1915.

No. 1014-F.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

April 1915. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

	April.		Whole Year.	
	1915-1916.	1914-1915.	Budget, 1915-1916.	Actuals Preliminary, 1914-1915
Civil Revenue.				
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation) ...	2,15	2,04	35,84	34,59
Opium ...	20	21	2,70	2,31
Salt ...	30	48	5,00	5,86
Stamps ...	75	75	7,66	7,43
Excise ...	1,07	1,19	13,18	13,25
Provincial Rates ...	...	1	5	7
Customs ...	63	96	8,91	9,52
Assessed Taxes ...	13	12	2,66	2,90
Forest ...	12	10	3,17	2,87
Registration ...	7	7	77	73
Tributes from Native States ...	3	6	92	91
Other Civil Revenue ...	34	30	4,67	4,37
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS ...	5,79	6,29	85,53	84,81
Major Irrigation Revenue ...	3	3	4,13	3,97
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue ...	2	2	71	56
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works) ...	5,84	6,34	90,37	89,34
Civil Expenditure				
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works ...	—6	—5	—5,86	—5,53
Opium ...	—26	—84	—1,37	—97
Famine Relief (Civil) ...	...	—2	—1	—33
Other Civil Expenditure ...	—3,46	—3,50	—48,18	—46,26
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS ...	—3,78	—3,91	—55,42	—53,09
Major Irrigation Working Expenses ...	—13	—12	—1,91	—1,73
Buildings and Roads Expenditure ...	—27	—33	—7,43	—7,95
Famine Relief (Public Works) ...	—3	—10	—73	—90
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure ...	—14	—10	—1,34	—1,28
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works)	—4,35	—4,56	—66,83	—64,95
Irrigation Capital Expenditure ...	—12	—14	—1,59	—1,43
Delhi Capital Expenditure ...	—6	—2	—28	—45
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	—18	—16	—1,87	—1,88
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments. The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.				
Posts and Telegraph (Net) ...	—3	+24	—1,90	—9,39
Marine (Net) ...	—51	—3	—5,19	—7,80
Military Works (Net) ...	—16	—7	—91	—1,58
Military Receipts ...	+17	+5	+1,31	+2,35
Military Issues ...	—2,11	—1,67	—29,29	—27,00
Railway Receipts.				
East Indian Railway ...	+76	+75	+55,52	+8,50
Other Railways ...	+4,20	+4,51		+46,83
TOTAL ...	+4,96	+5,26	+55,52	+55,33
Railway Issues.				
East Indian Railway ...	—68	—50	—37,89	—5,67
Other Railways ...	—2,93	—3,31		—32,59
TOTAL ...	—3,61	—3,81	—37,89	—38,26
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS ...	—1,29	—3	—18,35	—26,35
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.				
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — receipts less than payments) ...	...	...	+4,37	+4,84
Temporary Loan ...	...	...	...	+11,00
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	+4	...	+19
Currency Transfers for Gold in England ...	...	...	...	—1,50
Remittance through Imperial Government ...	...	...	...	—91
Deposits of District Funds ...	—26	—32	—51	+16
Loans by Governments ...	+15	+13	+39	—49
Exchange on Remittance Account ...	...	+1	...	+10
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R 15 per £	—2,00	—2,47	—10,89	—9,89
Other Debt Heads ...	—44	—92	+11,9	—99
Sterling bills on Telegraphic Transfers on London ...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS ...	—2,55	—3,53	—5,45	+2,60
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES ...	—2,53	—1,94	—2,13	—1,24
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	22,15	23,41	20,78	23,41
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	19,62	21,47	18,65	22,17

J. B. BRUNYATE,

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 29th May, 1915.

No. 7616-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 26th day of April, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914 that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited :

And whereas by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, the 18th day of March, 1915, the 15th day of April, 1915, and the 21st day of April, 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, as amended and added to by the Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, the 18th day of March, 1915, the 15th day of April, 1915, and the 21st day of April, 1915, should be further amended by making the following additions to the same :—

(1) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations :—

Toluol and mixtures containing toluol.

(2) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal :—

Raw Cotton.

Metal working machinery.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 29th May, 1915.

No. 7695-134.—Mr. H. Mayston is appointed to be Director, Telegraph Engineering, Southern Circle, in relief of Mr. W. S. Sharpe, transferred, with effect from the 1st April 1915.

No. 7866-138.—Mr. D. S. Captain, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd grade, Bombay, with effect from the 26th May 1915 and until further orders.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 29th May, 1915.

No. 7781-88.—Dr. L. L. Fermor, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed Curator of the Geological Survey Museum and Laboratory, with effect from the afternoon of May 14th to May 24th, 1915, *vice* Mr. H. C. Jones.

No. 7782-88.—Mr. G. de P. Cotter, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed Curator of the Geological Survey Museum and Laboratory, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th May 1915, *vice* Dr. L. L. Fermor.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 29th May, 1915.

No. 7852-1.—Mr. G. S Hardy, I.C.S., an officiating Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* Assistant Collector, with effect from the 16th April 1915.

C. E. LOW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 26th May, 1915.

No. 329.—The services of the undermentioned chaplains on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment are placed at the disposal of the Army Department, with effect from the dates noted against their names:—

Reverend T. H. Dixon, M.A.—23rd February 1915.

Reverend J. E. H. Williams, M.A.—7th March 1915.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th May 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S BRANCH, ARMY HEAD QUARTERS.

No. 494.—Mr. C. J. Knowles, Chief Clerk in the Office of the Adjutant-General's Branch, Army Headquarters, is appointed Personal Assistant to the Adjutant-General in India, with effect from the date of this notification.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 495.—Commissary and Honorary Major Theophilus Thorne is retained in the service after the age of 55 years, with effect from the 18th May 1915 until further orders, and will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 496.—The undermentioned gentleman is appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Captain.

George Elliott Llewhellin. Dated 18th February 1915.

(*Army Department Notification No. 180, dated the 19th February 1915, so far as it relates to this officer, is cancelled*).

No. 497.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

John Ponsonby Trousdell.
William Skinner Shepherd.
Arthur Francis Dickson.
} Dated 28th May 1915.

Infantry Branch.

Robert Cecil Milward.
Arthur Stanleus Holmes.
Basil St. John Smith.
} Dated 24th April 1915.

Hamish Frank Dempster. Dated 15th May 1915.

Alexander Richard Nicholson.
George Henry Knowland.
Arthur Robert Sinclair Hayne.
Stanley Fuller Criper.
Charles Mackay Keddie.
James Tate.
Edric Charles Abbott-Young.
Arthur Green Mumford.
Henry Guy Ellcock Pilgrim.
Matthew Robson.
} Dated 28th May 1915.

No. 498.—Second Lieutenant Joseph Cornelius Jerome O'Connor, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is transferred from the Infantry Branch to the Cavalry Branch, with effect from the 12th May 1915.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 499.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 16th April 1915, pages 3725, 3727, 3732, 3733 and 3734.

War Office,
16th April 1915.

* * * * * * * *

REGULAR FORCES.

The undermentioned Gentleman Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 17th April 1915 :—

* * * * * * * *

Unattached List for Indian Army. With a view to their appointment to the Indian Army.

Edward Roy Lennox Bishop.

Arthur Geoffrey Lucas.

John Wickham.

Reginald Alexander Hugh Kappey.

* * * * * * * *

India Office,
April 16, 1915.

* * * * * * * *

The KING has approved the transfer of the undermentioned Officers of the Indian Army to the temporary Half-pay List :—

* * * * * * * *

Captain Edward Hornby Ovans. Dated 8th April 1915.

* * * * * * * *

Supplement, dated the 21st April 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 20th April 1915, pages 3917 and 3920.

War Office,
21st April 1915.

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UNATTACHED LIST FOR INDIAN ARMY.

Keith Osborne Carleton (University Candidate) to be Second Lieutenant with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army. Dated 22nd April 1915.

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"London Gazette," dated the 23rd April 1915, pages 3946 and 3950.

War Office,
23rd April 1915.

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MEMORANDA.

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Surgeon-General Robert W. S. Lyons, M.D., Indian Medical Service, is appointed an Honorary Physician to The King, *vice* Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) D. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., M.D., deceased. Dated 31st December 1914.

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PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 500.—Consequent on the reversion to regimental duty of Captain J. H. G. Buller, the following appointment is made; with effect from the 4th January 1915 :—

Captain A. C. DeThorne, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, to be substantive Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 501.—Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel E. St. A. Wake, Indian Army, the following promotions and appointment are made; with effect from the 18th February 1915 :—

Major F. S. Walker, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd Grade, substantive.

Captain E. A. Trafford, Indian Army, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be Cantonment Magistrate, 3rd Grade, substantive.

Captain O. H. C. Molony, 94th Punjabis, sub. *pro tem.*, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, to be Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, substantive.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. Stevens, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd Grade, to be Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 502.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Albert Little, late Bengal Staff Corps (Unemployed Supernumerary List), is admitted to the Colonel's Allowance, with effect from the 22nd March 1915, in succession to Colonel Frederick Alexander Wilson, deceased.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 503.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenants to be Captains.

23rd May 1915.

Herbert Neville Urmston, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Burnett Sidney Stone, 88th Carnatic Infantry.
Christopher Thomas Marshall Smith, 87th Punjabis.
Frank Melvin Matthews, 22nd Punjabis.
Brian George Michael Frederick Nixon, 41st Dogras

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 504.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain George Harding to be Commissary,

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Arthur Villiers, *seconded,* to be Deputy Commissary, *seconded,* and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Christopher Bennett Hardaker to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductors Andrew Charles Chisholme, William John Ramsay, John Philip Sydenham Joseph Henry Allen and Charles Digby, *seconded,* to be Assistant Commissaries, *seconded,* and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Conductor Joseph Jonathan Dickinson to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor Thomas Warwick to be Conductor and

Staff-Serjeant Charles Alexander Davies to be Sub-Conductor on the General List;

vice Commissary and Honorary Major Theophilus Thorne, supernumerary on attaining the age of 55 years; with effect from the 18th May 1915.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Bengal-Punjab List.

No. 505.—Sub-Conductor Charles Franklin to be Conductor and Staff-Serjeant Wilford Torkildsen, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List, *vice* Frederick Hann, deceased; with effect from the 27th April 1915.

(Late) Madras List.

No. 506.—Sub-Conductor Robert Meyneil to be Conductor and Staff-Serjeant James Samways, Amalgamated List, to be Sub-Conductor on the Amalgamated List, *vice* Maurice John Nunan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 9th May 1915.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 507.—The following promotions are made :—

Royal Artillery Depôt, Kirkee.

Havildar-Majors Amir Ahmed Khan and Said Ahmed to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 18th February 1915.

No. 2 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery.

Havildar Muhammad Sher to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 18th February 1915.

14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Kot-Dafadars Rati Ram and Dariao Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th April 1915.

20th Deccan Horse.

Kot-Dafadar Ganga Bishan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 16th December 1914.

22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Dafadar Jamal Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th April 1915.

36th Jacob's Horse.

Dafadar Bishan Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 10th January 1915.

37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).

Dafadar Hamidullah to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 16th April 1915.

29th Mountain Battery.

Havildar-Major Ghunna Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 18th February 1915.

The Frontier Garrison Artillery.

Quartermaster-Havildar Sayyid Husain Shah to be Jemadar in the Royal Artillery Depôt, Ambala, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 18th February 1915.

No. 34 (Divisional Signal) Company, Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Srinivasulu to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 18th November 1914.

7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Jemadar Agar Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Rambali Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 3rd March 1915.

15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Havildars Sundar Singh and Mangal Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th April 1915.

26th Punjabis.

Jemadar Mawaz Khan to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st May 1915.

84th Punjabis.

Havildar Rahim Dad Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th January 1915.

Havildars Arjan Singh and Amar Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 21st April 1915.

Jemadar Firoz Khan (from the 56th Punjabi Rifles) to be Subadar and Havildar Muhammad Yakub Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 10th May 1915.

103th Infantry.

Havildar Govinda Jadhaw to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 10th December 1914.

110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Jemadar Vishnu Ghone to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 10th January 1915.

Colour-Havildar Shaikh Bade Sahib to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 22nd February 1915.

113th Infantry.

Havildar Waris Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Tulsi Ram, discharged; with effect from the 26th March 1915.

119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).

Havildar Tej Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 14th April 1915.

120th Rajputana Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Seole and Havildar Indar Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 14th April 1915.

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Mehdi Khan and Havildars Surjan Singh, Wali Dad and Mala Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st May 1915.

126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Havildar Shah Niaz Husain to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 7th May 1915.

1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Jemadar Santbir Rana to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Bhadarbir Rana to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 19th January 1915.

Jemadar Nandu Gurung to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 30th January 1915.

Jemadar Antbir Gurung to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st February 1915.

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Budhibal Thapa to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th April 1915.

Havildar Karan Bahadur Thapa to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 22nd April 1915.

1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Colour-Havildars Lahang Limbu and Kulman Rai to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th April 1915.

Colour-Havildar Lachman Limbu to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th April 1915.

1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Colour-Havildar Phaudasing Limbu and Havildar-Major Manbahadur Rai to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th April 1915.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 508.—Conductor Maurice John Nuan, Supply and Transport Corps, is transferred pension establishment, with effect from the 9th May 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

United Provinces Horse.

1st (Southern) Regiment.

No. 509.—Surgeon-Major Charles Arthur Fuller, V.D., to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Dated the 1st January 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Artillery Companies.

No. 510.—Captain Walter Amor to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Percy Lloyd Bowers to be Captain, *vice* W Amor, promoted. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles.

No. 511.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Colin Auley Mackenzie, A.D.C., resigns his commission. Dated the 2nd April 1915.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 512.—Francis Holy Burkitt to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Harold Alfred Cecil Blacker to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1915.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 513.—Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Richard Batty is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated the 16th March 1915.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 514.—Captain (Honorary Major) George William Murphy, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 1st May 1915.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No 515.—Lieutenant Arthur John Darwood to be Captain, *vice* C. S. Thane, promoted. Dated the 1st January 1915.

Second Lieutenant John Reginald Turner to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. J. Darwood, promoted. Dated the 1st January 1915.

John Sydenham Furnivall to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* J. R. Turner, promoted. Dated the 15th April 1915.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 516.—Lieutenant Alexander McIntosh to be Captain, *vice* H. W. McCaullay-Hayes, appointed Surgeon-Major. Dated the 5th March 1915.

Second Lieutenant Percy Rothera to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. McIntosh, promoted. Dated the 5th March 1915.

Clive Osborne Gaby to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 5th March 1915.

1st Battalion, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 517.—Second Lieutenant Henry Edward Fairfax Atkins resigns his commission. Dated the 1st February 1915.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 518.—Lieutenant Arthur Lowe Collet to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st May 1915.

Second Lieutenant Rupert Willoughby Hanson to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st May 1915.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 519.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :—

Assam Valley Light Horse.

Captain John Mucklow.

JUDICIAL.

No. 520.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following motor car drivers who have proceeded overseas with the Indian Expeditionary Forces, shall be subject to the Indian Army Act as Non-commissioned officers, namely :—

Haji Saleh Mohammed.

Dost Muhammad Hoti.

Kawasji Dadabhoi.

Haji Umar.

Labhoo Ragha.

Ardesir Shahpurji Nagla.

Sailendar Nath Basu.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th May 1915.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 20th and 26th May 1915:—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
No. 51 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.	2nd-Lieutenant Percy William Norman.	21st May 1915.	Allahabad.	
32nd Lancers	Lieutenant Godfrey Julius Jeppe Johnston.	17th May 1915.	Somaliland.	
14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.	Lieutenant Montague Douglas Spankie.	...	Mediterranean ...	Killed in action.
1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.	Lieutenant Archibald Henry Mankelow.	14th May 1915.	France ...	Killed in action.
2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.	Captain John Theodore Cumberland Wilcox.	13th May 1915.	France ...	Killed in action.
45th Rattray's Sikhs, attached 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.	Captain Frederick Charles Waterfield	21st May 1915.	France ...	Died of wounds.
84th Punjabis, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).	Captain Francis Faith Hodgson.	17th May 1915.	France ...	Died of wounds.
107th Pioneers	Captain John Edward Gordon Carlisle.	11th May 1915.	France ...	Died of wounds.
127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry, attached Royal Marines.	Major William Leigh Maxwell.	12th May 1915.	Mediterranean...	Killed in action.
1st Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles, attached 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.	Captain Harry Basting Grigg.	16th May 1915.	France ...	Killed in action.
2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force), attached 1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).	Lieutenant Arthur Alexander Heyland.	22nd May 1915.	France ...	Killed in action.
1st Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles, attached 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles.	2nd-Lieutenant Geoffrey Angell.	14th May 1915.	France ...	Killed in action.
Indian Medical Service ...	Major James Woods, M.B.	9th May 1915.	France ...	Killed in action.
Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 40th Pathans.	2nd-Lieutenant Eric Godfrey Hodgson.	22nd May 1915.	France ...	Died of wounds.
Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment)	2nd-Lieutenant Harry Bentley Herbert.	22nd May 1915.	France ...	Killed in action.
Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).	2nd-Lieutenant Stephen Gabriel Fry.	22nd May 1915.	France ...	Killed in action.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th May, 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 20.—Engineer W. G. Horley, Royal Indian Marine, 3rd Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, Bengal, is granted an extension in that appointment, with effect from the 18th October 1914, and until further orders.

B HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th May, 1915.

No. 140.—In the schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department No. 219, dated the 24th August 1911, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain Local Authorities by the Administration of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, *for* the taxes entered against " Calcutta Municipality " *read* " General, water, lighting and sewage rates and License tax on professions, trades and callings " and against " Howrah Municipality " *read* " Holding, Lighting and water rates, Latrine fees, tax on carriages and horses, and Fee under the Licensed Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act".

No. 141.—In the Schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department No. 225, dated 24th August 1911, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain Local Authorities by the Administration of the East Indian Railway, *for* the taxes entered against " Calcutta Municipality " *read* " General, lighting, sewage and water rates, License tax on professions, trades and callings, Registration fee on carts and Tax on carriages and animals " ; and against " Howrah do. " *read* " House, lighting and water rates latrine fees and tax on animals " and to the schedule *add* the following Local authorities and the taxes specified against each :—

Nadia Municipality	House rate.
Dainhat "	Do.
Kalna "	Do.

No. 142.—In the schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department No. 226, dated the 24th August 1911, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain Local Authorities by the Administration of the Eastern Bengal Railway, *for* the taxes entered against " Tollygunge ditto " *read* " House, water and latrine taxes " ; against " Calcutta Municipality " *read* " General, water, lighting and sewage rates " and to the schedule *add* the following Local authorities and the tax specified against them :—

Benodepur and Sijjankanda (Rajbari) Unions	Chowkidari Tax

and *for* " Maldah ditto " *read* ... ... " old Malda".

No. 143.—In the schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department No 225, dated the 24th August 1911, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain Local Authorities by the Administration of the East Indian Railway, *for* the entry

" Hooghly do..........House rate and latrine fees "

read

" Hooghly-Chinsura do..........House and water rates and latrine fees ".

No. 144.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in continuaton of the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department No. 34, dated the 17th February 1915, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Local Authority set out in the Schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE.

Local Authority.	Tax.
Kosigi Union	House Tax.

The 26th May, 1915.

No. 145.—Khan Sahib Chirag Din, Superintendent, Agent's Office and Honorary Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that railway, with effect from the 1st May 1915, during the absence of Mr. R. P. Jones, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, on language leave.

The 28th May, 1915.

No. 146.—Mr. C. S. Whitworth, Assistant Coal Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as Coal Superintendent, State Railways, during the absence of Mr. D. Thomson, Coal Superintendent, on privilege leave.

No. 147.—Mr. J. S. Goss, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in Class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in Class II of that Establishment during the absence of Mr. A. C. Robertson, District Locomotive Superintendent, on privilege leave.

P. C. YOUNG,

Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 27th May, 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 22nd May 1915 is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	1	...
		TOTAL	1	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	24	20
		Kaira District	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	1	1
		Panch Mahals ,,	...	...
		Ahmedabad ,,	...	...
		Broach ,,	...	...
		Broach Port	...	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	1	1
		Surat District	5	2
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra ,,	1	3
		Bassein ,,	...	...
		Thana ,,	...	...
		Kalyan ,,	...	...
		Kurla ,,	...	...
		Vesava ,,	...	...
		Agashi ,,	...	...
		Thana District	4	2
	Central	Nasik District	17	23
		Ahmednagar District	...	...
		East Khandesh ,,	...	...
		Poona Town	1	1
		Poona District	1	1
		Chinchni Port	...	...
		Satara District	3	1
		Sholapur Town	2	1
		Sholapur District	9	4

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Southern	Panvel Port	1	1
		Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri „	...	...
		Belgaum „	91*	57*
		Dharwar „	54*	51*
		Hubli Town	...	...
		Bijapur District	...	...
	Sind ...	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	11	11
		Karachi Town and Port	104	88
		Karachi District	19	12
		Sukkur „	59	9
		Larkana „	...	...
		Nuwabshah „	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	1	1
		Cutch „	11	12
		Mandvi Port	2	1
		Porbandar „	...	...
		Bhavnagar „	...	...
		Rewa Kantha Agency	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	1	1
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	34	26
		Akalkot State	...	...
		Khairpur „	...	...
		Surat Agency	...	...
		Satara „	2	1
		TOTAL	459	331
Madras Presidency	...	Anantapur District	...	...
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	3	2
		Mangalore Town and Port	...	...
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	4	4
		Coimbatore Town	...	...

*For two weeks.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Trichinopoly District	...	...
		Chingleput "	...	...
		Nilgiris "	2	1
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	9	7
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	1	1
		Calcutta	12	12
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur "	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna "	...	...
		TOTAL	13	13
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	39	47
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	3	2
		Shahabad "	20	23
	Tirhut	Saran District	31	33
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur "	8	6
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	18	12

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	2	3
		Purnea "	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	...	...
		TOTAL	121	126
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	...	...
		Saharanpur City	11	5
		Saharanpur District	18	17
		Muzaffarnagar "	9	7
		Meerut City	...	...
		Meerut District	5	5
		Bulandshahr "	16	28
	Agra	Aligarh City	7	7
		Aligarh District	6	6
		Muttra City	...	...
		Muttra District	19	18
		Agra City	1	1
		Agra District	...	...
		Mainpuri "	...	...
		Etah "	1	...
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	...	...
		Bareilly District	...	...
		Bijnor "	21	21
		Budaun "	...	...
		Moradabad City	...	...
		Moradabad District	42	26
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	...
		Pilibhit "	2	2
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	4	4
		Etawah "	1	1
		Cawnpore City	8	
		Cawnpore District	...	...
		Fatehpur "	...	...
		Allahabad City	2	2
		Allahabad District	8	8

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun "	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	...	...
		Benares District	.	..
		Mirzapur "	...	..
		Jaunpur "	29	29
		Ghazipur "	52	50
		Ballia "	51	51
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	20	13
		Basti "	12	15
		Azamgarh "	21	25
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	...	...
		Lucknow District	1	1
		Unao "	43	35
		Rae Bareli "	50	44
		Sitapur "	11	11
		Hardoi "	...	...
		Kheri "	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	5	4
		Gonda "	...	...
		Bahraich "	1	1
		Sultanpur "	2	1
		Partabgarh "	...	...
		Bara Banki "	27	27
		TOTAL	506	482
Punjab	Ambala	Hissar District	97	65
		Gurgaon "	14	14
		Rohtak "	21	27
		Karnal "	211	211
		Ambala "	53	45
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	127	123
		Jullundur City	3	3
		Jullundur District	442	256
		Ludhiana "	76	62
		Ferozepore "	128	112
	Lahore	Lahore City	5	2
		Lahore District	261	173
		Amritsar City	2	2
		Amritsar District	1,239	1,230
		Gurdaspur "	762	704
		Sialkot "	1,306	1,303
		Gujranwala "	602	574

In the return for the week ending 15th May 1915 against the Unao district *read* 66 cases *for* 60 cases.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	218	199
		Gujrat "	600	500
		Jhelum "	401	501
		Rawalpindi "	825	516
		Attock "	645	676
		Mianwali "	...	...
	Multan	Montgomery District	1	1
		Lyallpur "	168	95
		Jhang "	10	6
		Multan "	11	8
		Muzaffargarh "	...	...
	Native States	Nabha State	12	16
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	1,414	1,344
		Kapurthala State	7	4
		Malerkotla "	...	...
		Nalagarh "	3	...
		Jind "	8	11
		Kalsia "	9	9
		TOTAL	9,681	8,801
BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	17	18
		Hanthawaddy District	3	3
		Tharrawaddy "	...	...
		Pegu District	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	11	10
		Bassein District	7	7
		Henzada "	...	...
		Myaungmya "	...	...
		Maubin "	10	5
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	...	...
		Thaton "	...	...
		Moulmein Town	1	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...
		Magwe "	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	...
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha "	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	...	...
	Shan States	Northern Shan States	...	...
		TOTAL	49	43
ASSAM	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur	Nagpur District	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment	...	...
		Bhandara Town	...	...
		Bhandara District	...	...
		Wardha Town	...	...
		Wardha District	1	1
		Balaghat Town	...	...
		Balaghat District	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	...	...
		Saugor District	3	3
		Damoh Town	...	...
		Damoh District	...	...
		Seoni Town	3	2
		Seoni District	...	...
		Mandla Town	...	...
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	3	3
		Nimar "	...	...
		Narsinghpur "	2	...
		Chhindwara District	1	1
	Berar	Amraoti Town	...	...
		Amraoti District	...	...
		Akola Town	5	4
		Akola District	...	...
		Buldana "	1	1
		TOTAL	19	15
COORG	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MYSORE STATE	.	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	1	1
		Bangalore City	...	...
		Bangalore District	...	...
		Mysore City	...	...
		Mysore District	22	12
		Hassan „	...	...
		Kadur „	1	1
		Kolar „	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	...
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga „	...	...
		Chitaldroog „	...	...
		TOTAL	24	14
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	...	...
		Bidar „	21	12
		Medak „	...	...
		Parbhani „	...	...
		Gulbarga „	6	...
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	...	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Usmanabad „	...	...
		Aurangabad „	...	...
		TOTAL	27 (a)	12 (a)
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal City	...	...
		Bhopal State	2	...
		Gwalior „	...	...
		Indore City	1	...
		Sehore Cantonment	...	...
		TOTAL	3 (b)	...
RAJPUTANA	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Alwar State	...	...
		Jaipur „	...	...
		Bharatpur State	2	..
		Serohi „	1*	...
		TOTAL	3	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar City	3	2
		Peshawar District	41	26
		Abbottabad „	...	...
		Hazara District	13	11
		Dera Ismail Khan City	...	...
		Kohat City	...	...
		TOTAL	57	39
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	103	85
		TOTAL	103	85
BALUCHISTAN	...	Kalat State	1*	...
		Hirok	...	...
		Total	1	...
		GRAND TOTAL	11,081	9,968

* Imported.
(a) From the 10th to the 16th May 1915.
(b) For the week ending 15th May 1915.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hours on Thursday, the 27th May 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1. Rainfall continued widespread in Burma, Assam and Bengal during the first two days of the week, but it then decreased considerably and on the remaining days occurred chiefly in Assam and north Bengal. Weather was unsettled in the extreme north on the 22nd and 23rd, and light rain fell in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and the north Punjab. In the Peninsula dry weather prevailed up to the 25th, when nearly general rain fell in the southwestern districts. At the close of the week there were indications on the Malabar coast of the appearance of unsettled weather over the south Arabian Sea, such as is usually associated with a preliminary advance of the monsoon.

2. *Burma.*—There was nearly general rain in Lower Burma on the 20th and 21st. In Upper Burma rain fell chiefly in the northern districts.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall was nearly general throughout the week in Assam, and on the 20th, 21st and 22rd in Bengal. A few falls occurred in Bihar.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain fell at only Mussooree and Mukteswar.

Northwest India.—There was nearly general rain in Kashmir on the 22nd and in the North-West Frontier Province on the 23rd. A few light falls occurred in the Punjab.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall was nearly general in the southwestern districts of the Peninsula on the 25th. A few falls were reported from the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan.

3. The chief falls of rain were as follows :—

May 20th. Bassein 1·35", Toungoo 0·88", Thayetmyo 1·00", Dibrugarh 1·30", Tezpur 1·13", Gauhati 1·06", Dhubri 1·00", Barisal 1·13", Jessore 2·00", Burdwan and Jalpaiguri each 1·02" and Mymensingh 1·27".

„ 21st. Mergui 1·58", Tavoy 2·46", Akyab 1·75", Bhamo 1·31", Tezpur 1·68", Cox's Bazar 1·63", Narayanganj 1·96" and Jalpaiguri 1·09".

„ 22nd. Silchar 1·33" and Mussooree 1·39".

„ 23rd. Mandalay 1·62", Gauhati 1·64", Jessore 1·28" and Mymensingh 4·36".

„ 24th. Bhamo 1·32", Sibsagar 2·95", Gauhati 1·28", Dhubri 2·19", Silchar 3·48" and Cherrapunji 16·64".

„ 25th. Maymyo 1·46", Cherrapunji 10·79", Silchar 3·05", Jalpaiguri 1·44", Mangalore 1·44" and Salem 1·15".

„ 26th. Dibrugarh 2·15", Sibsagar 2·10", Dhubri 4·97", Silchar 1·76", Cherrapunji 16·45", Dinajpur 1·10" and Trivandrum 6·22".

4. The rainfall of the week was more than 20 per cent in excess in Assam, Bengal and the North-West Frontier Province, and was within 20 per cent of the normal in Bihar and Kashmir. No rain usually falls at this time of year in Baluchistan, Sind and Gujarat; in the rest of the country rainfall was 20 per cent or more in defect.

The rainfall from the 30th April to date is 20 per cent or more in excess in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Central India East, Berar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Malabar; and differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent in the United Provinces East, the Central Provinces East, Mysore and Madras Southeast. It is 20 per cent or more in defect in all the remaining divisions, except Sind and Gujarat, where the absence of rain is a normal feature of the weather at this period of the year.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 27th May 1915.			Rainfall data from 30th April to 27th May 1915.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0·3	4·4	-4·1	6·2	14·4	-8·2	-57	-41
Lower Burma	2·5	4·5	-2·0	21·2	12·2	+9·0	+74	+143
Upper Burma	1·1	1·6	-0·5	9·4	4·5	+4·9	+109	+186
Assam	7·2	2·3	+4·9	20·3	10·0	+10·3	+103	+70
Bengal	2·7	2·2	+0·5	10·1	6·7	+3·4	+51	+64
Orissa	0·1	1·6	-1·5	3·8	2·9	+0·9	+31	+185
Chota Nagpur	0	0·9	-0·9	1·2	2·0	-0·8	-40	+9
Bihar	0·7	0·8	-0·1	3·4	2·1	+1·3	+62	+108
United Provinces, East	0	0·2	-0·2	0·7	0·7	0	0	+40
United Provinces, West	0	0·2	-0·2	0·4	0·7	-0·3	-43	-20
Punjab, East and North	0·1	0·2	-0·1	0·3	0·7	-0·4	-57	-60
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	-0·1	0·1	0·3	-0·2	-67	-50
Kashmir	0·5	0·5	0	0·5	2·3	-1·8	-78	-100
N.-W. Frontier Province	0·3	0·1	+0·2	0·3	0·5	-0·2	-40	-100
Baluchistan	0	0	0	0	0·3	-0·3	-100	-100
Sind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajputana, West	0	0·2	-0·2	0	0·4	-0·4	-100	-100
Rajputana, East	0	0·2	-0·2	0·1	0·5	-0·4	-80	-67
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central India, West	0	0·2	-0·2	0·1	0·2	-0·1	50	...
Central India, East	0	0·1	-0·1	0·6	0·3	+0·3	+100	+200
Berar	0	0·1	-0·1	0·2	0·1	+0·1	+100	...
Central Provinces, West	0	0·2	-0·2	0·3	0·4	-0·1	-25	+50
Central Provinces, East	0	0·1	-0·1	0·6	0·6	0	0	+20
Konkan	0·1	0·5	-0·4	0·8	0·6	+0·2	+33	+600
Bombay Deccan	0·2	0·4	-0·2	1·7	0·8	+0·9	+113	+275
Hyderabad, North	0	0·1	-0·1	0·7	0·3	+0·4	+133	+250
Hyderabad, South	0	0·2	-0·2	0·9	0·7	+0·2	+29	+80
Mysore	0·2	0·9	-0·7	4·0	3·6	+0·4	+11	+41
Malabar	2·1	2·9	-0·8	8·1	6·7	+1·4	+21	+58
Madras, South-East	0·3	0·5	-0·2	2·0	1·9	+0·1	+5	+21
Madras Deccan	0	0·5	-0·5	0·9	1·3	-0·4	-31	+13
Madras Coast, North	0	0·5	-0·5	1·0	1·3	-0·3	-23	+25

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 27th May 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 22nd May 1915.

Burma.—The rainfall during the week was general. Ploughing for winter rice in Lower Burma and for upland crops in Upper Burma is proceeding. Sowing of early sesamum and cotton is progressing and that of autumn rice has commenced. The health of live stock is satisfactory. The price of unhusked rice in Rangoon is easier and is Rs. 109 per hundred baskets. The market for white rice is somewhat unsettled owing to the uncertainty regarding the effect of restrictions on exports.

Assam.—The weather is rainy. Moderate to heavy rain fell in all districts interfering in several districts with the sowing and weeding of paddy and jute. Plucking and manufacture of tea continue. Prospects are generally good. Sowing and weeding of paddy and jute and planting of sugarcane are in progress. Prospects are fair. Harvesting of spring rice in Sylhet has been finished. The price of common rice has risen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from eight districts.

Bengal.—Heavy rain fell during the week in some of the Eastern Bengal districts but the fall was light to moderate elsewhere. Sowing and weeding of autumn paddy and jute continue. These operations have been nearly finished in the eastern Bengal districts. Ploughing and manuring of fields for the next winter rice crop are in progress. Standing crops in Jessore and Jalpaiguri are reported to have suffered to some extent on account of the recent heavy rainfall but on the average their condition is good elsewhere. Cattle disease is reported from thirteen districts. The average price of common rice has risen by about 0·6 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa.—Light rain was fairly general in Bihar. It was scattered in Chota Nagpur. In Orissa there was no rain except in Puri. Preparation of lands and sowing of autumn crops are in progress. The standing sugarcane crop and vegetables are doing well. The average price of common rice has remained almost stationary as compared with that of the preceding week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from ten districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—Slight rain fell over a large part of the Provinces. Standing crops are doing well. Extra crops, sugarcane, indigo and early rice are being irrigated. Cotton and maize are being sown in irrigated tracts. Weighments of opium have been practically over. Sporadic cattle disease still continues in some villages. Otherwise agricultural stock is in good condition. Food, fodder and water are ample everywhere except in Jhansi which reports deficiency of water. Prices are fairly steady. There is no decided fall in prices and a rise is reported from twelve districts.

Punjab.—Slight showers were received except in the Central Punjab and a few districts in the west. Harvesting of spring crops continues except in the south east. The yield is normal to good. Sowings of sugarcane, cotton and other autumn crops are in progress and are normal. The condition of extra spring crops, sugarcane and cotton is good. Cattle are healthy and fodder and water for drinking and irrigation are sufficient. Prices of wheat and other spring food grains are rising slightly and are generally at warning rates, while those of other grains are stationary and range between warning and scarcity rates or are above scarcity rates. Prices of wheat :—Lyallpur 10, Ambala and Ferozepore 10¼, Rawalpindi 10¾ and Lahore 11 seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province.—Slight rain has fallen in Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The weather is hot. Standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated areas are fairly good. Hail has fallen in the Peshawar tahsil but has caused no damage. Sowings of extra spring and cotton crops in Peshawar and those of autumn crops in Bannu continue. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress with outturn above average in Peshawar and good to average in Bannu. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are procurable. Prices are high but are falling generally in Bannu and in the case of wheat and maize in Peshawar and in that of wheat and *bajra* in Dera Ismail Khan.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 9 to 14 and maize from 10 to 18 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle disease of mild type prevails in the Jasmergarh tahsil. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—The rainfall was sufficient in the Uttarmachhipura and Baramula tahsils, insignificant in Anantnag and *nil* in Muzaffarabad. Standing crops are in good condition. Agricultural operations for autumn crops are in progress. Prices are rising in Baramula and are normal elsewhere. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The weather is hot and clear. Bharatpur received 72 cents of rain. Land is being prepared for autumn sowings. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are generally stationary.

Central India.—The rainfall was general in Gwalior, partial in Bhopal, slight in Bundelkhand and *nil* elsewhere. Agricultural operations have been completed in Baghelkhand. Harvesting of spring crops has been completed in Bundelkhand. Wheat is being threshed in the Southern States. Irrigation of sugarcane is in progress in Gwalior. Extra crops and irrigated crops are being watered in Gwalior and the Southern States, respectively. Preparation of fields for the coming autumn crops is in progress everywhere. The probable outturn is good. Agricultural stock is in good condition except in the Sanwer and Pitlawad parganas of the Indore State and in the Theohari and Teonthar tahsils of the Rewah State where cattle disease prevails. The fodder supply is sufficient but water is somewhat deficient in some villages of the Shajapur, Agar, Susner and Bakaner parganas of the Gwalior State. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Malwa and the Southern States, almost steady in Indore, normal in Bhopal, high in Baghelkhand and generally stationary in Bundelkhand.

Central Provinces—The weather continues to be hot and occasionally cloudy with high winds. Betul and Balaghat received 17 and 10 cents of rain, respectively. Threshing and winnowing of spring crops have been practically completed. Preparation of land for autumn sowing continues. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Fluctuations in prices are insignificant.

Feudatory States—Jashpur received 68 cents of rain. Land is being prepared for the sowing of autumn crops. Sowing of paddy has commenced in parts of Udaipur, Sirguja, Jashpur and Korea. Prices remained fairly steady.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in the Konkan, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Cotton picking continues in Kaira, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Preparations for the cultivation of autumn crops are progressing. The fodder supply is sufficient except in two mahals of Karachi, three talukas of Thar and Parkar, one taluka of Nawabshah and one taluka of Hyderabad. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in two talukas of Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices are generally steady.

Hyderabad.—Slight showers were received in many parts. The average fall was 23 cents. The late rice crop is being harvested. Lands are being prepared for autumn sowings. Fodder scarcity prevails in two talukas, water scarcity in one and cattle disease in four. Prices of grains are stationary. The highest price in districts is *juar* 10¼ seers in Warangal and the lowest 25 seers in Adilabad.

Mysore.—The rainfall during the week was fair in the Tumkur and Bangalore districts and light elsewhere. The price of rice has risen in Hassan and that of *ragi* in Kadur. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested paddy and sugarcane is fair. Ploughing and manuring operations are in progress. Gingelly, sugarcane, paddy, *ragi* and groundnut have been sown in parts. Standing crops are generally in fair condition. Prospects are generally good. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Ploughing for rice continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was good in Sandur, Anantapur, Chittoor and the west coast, *nil* in Madras, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly and fair to light elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water-supply is sufficient except in Guntur, Kurnool and Trichinopoly and in parts of Ganjam, Godavari, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, the central parts, Madura, Ramnad and the west coast. Pasture is sufficient except in Guntur, the Deccan, the west coast and in parts of six other districts. Fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are stationary.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTICE.

Sale of Andamans Timber in 1915.

It is notified for general information that, six-weekly, instead of quarterly, tenders will be invited during the remainder of the year 1915 for shipments of padauk, pyinma (*Lagerstrœmia hypoleuca*), and koko or siris (*Albizzia lebbek*) from Port Blair.

The quantities of timber and the conditions of sale will remain as in the previous notice.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Divisional Forest Officer, Andamans, Port Blair.

SIMLA;
The 11th May 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTICE.

With reference to the notice, dated 10th February 1915 (which was published in the Supplement to the "Gazette of India", dated 13th February 1915 and in Provincial Gazettes) inviting tenders for a license to extract and purchase padauk and other timbers from the forests of the North and Middle Andaman Islands, it is hereby notified that tenders should be submitted so as to reach the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla, on or before the *1st June 1916* instead of the 1st September 1915 as previously announced in paragraph 19 of the Notice.

SIMLA;
The 17th May 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

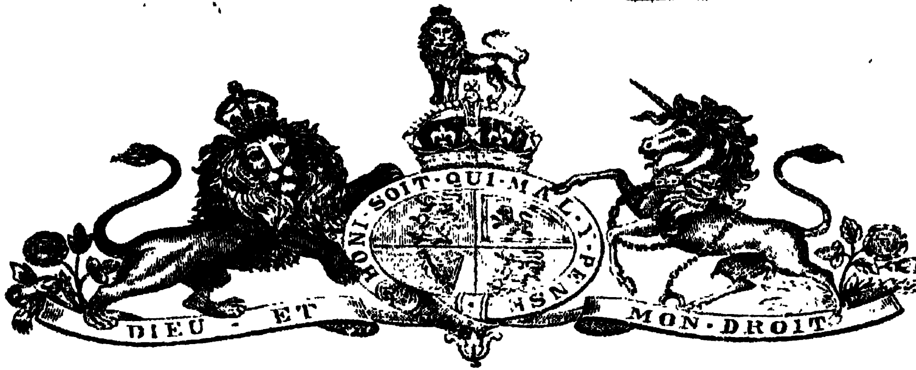
RAILWAYS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.	MEAN MILEAGE WORKED.		TOTAL EARNINGS FOR WEEK ENDING		EARNINGS PER MILE OPEN FOR WEEK		TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1ST APRIL TO		Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	During official year 1913-14.	1914.	1915.	15th May 1914.	15th May 1915.	1914.	1915.	15th May 1914.	15th May 1915.			
State and Guaranteed Railways.	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5′ 6″ gauge.												
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	302	2,678	2,685	8,37,.89	8,92,000	313	332	55,49,158	53,44,000	...	2,05,158	
Bezwada Extension	376	21	21	9,787	9,000	466	429	63,260	60,100		3,160	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	1,001	1,001	8,20,174	7,61,000	819	760	53,65,569	49,63,000	...	4,02,569	
Eastern Bengal (including 3′ 3⅜″ and 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	458	1,578	1,591	6,31,273	6,06,000	40?	380	41,98,995	40,25,000		1,73,995	
East Indian	775	2,571	2,571	20,84,360	22,07,000	811	882	1,39,69,218	1,42,98,000	3,28,782	...	
Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,552	16,84,111	17,44,000	664	683	1,21,89,886	1,11,84,000	...	10,05,886	
Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	57,750	58,200	451	462	3,43,899	3,87,000	43,101	...	
Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	3,820	3,500	95	87	23,776	23,.00	...	476	
Bhopal-Itarsi	506	57	57	26,264	26,800	461	470	1,72,833	1,56,000	...	16,833	
Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	84	2,377	5,300	72	63	15,101	30,500	15,399	...	
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3′ 3⅜″ gauge lines)	278	2,553	2,551	8,74,953	8,83,000	343	346	55,01,535	54,21,000	...	80,535	
North-Western (including 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,010	17,81,651	18,00,000	444	449	95,81,648	99,80,000	3,98,352	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3′ 3⅜″ link)	289	1,606	1,611	4,15,911	4,81,000	259	299	28,58,161	36,84,000	8,25,539	...	
Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	9,767	10,100	305	316	73,463	76,100	2,637	...	
3′ 3⅜″ gauge.												
Assam-Bengal	167	812	862	1,32,633	1,27,000	163	147	8,39,537	8,73,000	33,463	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	315	1,828	1,828	6,37,887	6,42,000	349	351	39,74,154	37,88,000	...	1,86,154	
Burma	306	1,342	1,342	4,70,231	3,93,000	350	293	32,81,375	27,66,000	...	5,15,375	
Burma Extensions	...	187	187	38,888	36,000	208	193	2,87,171	2,42,000	...	45,171	
Southern Shan States	...	23	70	1,119	4,000	49	57	6,791	24,000	17,209	...	
Dhone-Kurnool	...	32	32	2,564	3,000	80	94	15,694	17,700	2,006	...	
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	22,012	21,200	178	171	1,34,357	1,34,000	...	357	
Lucknow-Bareilly	151	312	314	41,750	49,000	134	156	2,80,733	2,52,000	...	28,733	
Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5′ 6″)	179	411	411	90,102	81,000	219	197	5,35,337	4,95,000	...	40,337	
South Indian (including 5′ 6″ and 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	371	1,454	1,455	6,01,313	5,43,000	412	373	39,51,894	36,48,000	...	3,03,894	
Travancore Branch	161	108	108	17,529	15,600	162	144	1,16,961	1,07,000	...	9,961	
Tirhoot	251	788	799	2,17,741	2,01,000	276	252	14,63,740	11,80,000	...	2,83,740	
2′ 6″ gauge.												
Broach-Jambusar (a)	...	..	30	...	700	...	23	..	6,500	6,500	...	(a) Opened from 23rd November 1914.
2′ 0″ gauge.												
Jorhat Provincial	78	32	32	2,486	2,900	78	90	14,111	17,800	3,689	...	
TOTAL	415	26,292	26,529	1,15,15,241	1,16,66,300	438	440	7,48,08,457	7,31,82,800	...	16,25,657	
All other Railways.												
5′ 6″ gauge.												
Amrits[illegible]atti	255	5[illegible]	56	8,727	13,000	156	232	72,932	74,000	1,068	...	
Bhop[illegible]ain	187	[illegible]	114	25,319	24,600	222	216	1,75,031	1,52,000	...	23,031	
Bin[illegible]-Baran	80	[illegible]	148	11,710	10,100	79	68	1,03,964	72,700	...	31,264	
Dell[illegible]ala-Kalka	317	[illegible]	199	58,681	66,800	605	85	3,02,300	4,25,000	22,601	...	
Jam[illegible]hmir (Native State Section)	139	[illegible]	16	2,027	2,000	127	126	10,763	12,500	1,737	...	
Jull[illegible] Doab	49	[illegible]	133	2,863	10,000	25	75	30,415	61,000	30,585	...	
Khanpur-Chachran	32	22	22	720	800	33	36	5,933	5,400	...	533	
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	217	79	79	16,849	17,000	213	215	86,586	79,000	...	7,586	
Nagda-Ujjain	185	34	34	6,580	5,600	194	165	46,612	43,400	...	3,212	
Nizam's Guaranteed State	376	334	334	1,18,300	1,18,000	354	353	8,31,558	7,18,000	...	1,13,558	
Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	8,887	7,400	261	218	52,704	44,200	...	8,504	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	352	108	108	26,244	27,000	243	250	1,25,748	1,75,000	49,252	...	
Southern Punjab	262	425	425	1,24,968	1,20,000	[illegible]	282	5,76,608	6,21,000	44,392	...	
Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	167	155	155	20,618	24,000	133	155	1,22,591	1,29,000	6,409	...	
Sutlej Valley	63	208	208	11,681	10,000	56	48	64,807	59,000	...	5,807	
Tapti Valley	198	155	155	32,156	31,200	207	201	2,28,823	2,20,000	...	8,823	
3′ 3⅜″ gauge.												
Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	3,346	2,600	98	76	19,246	16,100	...	3,146	
Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brahmakhed Extension)	87	89	89	11,193	10,000	126	112	76,628	63,700	...	12,928	
Bengal and North Western	166	1,240	1,242	2,57,304	2,38,000	207	192	16,68,2.2	13,62,000	...	3,06,212	
Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	27,031	20,500	177	134	1,65,554	1,41,000	...	24,554	
Bezwada-Masulipatam	131	52	52	8,911	10,300	172	198	55,502	64,700	9,198	...	
Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	246	39,127	36,700	172	149	2,33,952	2,47,000	13,048	...	
Cooch Behar	175	33	33	5,000	5,300	171	161	36,567	32,000	...	4,567	
Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	24,403	26,400	284	307	1,74,898	1,67,000	...	7,898	
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	199	21,616	20,000	117	101	1,44,394	1,33,000	...	11,394	
Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	220	220	34,355	26,300	156	120	2,10,028	1,86,000	...	24,028	
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	1,15,523	85,000	261	192	8,01,557	6,08,000	...	1,93,557	
Jaipur	82	73	73	7,007	6,000	96	82	45,789	41,700	...	4,089	
Jamnagar	104	54	54	7,034	5,400	130	100	43,628	36,300	...	7,328	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,067	1,074	1,12,806	98,400	106	92	6,88,504	5,57,000	...	1,31,504	
Junagad	105	114	115	16,106	14,800	141	129	1,05,770	94,400	...	11,370	
Kolhapur	226	29	29	7,258	7,900	248	272	56,324	48,000	...	8,324	
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	6,545	6,600	65	66	34,021	39,700	5,679	...	
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2′ 6″ gauge)	161	93	93	19,810	15,300	213	164	1,11,278	88,800	...	22,478	
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	55	55	7,634	10,400	138	189	61,601	68,800	7,199	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon	149	268	268	35,782	39,800	133	111	2,51,032	2,53,000	1,968	...	
Sangli	153	5	5	951	1,000	191	200	7,069	6,000	...	1,069	
Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	15,048	13,500	232	208	91,828	84,300	...	7,528	
Tanjore District Board	183	103	112	21,931	20,400	213	[illegible]	1,37,913	1,33,000	...	4,913	
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	6,454	5,000	96	75	34,064	31,200	...	2,864	
2′ 6″ gauge.												
Bangalore Chickballapur (b)	...	..	15	...	500	..	33	...	2,000	2,000	...	(b) Opened from 1st April 1915.
Barsi	219	116	116	28,486	37,200	246	321	2,28,839	1,89,000	...	39,839	
Bilimora-Kala-Amba (c)	...	...	26	...	500	...	19	...	2,600	2,600	...	(c) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
Kolar District	...	11	11	893	800	81	72	5,119	5,000	...	119	
Champaner-Shivrajpur	83	20	20	1,722	1,300	91	65	14,707	9,300	...	5,407	
Dhond-Baramati (d)	...	...	27	...	2,500	...	93	...	13,200	13,200	...	(d) Opened from 20th May 1914.
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	142	142	19,264	18,000	136	127	1,29,059	1,13,000	...	16,059	
Godhra-Lunavada	...	24	25	1,036	1,100	43	44	6,538	6,100	...	438	
Jacobabad-Kashmore (e)	...	...	76	...	1,200	...	16	...	7,300	7,300	...	(e) Opened from 1st December 1914.
Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	616	600	24	23	3,991	3,400	...	591	
Murtajapur-Ellichpur (including Karanja Sec.)	...	48	67	5,350	7,600	112	113	35,358	51,900	16,542	...	
Nadiad Kapadvanj	71	28	28	3,297	2,200	118	79	19,539	17,600	...	1,939	
Petlad-Vaso (f)	...	...	19	...	500	...	26	..	2,800	2,800	...	(f) Opened from 10th December 1914.
Rajpipla	67	37	37	3,738	2,900	100	78	25,256	20,000	...	5,256	
2′ 0″ gauge.												
Darjeeling-Himalayan	152	51	51	29,688	27,700	582	543	1,75,026	1,77,000	1,974	...	
Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions (g)	...	...	95	...	1,500	...	16	...	8,600	8,600	...	(g) Opened from 16th June 1914.
Pipar-Bilara	20	25	25	586	400	23	16	3,841	2,700	...	1,141	
TOTAL	166	7,574	7,025	13,83,914	13,21,000	183	167	88,30,016	80,25,400	...	8,04,616	
GRAND TOTAL	359	33,866	34,154	1,28,99,155	1,29,87,300	381	377	8,36,38,473	8,12,08,200	...	24,30,273	

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Simla, the 27th May 1915.

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 19th March 1915.

On and after 3rd April and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 29th May 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

May 17.

2139. O. P. Macfarlane and E. L. Randall. *Improvements in or relating to vapour burners for lamps and stoves.*

2140. J. F. Goddard. *Improvements in the manufacture of cement.*

2141. (Mrs.) E. L. Ferrett. *Improvements in soup jars and the like.*

2142. E. B. Killen. *Improvements in or relating to pneumatic shock absorbing devices particularly applicable to vehicles.*

2143. G. S. Higginson and W. R. de la C. Beamish. *Improvements in apparatus for supplying material to burners, furnaces and the like.*

May 18.

2144. H. Pilling. *Improvements in reciprocating piston engines.*

2145. W. C. Stephens. *Improvements in valve gear for rock drilling and like machines.*

2146. J. E. Hough. *Window or other display devices for gramophone and like records.*

May 20.

2147. C. T. Grenon. *Neutrotherm case for heating or cooling, or keeping warm or cold, articles of diet and other articles.*

May 22.

2148. W. S. Sinclair. *Improved release ball valve for vacuum brake cylinder.*

2149. H. Marshall. *Economical artistic glazing.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India,* give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. 5 of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1504. T. L. Sharma. *Padlock.*

1835. Sheikh Munir Uddin Ahmed. *Mica cement.*

1836. Sheikh Munir Uddin Ahmed. *Mica powder.*

1907. The Mauss Continuous Centrifugal Separator Ld. *Improvements in centrifugal separators of the planetary type.*

2108. H. S. Bishnue. *A specific for removing, destroying, eradicating and washing paint varnish and electroplating from wood, metals, glass, marble, etc.*

2110. P. G. Donald. *Improvements relating to rain-water pipes and the like.*

2111. G. Varounis. *An improved collapsible cooking vessel.*

2112. H. P. Bray. *Improvements in superheaters for use in connection with steam generators.*

2114. R. Bowen. *Improvements in and relating to railway chair keys and wedges.*

2117. H. R. Evans. *Improvements in or relating to coloured motion pictures.*

2118. Belanger Spinning Process Company. *Improvements in cap-spinning devices.*

2119. Hollandsche Residugas-Maatschappij, Systeem Rincker-Wolter. *Improved manufacture of oil gas.*

2121. K. D. Banerjee. *Improved waste preventing tap.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

1972. Standard Oil Co. *Improved process of and apparatus for treating liquid hydrocarbons.*

2019. Standard Oil Co. *Improved process of and apparatus for converting petroleum of a high boiling point into petroleum of a lower boiling point.*

2025. G. K. Paul. *Improved box harmonium.*

2027. G. B. Bakle. *Improvement in the Marathi, Hindee and Gujarathi types used to compose in the printing presses and the types in the type-writing, linotype and the like machines.*

2036. Q. Moore. *Improvements in connection with gas producers.*

2037. Q. Moore. *Improved process and arrangement of plant for the treatment and recovery of tar and ammonia liquor from producer or other gas.*

2060. Manganese Steel Rail Co. *Heat treatment of manganese steel.*

2078. J. Stone & Company, Limited. *Improvements in and connected with dynamo electric generators.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1335. Nadar.
1645. Schaffter.
1753. Tait.
1985. Mitchell.
1996. Mohammad Siddique.
1997. Bergersen.
1999. Watson.
2000. Mookherjee & Mukherjee.
2001. Graves.

PATENTS SEALED.

1870. Haugh.
1957. Morgan.
1966. Alexander & Salmond
1979. Gales & Alexander.
1980. Samuel Thompson & Co. (Millfields) Ltd., & Harrison.
1982. Aylwin.
1995. Sutcliffe.

RENEWAL FEES PAID

84 of 1902. Bremer. (To 2 October 1916.)
297 of 1904. Poulsen. (To 31 August 1916.)
378 of 1904. Manly. (To 23 May 1916.)
508 of 1905. Lock. (To 3 July 1916.)
322 of 1906. Poulsen. (To 10 August 1916.)
582 of 1906. Morgan. (To 8 July 1916.)
589 of 1906. Linotype & Machinery Ltd. (To 8 July 1916.)
154 of 1907. Poulsen. (To 30 July 1916.)
237 of 1907. Fessenden. (To 22 June 1916.)
195 of 1908. Jagger. (To 8 June 1916.)
341 of 1908. Hayes. (To 28 September 1916.)
342 of 1908. Hayes. (To 28 September 1916.)
123 of 1909. Mitchell. (To 20 May 1916.)
193 of 1909. Baker and anr. (To 28 May 1916.)
443 of 1909. Lock. (To 5 July 1916.)
134 of 1910. White. (To 31 May 1916.)
185 of 1910. Shelley. (To 2 September 1916.)
191 of 1910. Wood. (To 12 July 1916.)
238 of 1910. Stock. (To 16 June 1916.)
239 of 1910. Stock. (To 16 June 1916.)
217 of 1911. Babcock & Wilcox Ltd. (To 1 June 1916.)
417 of 1911. Mehta. (To 29 December 1916.)
431 of 1911. Vibrocel Co. Ltd. (To 27 May 1917.)

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India applications should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs,* etc., for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India.*

These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, and in the Record Offices, Madras and Bombay

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price. R	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual Subscription with postage		3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(f) Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(g) Patent Office Journals, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914	each	1	0
(h) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in—
   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.
   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection	for	1902-03,	price	R3	a copy.
(2)	"	"	1903-04	"	" 3	"
(3)	"	"	1904-05	"	" 3	"
(4)	"	"	1908-09	"	" 3	"
(5)	"	"	1909-10	"	" 3-8	"
(6)	"	"	1910-11	"	" 3-8	"
(7)	"	"	1912-13	"	" 2-8	"
(8)	"	"	1913-14	"	" 2-8	"

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No. (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic. and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic ; price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

"Rajniti" (new annotated edition), prescribed as an alternative text-book for the Proficiency examination in Hindi ; price R3 per copy.

"Selections for the Lower Standard examination in Persian"; price R2 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . . . 5th Hampshire Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Dorset Battery, Sadar Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . . Pandit, 1809, Kolkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17/1, Noorallah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
7. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . . 106, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
9. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
10. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Muslim . . . . . . 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . . . . C/o late M. Channi Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi.
2. M. Akbar Khan Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.
2. M. Saiyed Amir Ali . . . . . C/o 2nd Devon Battery, Dinapore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . . Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi.

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1. M. S. Karim Bukhsh . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . C/o Wheeler's Book Stall, Railway Station, Meerut Cantonment.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . Late Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Taily Muhalla, Sadar Bazar, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1. M. Faqir Ulla . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1. M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . Regimental Munshi, 2nd The Queen's Own West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
3. M. S. Abdul Ghani . . . . Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sadar Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . Opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz . . . . . . Islamabad, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul . . . . Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1. M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2. Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5. M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Government Baker Madrasah Hostel, or 8, Smith Lane, Dharamtola P. O., Calcutta.
7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

H. ST. J. B. PHILBY,
Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1915 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14-8 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15-8 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

	R
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine Tablets is available in 1-lb. tin.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 16TH TO 22ND MAY 1915.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints	Coinage of British India Government Coins. Receipts.				Coinage			Balance of Bullion and Coin.					Coinage of British Dollars			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government		
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State	Total	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion	Other Government Bullion	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins	Total	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage	Dollar coined and paid over	Closing balance of Bullion	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over	Closing balance
Calcutta	.	...	...	...	5	.	5	...		6	1	7	.	..	..	.	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	..		...	.	..		14	11	25			..	...	...	...

A. McCORMICK, Major, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

His Majesty's Mint;
Calcutta, the 25th May 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 25th May 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd May 1915.

	Total amount of notes in circulation.			Reserve. Coin and Bullion. In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.		Securities (purchased price).		Total.	Remarks.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	2,14,85,000	23,03,50,380	25,18,35,380	14,42,77,614	97,51,133	..	7,65,00,000	.	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	37 05,28,693	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,509. (b) Nominal value—R4,00,26,571.
Cawnpore	...	2,75,08,190	2,75,08,190	2,27,53,036	63,63,875	...	...	.		..	..	..	2.91,16,411	
Lahore	...	4,22,85,420	4,22,85,420	1,67,13,648	1,29,59,707	...		..	...	.	.	.	2.96.73.355	
Bombay	55,63,070	12,80,62,395	13 36,25,465	2,94,28,796	3,94,66,582	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	6,88,95,378	
Karachi	...	3,03,18,375	3,03,18,375	61,46,317	29,85.510	...	.	...	...	.	..	...	91,31,827	
Madras	35,49,360	6,96,47,695	7,31,97,055	4,54,08,955	21,29,355	..		...	.	...	.	..	4.75,38,310	
Rangoon	...	5,20,77,570	5,20,77,570	5,12,46,016	36,94,755	..			...	.	.	...	5,49,40,771	
	3,05,97,430	58,02,50,025	61,08,47,455	31,59,74,382	7,73,50,417	...	7,65,00,000	.	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	60,98,24,745	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			15,22,710	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									5,00,000	
Total Circulation R			60,93,24,745									Total Reserve R	60,93,24,745	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 22nd May 1915.
The Gold held in the Indian branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 22nd May 1915 to 7,86 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th May 1915.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	89,50,964	3	1			
Public Deposits at Branches	1,19,92,838	14	2	2,09,43,803	1	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .				20,02,05,099	2	3
Bank Post Bills, etc. . .				10,67,910	3	11
Sundries				17,62,466	6	7
RUPEES .				26,39,79,278	14	0

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .				4,89,24,950	0	0
Other authorised Investments .				1,01,06,500	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities .				3,63,76,453	0	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				4,36,57,080	2	5
Bills discounted and purchased				2,21,20,788	11	4
Balances with other Banks .				23,03,714	13	2
Bullion				......		
Dead Stock				27,72,627	9	11
Stamps				14,522	7	8
Sundries				3,64,712	7	9
				16,66,41,299	4	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	6,22,93,212	11	10			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	3,50,44,766	13	7	9,37,37,979	9	5
RUPEES .				26,39,79,278	14	0

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,15,480 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 8,30,055 0 0

Rs. 11,45,535 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 27th May 1915.

S. A. H. SITWELL,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.

Percentage 43·45

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts, maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL.

Notice of Deaths sent to the Administrator-General of Bengal under section 54 of Act III of 1913.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Alexander John Taylor.	Lalmanirhat Bazar.	29th Nov. 1914	District Judge, Rangpur, on 26th April 1915.	The deceased does not appear to have left any will. The assets left by him are considerably less than Rs. 1,000 in value, and the Administrator-General does not propose to take any action in the matter.
E. J. Bull, late District Engineer of Saran.	Chapra .	18th Apl. 1915 .	District Judge, Saran, on 20th April 1915.	The widow of the deceased has applied for Letters of Administration to the estate.
Mrs. Allandon, formerly Miss Cook.	Dufferin Hospital, Aligarh.	17th Sep. 1914.	District Judge, Aligarh, on 15th April 1915.	The District Judge has been requested to report the matter to the Administrator-General of the United Provinces, Allahabad, appointed under the Administrator-General's Act III of 1913.
Charles A. Trevor, late Pilot Superintendent on the Ganges Despatch Service under the India General Steam Navigation and Railway Company, Limited.	On board .	3rd Jan. 1915 .	District Judge, Monghyr, on 1st February 1915.	The deceased appears to have left a Will and steps are being taken by his widow to obtain Probate thereof.

ALEX. KINNEY,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

No. 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
Dated the 7th May 1915.

WANTED.

For the Post Office, Central Circle, candidates who have passed the B.A. examination and who are under 25 years.

The initial pay will be Rs. 40 and there will be one year's probation.

Applicants should state the date of birth, send testimonials and the certificate of their degree either in original or copy.

Applications should be addressed to the Postmaster-General, Nagpur, C. P.

H. A. SAMS,
Postmaster-General,
Central Circle.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Champanagar, the 19th May 1915.

Owing to its condition endangering other Monuments around, the Monument of the late John Battye, Esqr., H. C. C. S., who died on 28th October 1819 and was buried in Bhagalpur Cemetery, has had to be pulled down. The Monument was erected by his daughter Mary: if any relative of the deceased wishes to replace the Monument would they please communicate with the Chaplain of Bhagalpur: if not, the Tablet from the Monument will be treated in accordance with the Government Rule.

H. PERFECT,
Chaplain.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 19th May 1915.

No. 139.—Mr. G. A. Norman, Extra Assistant Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months, under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th May 1915, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

G. P. LENOX-CONYNGHAM, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th May 1915.

No. 15.—The services of 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon S. G. Smyth, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, for employment at Hindu Rao's Hospital, with effect from the 19th March 1915.

Simla, the 25th May 1915.

No. 16.—3rd Class Assistant Surgeon A. M. F. Browne, I.S.M.D., is appointed Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Mussoorie, with effect from the 22nd March 1915.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgn.-Genl.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 19th May 1915.

No. 2.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on Medical Certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India, *i.e.*, 1st May 1915.

Commander G. N. Forteath, R.I.M. . . . . . 12 months.

No. 3.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on Medical Certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India, *i.e.*, 3rd May 1915.

Commander G. H. S. LaTouche, R.I.M. . . . . . 3 months.

E. J. A. HORDERN,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th May 1915.

No. 922-G.—Mr. C. P. Anantanarayana Aiyar, Accountant, 1st grade, is granted the temporary rank of Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, with effect from 3rd May 1915 while employed as Superintendent in the office of the Controller of War Accounts.

B. W. MARLOW, Colonel,
Military Accountant General.

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th April 1915.

No. 1332-*Com*.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 37 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rule in supersession of rule 27 of the Bengal Factories Rules, 1912, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with Notification No. 953-T. G., dated the 24th June 1912 :—

"In every factory where a child, when at work, wears a token instead of his certificate, such token shall have stamped upon it the serial number of the child as given in the prescribed Register of Children. The token shall be hung round the neck of the child."

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 21st May 1915.

No. 1047.—With reference to the Schedule attached to this office Notification No. 26-S., dated the 26th December 1914, and to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (XXVI of 1881), the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to declare that Thursday the 3rd June 1915 shall be observed as a public holiday in honour of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 22nd May 1915.

No. 1611-*R*.—Mr. A. Howard, M.A., C.I.E., Imperial Economic Botanist, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, and Mrs. Howard, M.A., Second Imperial Economic Botanist of the same Institute took over charge of their duties under the Baluchistan Administration with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd May 1915.

By order,
DENYS BRAY,
First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 21st May 1915.

No. 734-*B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), as delegated to him by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3744-I.B., dated the 1st October 1897,

the Agent to the Governor General in Central India is pleased to license the Reverend Bhagaji Gaekwar of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission to solemnize marriages and to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians under the Act within the limits of the Dhar State.

By order,

P. NANDLAL,
for First Assistant to the Agent to the
Governor General in Central India.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 22nd May 1915.

No. 1139-*D*.—Munshi Enayet Hussain, Attaché to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 18th May 1915.

No. 1142-*D*.—Consequent on the grant of six weeks' privilege leave to Munshi Enayet Hussain, Pandit N. V. Phadke, Head Clerk, 1st grade, Central India Agency Office, is appointed to officiate as Attaché to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India with effect from the 18th May 1915.

By order,

S. F. BAYLEY,
for First Assistant to the Agent to the
Governor General in Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 24th May 1915.

No. 1078-*E*.—The services of Mr. T. O. Foster, Assistant to the Consulting Architect to the Government of India, having been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, he was relieved of his duties in this Department on the afternoon of the 15th May 1915.

LEAVE.

Delhi, the 20th May 1915.

No. 1047-*E*.—Mr. E. C. B. Walton, Temporary Engineer, attached to the Electrical Division, Delhi, is granted privilege leave for one month and eleven days under Articles 242 (*a*) and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st May 1915 or such subsequent date as he is relieved of his duties.

The 24th May 1915.

No. 1080-*E*.—Lala Bhagat Ram, Temporary Engineer, attached to the IV Project Division, 2nd Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month under Articles 242 (*a*) and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th June 1915 or such subsequent date as he is relieved of his duties.

The 25th May 1915.

No. 1086-*E*.—Mr. H. E. Parker, Sanitary Engineer, Delhi Province, is granted privilege leave for one month under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 26th May 1915 or such subsequent date as he is relieved of his duties.

TRANSFER.

The 22nd May 1915.

No. 1057-*E*.—Mr. P. V. Chance, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the office of the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, which he left on the forenoon of the 14th May 1915, to the VI Project Division, 2nd Circle, which he joined at the same time.

H. T. KEELING,
Secretary.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 25th May 1915.

No. 2144—1269.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 262-I. B., dated the 10th February 1913, the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, is pleased to direct that the following modifications shall be made in the schedule attached to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 244-I. B., dated the 25th January 1912 :—

In Column 4 of the Schedule for the words "The Political Agent, Haraoti" opposite the entries "Nagda-Muttra Railway" in Column 1 and "Kotah" and "Jhalawar" in Column 2 the words "The Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar" shall be substituted.

In Column 4 of the said Schedule for the words "The Political Officer, Bundi" opposite the entries "Nagda-Muttra Railway" in Column 1 and "Bundi" in Column 2, and for the words "The Resident at Jaipur" opposite the entry "Nagda-Muttra Railway" in Column 1 and "Tonk" in Column 2, the words "The Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk" shall be substituted.

By order,

B. J. GLANCY, I.C.S.,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 20th May 1915.

No. 3347-*C. & I.*—The following returns of wholesale and retail prices current at the headquarters of Delhi Province are published for information :—

Retail Prices Current of Food-grains, etc., at the headquarters of the Delhi Province at the close of the half month ending 15th May 1915.

ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.		ITEMS.	Amount per Rupee.	
	Srs.	Chts.		Srs.	Chts.
Wheat, white	9	8	Arhar (Cajanus Indicus) (husked) (Dal)	8	0
Barley	14	8	Firewood	70	0
Rice — Best sort	3	4	Bengal coal	52	0
Rice — Common sort	5	12	Salt Sambhar — Wholesale	22	0
Jowar (Andropogon sorghum)	12	0	Salt Sambhar — Retail	23	0
Bajra (Pennisetum typhoideum)	11	0	Bejhar	14	0
Gram (Cicer arietinum) (unhusked)	14	4	Gur	5	8
Maize	12	0	Cotton (unginned)	8	0

Statement showing prices current (wholesale) of food-grains, etc., in the mart at the headquarters of the Delhi Province during the fortnight ending 15th May 1915.

ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.			ITEMS.	Wholesale price in Rupees.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Rice, husked	6	10	0	Ghi	44	8	0
Wheat	4	1	6	Flour (Wheat)	4	7	0
Barley	2	12	0	Tobacco leaf (dry)	9	0	0
Oats	4	2	0	Turmeric (unground)	8	0	0
Jowar	3	4	0	Salt, Sambhar	1	12	0
Bajra	3	8	0	Raw Hides (Cow)	45	0	0
Maize	3	3	0	Bran	3	0	0
Gram	2	13	0	Grass (dry)	1	2	3
Arhar Dál	4	12	0	Bhusa, white	1	0	0
Linseed	5	0	0	Bengal coal	0	10	0
Rapeseed (Sarshaf)	4	4	0	Jowar stalks	1	9	0
Baijharh	2	12	0	Kerosine Oil (per tin, stating the brand) (Victoria).	2	3	0
Til (Jinjili seed)	6	0	0	Plough Bullocks, per pair	150	0	0
Sugar (raw), Gur	6	[illegible]	0	Sheep, per score	80	0	0
Cotton (cleaned)	12	8	0	Cotton seed	2	0	0

No. 3354-*Home*.—The services of Chaudhri Sardar Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India for re-employment in the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th May 1915.

No. 3355-*Home*.—Chaudhri Sardar Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Delhi, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 26 days under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th May 1915.

No. 3357-*Home*.—R. S. Lala Nathu Mal assumed charge of his duties as Treasury Officer, Delhi, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th May 1915, relieving Chaudhri Sardar Khan granted leave.

No. 3359-*Home*.—Chaudhri Nabi Ahmad, Tahsildar, assumed charge of his duties as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Delhi, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th May 1915.

The 15th May 1915.

No. 3361-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, V of 1898, Chaudhri Nabi Ahmad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Delhi District.

No. 3362-*Home*.—Under the provisions of section 3(c) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, I of 1894, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Chaudhri Nabi Ahmad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, to perform the functions of a Collector under the said Act within the limits of the Delhi District.

No. 3363-*Home*.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (4) of section 77 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, XVI of 1887, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to specially empower, and hereby empowers, Chaudhri Nabi Ahmad, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Collector, 1st grade, to hear and determine the suits mentioned in the first group in sub-section (3) of section 77 of the said Act.

No. 3364-*Home*.—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Chaudhri Nabi Ahmad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, with the powers of a Collector under the said Act except those specified in sections 9 (2), 12, 18(1) (*b*), 31 and 36.

The 24th May 1915.

No. 3429-*C & I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following addition to rule 5 of the rules published with Notification No. 2632-C. & I., dated the 18th April 1914 :—

" Applicants must state in their application whether they have applied to any other Government for a certificate of either kind, and if so with what result."

No. 3447-*Home.*—The following return of deaths registered in the Province of Delhi during the half-month ending the 15th May 1915, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
			Death registered in the half month.										Infants under one year of age.		
Rural Circles in the Province.	Deaths registered in previous half-month.	Total in present half-month.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Snake-bite.	Hydrophobia.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. S. Alipur	31	42	..	...	...	29	1	7	...	...	5	...	13	4	17
Nangloi	27	54	...	1	...	28	3	18	...	...	4	3	7	14	21
Najafgarh	32	32	..	...	...	9	...	17	...	...	6	2	6	9	15
Subsimundi	7	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Paharganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mehrauli	28	38	...	1	...	20	...	14	...	...	3	1	12	9	21
Raisina	31	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	3
Shahdra	9	12	..	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Total of the District	1654	198	...	2	...	117	4	57	...	...	18	6	43	41	8

No. 3449-*Home.*—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 15th May 1915 is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi	225,471	69	64	133	94	83	177	2	...	...	104	3	50	...	18	4	36	28	64	30·08	40·04
	Notified Area.	3,678	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	69	64	133	94	84	178	2	...	...	105	3	50	...	18	4	36	28	64	...	...

The 25th May 1915.

No. 3486-*Education*.—With reference to sections 2 and 8 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1915, VII of 1915, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that references to the authorities mentioned in the notifications of the Government of the United Provinces, Nos. 1026-IX-160 and 1028-IX-160, dated the 21st December 1912, shall be construed as follows:—

References.	Construction.
The Collector of Meerut	The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi.
The Civil Surgeon of the District	The Chief Medical Officer, Delhi.
The Tahsildar of Ghaziabad	The Tahsildar of Delhi.
The District Board, Meerut	The District Board, Delhi.
The District Board	The District Board, Delhi.
The Civil Surgeon, Meerut	The Chief Medical Officer, Delhi.

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,
Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 21st May 1915.

No. 936—65.—Under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare the 3rd June 1915 to be a public holiday on account of the birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor of India.

By order,

B. J. GLANCY, I.C.S.,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 5th day of March 1915 treasure amounting to Rs. 180 in current coin (Rs. 162 of the year 1840 and Rs. 18 of the year 1835) was found underneath the surface of the earth while the foundations were being re-dug of the house of one Peria Rama Goundan, in Porasappattu village, Kallakurachi taluk, South Arcot District, Madras Presidency, in the possession of the said Peria Rama Goundan.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on Monday, the 4th day of October 1915, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

M. AZIZUDDIN,
Collector.

Dated, 16th May 1915.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination held in April, 1915 :—

(*In alphabetical order.*)

	Name	College
	Acharyya, Nilmani	Medical College, Calcutta.
	„ Surendranarayan	Ditto.
	Adhikari, Aryyunkrishna	Ditto.
	A. J. Masillamony	Ditto.
	Amar Nath	Ditto.
	Armstead, Ellen	Ditto.
	A. Shantappa	Ditto.
	Augier, Marguerite	Ditto.
	Bagchi, Sudhansuranjan	Ditto.
10	Bandyopadhyay, Abanimohan	Ditto.
	„ Bishnupada	Ditto.
	„ Debipada	Ditto.
	„ Harihar	Ditto.
	„ Nrisinhachandra	Ditto.
	„ Ramdhan	Ditto.
	„ Sriskumar	Ditto.
	Basu, Amulyachandra	Ditto.
	„ Anilmohan	Ditto.
	„ Binaybhushan	Ditto.
20	„ Nirmalchandra	Ditto.
	„ Panchanan	Ditto.
	„ Sachindrachandra	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Bhabanipati	Ditto.
	„ Bibhutibhushan	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Bibhutibhushan	Ditto.
	„ Hemchandra	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Dineschandra	Ditto.
	„ Radharaman	Ditto.
	„ Shashindranath	Ditto.
30	Chit Pe	Ditto.
	Das, Gokulchandra	Ditto.
	Datta, Binaykrishna	Ditto.
	„ Hirendranath	Ditto.
	„ Jahnabisekhar	Ditto.
	„ Jogendrakumar	Ditto.
	„ Jatindranath	Ditto.
	„ Panchanan	Ditto.
	„ Satyendranath	Ditto.
	D. K. Narayana Rao	Ditto.
40	Gan, Gobindakrishna	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Mrigendrachandra	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Amulyacharan	Ditto.
	„ Bankimbihari	Ditto.
	„ Ganeschandra	Ditto.
	„ Jatindranath	Ditto.
	„ Khagendrabhushan	Ditto.
	„ Niradbaran	Ditto.
	Pannalal	Ditto.

	Ghosh, Sanatkumar	Medical College, Calcutta.
50	„ Satischandra	Ditto.
	Guhathakurta, Praphullanath . . .	Ditto.
	Gupta, Brajendramohan	Ditto.
	„ Girijanandan	Ditto.
	„ Kunjabihari	Ditto.
	Hazarika, Dibakar	Ditto.
	Kar, Rajanimohan	Ditto.
	Kumbhakar, Basantaranjan . . .	Ditto.
	Lahiri, Jatindramohan	Ditto.
	„ Sureschandra . . .	Ditto.
60	Mahanti, Damodar	Ditto.
	Maitra, Baradaprasanna	Ditto.
	„ Narendranath	Ditto
	Mitra, Bhubanmohan	Ditto.
	„ Girindrakrishna	Ditto.
	„ Gopikaranjan	Ditto.
	„ Hrishikes	Ditto.
	„ Jatindranath	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	Ditto.
	„ Satibhushan	Ditto.
70	Muhammad Ali	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Loknath	Ditto.
	„ Panchugopal	Ditto.
	„ Tripuranath . . .	Ditto.
	„ Tulsidas	Ditto.
	Nandi, Tarapada	Ditto.
	Palchaudhuri, Pranballabh . . .	Ditto.
	Raha, Clarice Gertrude	Ditto.
	Rana, Nilambar	Ditto.
	Ray, Amulyakumar	Ditto.
80	„ Birendranath	Ditto.
	„ Prithwischandra	Ditto.
	„ Purnananda	Ditto.
	„ Sarojkumar	Ditto.
	Raychaudhuri, Bhupalchandra . . .	Ditto.
	Saha, Ramanimohan	Ditto.
	„ Tikendranath	Ditto.
	Sanyal, Amiyanath	Ditto.
	Sarkar, Harihar	Ditto.
	„ Manindralal	Ditto.
90	„ Pramathanath	Ditto.
	„ Sudhirchandra	Ditto.
	Sen, Praphullachandra	Ditto.
	Sengupta, Bhupendranath . . .	Ditto.
	„ Kalikinkar	Ditto.
	„ Rabindrachandra . . .	Ditto.
	Shamsuzzaman	Ditto.
	Shaw, Shibnarayan	Ditto.
	Sinha, Jitendrakumar	Ditto.
99	Syed Shafiq Ahmed	Ditto.

P. BRÜHL,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 27th May 1915.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.
Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 136 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 10th May 1915.

In the matter of Tayab Jeewa Brothers, carrying on business at Room No. 16 Bagwandas Building, Strand Road, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Tayab Jeewa Brothers Insolvents, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of May 1915.

CASE No. 143 OF 1914.

Rangoon, the 11th May 1915.

In the matter of A. S. M. Shaik Mahomed Lubhay, carrying on business as a General Trader at Shops Nos. 140, 191 and 192, Suratee Bara Bazaar, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said A. S. M. Shaik Mahomed Lubhay an Insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of May 1915.

CASE No. 5 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 12th May 1915.

In the matter of Abdul Rahman Hajee Ahmed Patail, Mahomed Abdul Rahman and Ebrahim Abdul Rahman, Traders, lately carrying on business in copartnership at No. 136, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, under the style of Abdul Rahman Hajee Ahmed Patail, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Mahomed Abdul Rahman and Ebrahim Abdul Rahman Insolvents, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 4th day of May 1915.

CASE No. 31 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 13th May 1915.

In the matter of Syed Ismail Ariff, Trader, residing at No. 14 A, Cross Road, Kandawglay Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Syed Ismail Ariff an Insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 12th day of May 1915.

CASE No. 37 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 19th May 1915.

In the matter of Subbaya Rowloo, cooly maistry, residing at No. 38, 3rd Street Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Subbaya Rowloo, an insolvent, pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 18th day of May 1915.

CASE No. 98 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 14th May 1915.

In the matter of Maung Po Kha, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Kha Dyer residing at No. 3-75, Upper Pazundaung Rangoon, on the 12th day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Kha.

CASE No. 99 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 14th May 1915.

In the matter of Albert John D'Monte, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Albert John D'Monte, clerk, residing at No. 23, Phayre Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of May 1915 an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Albert John D'Monte.

CASE No. 100 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 14th May 1915.

In the matter of J. D. Lewis, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by J. D. Lewis, 2nd Engineer, Tug Hlaing, residing at No. 13, Botataung Street, Rangoon, on the 14th day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said J. D. Lewis.

CASE No. 101 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 14th May 1915.

In the matter of Abdul Mojid, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Mojid, Book-Binder, residing at No. 71, 32nd Street, Rangoon, on the 14th day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Mojid.

CASE No. 102 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 15th May 1915.

In the matter of Maung Po Shwe, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Shwe, dyer, residing at No. 3-75, Upper Puzundaung, Rangoon, on the 14th day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Shwe.

CASE No. 103 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 18th May 1915.

In the matter of Salvador Sebaastian Fernandez, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Salvador Sebaastian Fernandez, clerk in the Burma Restaurant, residing at No. 36, Sule Pagoda Road, Rangoon, on the 17th day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 18th day of May 1915, against the said Salvador Sebaastian Fernandez.

CASE No. 104 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 20th May 1915.

In the matter of E. Balakrishna, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by E. Balakrishna, son of Ellappa, clerk, residing at No. 85, 40th Street, Rangoon, on the 20th day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said E. Balakrishna.

CASE No. 105 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 21st May 1915.

In the matter of K. A. Hajee Kader Batcha and Abdool Shakoor, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by K. A. Hajee Kader Batcha and Abdool Shakoor, carrying on business in partnerspip at No. 97, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 21st day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said K. A. Hajee Kader Batcha and Abdool Shakoor.

J. HORMASJI,
Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 314 OF 1913.

Bombay, the 19th May 1915.

Re Sakur Rahimtula Memon of Bandora, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing near Pir Durga at Bandora, a rice broker, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 16th day of June 1913, against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

No. 325 of 1915.

The 19th May 1915.

Re Kanji Thakersy of Bombay, Oswal Bania, Hindu Inhabitant,itll lately carrying on business at Khand Bazar, a deceased Debtor.

Whereas an order has been this day made under section 108 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909), to administer the estate of the abovenamed Kanji Thakersy (deceased) in Insolvency. It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Debtor do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BAKHSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 33 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 22nd May 1915.

In the matter of Insolvency of Abdul Karim, son of Abdul Nubi, of Delhi, Subzimandi, Lambi Gali.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Abdul Karim to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 12th June 1915.

SUIT No. 34 OF 1915.

The 22nd May 1915.

In the matter of Insolvency of Abdul Nabi, son of Qadir Bakhsh, Caste Rohri of Delhi, Subzimandi.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Abdul Nabi to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 12th June 1915.

FORM NO. 3.

Notice to Creditors of the date of hearing of an Insolvency Petition.

SECTION 12.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. OF 19 .

Delhi, the May 1915.

In the matter of the Insolvency of Jhaman Lal, proprietor of the firm known as Kishori Lal Jhamanlal, of Delhi and Bombay.

Whereas several creditors have applied to this Court by a petition dated of 19 , for annulment of the composition dated 8th May 1915 and for appointment of fresh receivers, etc., etc., this is to give notice to all the creditors of the said debtor that the Court has fixed the 5th of June 1915 for the hearing of the aforesaid petition. If any creditor or other person desire to be represented on the matter, he should attend in person or by duly instructed pleader on the aforesaid date in this court.

The creditors are further required to prove their respective debts by the 5th of June 1915.

FORM NO. 4.

Order of Adjudication.

SECTION 16.

INSOLVENCY PETITION No. 91 OF 1914.

The 13th May 1915.

In the matter of Behari Lal, son of Baldeo Das, Mahajan, proprietor of Baldeo Das Jugal Kishore at Delhi and Hardhian Das at Bhiwani, Debtor.

Pursuant to a petition dated 17th December 1914 on behalf of the said debtor and on reading the said petition and hearing the creditors it is ordered that the said debtor is hereby adjudged insolvent.

RAHIM BAKHSH,
Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 125 OF 1915.

Dated the 24th May 1915.

Re Hanumanprosad Poddar, residing at No. 16, Pagyaputti, in the town of Calcutta, and carrying on business as piece goods merchant under the name and style of Kaniram Bhimraj.

Ex parte the creditor.

Manuel Agarwalla and De Attorneys for the creditor Jwalaprosad Kanodia.

On the 19th day of May 1915 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Hanumanprosad Poddar as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 126 OF 1915.

Dated the 21st May 1915.

Re Doyal Chand Singha, residing at No. 11, Shambhu Chunder Chatterjee's Street in the town of Calcutta, a broker of landed property.

Ex parte the debtor. R. C. Hazra, Insolvent's attorney.

On the 20th day of May 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 128 OF 1915.

Dated the 24th May 1915.

Re Raja Ram Shukul, residing at No. 8, Doctor's Lane in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business at No. 22, Lindsay Street in Calcutta, aforesaid, as a book seller under the name of Raja Ram Shukul, at present doing nothing.

Ex parte the debtor. In person.

On the 20th day of May 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 129 OF 1915.

Dated the 24th May 1915.

Re Lajjaram Mistry, residing at No. 11, Jackson Lane in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business at the same place as a petty Electrical Contractor, at present without any employment.

Ex parte the debtor. K. M. Rakshit & Co., Insolvent's Attorneys.

On the 20th day of May 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 130 OF 1915.

Dated the 24th May 1915.

Re Satish Chandra Sen, residing at No. 5, Choona Pukur Lane in the town of Calcutta, and lately carrying on business as Motor Engineer at No. 5, Madan Mohon Chatterjee's Lane in Calcutta, aforesaid, under the name and style of S. C. Sen & Co., now of no employ.

Ex parte the debtor. N. C. Bose, Insolvent's Attorney.

On the 21st day of May 1915, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

C. E. GREY,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment of Infantry, dated at Sialkot, this 19th day of May 1915.

Number, Rank, and Name—10801, Private Albert Lee.
Age—21 years 6 months.
Height—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Farm Labourer.
Date of enlistment—20th March 1912.
Place of enlistment—Stratford.
Parish and County in which born—Holloway, London, Middlesex.
Date of desertion or absence—18th May 1915.
Place of desertion or absence—Sialkot.
Marks—Scar above left angle of mouth.
Under 4 years' service.

W. G. OFFICER, Lieut. and Adjutant,

for Lieut-Colonel, Commanding, 1st Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment of Infantry dated at Sialkot this 19th day of May 1915.

Number, Rank, and Name—10105, Private John William Clutterbuck.
Age—22 years 3 months.
Height—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, hazel;
Trade—Woolcomber.
Date of enlistment—5th August 1911.
Place of enlistment—Bradford.
Parish and County in which born—Frizinghall Bradford, Yorks.
Date of Desertion or absence—18th May 1915.
Place of Desertion or absence—Sialkot.
Marks—Buffalo Bill, Highlander, Annie, Heart, J. W. C. and Lizard R. Forearm. Sailor, Ballot Girl, Wreath of Roses L. Forearm. Scar back of head.
Under 4 years' service.

W. G. OFFICER, Lieut. and Adjutant,

for Lieut-Colonel, Commanding, 1st Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th May 1915.

No. 404-*S.-Ap.*—Mr. A. Rowan, Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for one month and 24 days combined with leave on medical certificate out of India for 4 months and 6 days with effect from the 30th May 1915 or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. P. S. Thiagaraja Iyer, Supernumerary Inspector, attached to the office of the Postmaster-General, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Madras, during the absence on combined leave of Mr. A. Rowan, or until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th May 1915.

No. 522.-*s-Ee.*—Mr. A. C. Banerjee, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days with effect from the forenoon of the 9th May 1915.

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 27th May 1915.

No. 2495-T.—Reports of opening and closing of offices received during the period 20th May 1915 to 26th May 1915 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
Dhaka Dakshin . . .	Assam	29th April 1915 .	Opened.
Gujrat R. S. . . .	Punjab	9th March 1915 .	„
Mathbaria	Bengal	15th May 1915 .	
Niphad	Bombay	16th April 1915 .	„
	Railway Telegraph Office.		
Bermo .	Bengal Nagpur Railway .	24th May 1915 .	Opened.

The following alteration in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified :—

" Namyaw " instead of " Manpwe."

R. MEREDITH,

Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.

Calcutta, the 26th May 1915.

No. 2471-T.—The following promotions are sanctioned with effect from the 29th April 1915 :—

Name.	RANK. From	RANK. To	Nature of promotion.
Mr. W. C. Chatterjee . .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class.	Officiating.
„ K. S. Sebastian . .	Telegraph Master. .	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Ditto.

No. 2477-T.—With effect from the 4th May 1915 the services of Mr. C. H. Cooper, officiating as Assistant to Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic, are temporarily transferred to the Army Department for appointment to the Indian Army Reserve of officers and Mr. R. G. Walker, Superintendent of Post Offices, Traffic, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic.

With effect from the 6th May 1915 Mr. C. J. Smith, Deputy Superintendent, Traffic, 1st class, is appointed to officiate in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Superintendent of Post Offices, Traffic, Central Circle.

Mr. C. O'Doherty continues to officiate in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Superintendent, Karachi Office, in the arrangements, *vice* Mr. Charles.

No. 2474-*T*.—With effect from the 4th April 1915 Mr. C. H. Cooper, Superintendent of Post Offices, Traffic, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to Deputy Director-General of Telegraph Traffic.

Mr. C. O'Doherty continues to officiate in the second division of the Superior Traffic Branch as Superintendent, Karachi Office, in the arrangements, *vice* Mr. Charles.

Calcutta, the 27th May 1915.

No. 2511-*T*.—Mr. A. S. D'Santos, Telegraph Master and officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, is appointed permanent Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, on probation for one year with effect from the 26th March 1915.

W. MAXWELL,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

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Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.
Messrs. P. S. King & Sons, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
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LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

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List No. II of 1914, dated 31st December 1914, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Stitched. *3a. 9p.* (*1d*).

"**Act III of 1864 (Foreigners) as modified up to 1st April 1915.**" Price annas three and six pies and postage with packing anna 1.

"**Table showing Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1914.**" Price annas thirteen and postage with packing annas 2.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

List of the High Court Vakils corrected up to 1st January 1915. Royal 8vo. Paper cover Re. 1-4 or *2s.* (*2a.*)

Rules made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913. Royal 8vo. Board. Re. 1 or *1s. 6d.* (*2a.*)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments, Government of India. No. 31. Corrected to 1st January 1915. Royal 8vo. Board. *11a.* or *1s.* (*3a.*)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India. April to June 1915. Foolscap. Paper cover. *4a.* or *5d.* (*1a.*)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Fauna of British India—Mollusca. Vol. II. Trochomorphidæ Janellidæ guide. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 15 or 22*s*. 6*d*.

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1913 with Appendices and Returns of Sickness and Mortality among European Troops, Indian Troops and Prisoners in India for the year. (Published in 1915.) Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-12 or 2*s*. 7*d*. (7*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, and in the Departments under its Administrative Control. Corrected to 1st January 1915. Royal 8vo. Board. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Design of Drainage Syphons, as built on the Upper Jhelum Canal. Public Works Department Technical Paper No. 32, March 1915. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*a*.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Imperial Service Troops. Army List, Simla, 1st January 1915. As. 8 or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of Indian Finance, 25th February 1915. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (1*a*.)

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th March 1915. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4*a*. or 5*d*. (2*a*.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Posts and Telegraphs. Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1915-16 Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (5*a*.)

Notification No. 2298 (Insurance), the 6th March 1915. Foolscap. Pice 3. (1*a*.)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List, April 1915. Royal 8vo Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3*s*. 6*d* (6*a*.)

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden, as existing on the 30th June 1914. 33rd issue. Royal, board. Re. 1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (2*a*.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

Supplement to the Alphabetical List of Stations on Indian Railways corrected up to 31st December 1912, showing additions and alterations during the year ended with the 31st December 1914. Foolscap. Stitched. 5*a*. or 6*d*. (1*a*.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1913-14. Foolscap. Board. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (7*a*.)

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Monthly Accounts relating to the Seaborne Trade and Navigation of British India for February 1915. No. 11 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

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Annual Statement of the Seaborne Trade of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries for the fiscal year ending 31st March 1914. Foolscap. Board. 48th issue. Volume I. Rs. 4 or 6*s*. (10*a*.)

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Monthly Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India, March 1915. No. 12 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

Inland Trade (Rail and River-borne) of India. No. 1 of 1914-15. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8*a*. or 9*d*. (2*a*.)

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Records of Fort St. George. Letters from Fort St. George to Subordinate Factories, 1679. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1*s*. 6*d*. (3*a*.)

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North-West Frontier Province, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch. Administration Report, Statistical Statement and Accounts for 1913-14 with Statistics of Irrigation. Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-8 or 2*s*. (4*a*.)

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Monthly Weather Review, October 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly Weather Review, July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Monthly and Annual Normals of Pressure, Temperature, Relative Humidity, Vapour Tension and Cloud. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXII, Part III. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1-8.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

III. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Port Blair from September 1894 to August 1904.

IV. A discussion of the anemographic observations recorded at Dhubri from November 1889 to May 1896.

Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XIX. By W. A. Harwood with an introduction by G. T. Walker. (Illustrated by 27 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1-8.

Monthly Weather Review, September 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1913. (Illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, August 1913 to January 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1912. (Illustrated by 6 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover. Rs. 3.

A further study of relationship with Indian monsoon rainfall—Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII, by Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 0-8-0.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 27TH JUNE 1914.

Records of Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 2, by Director, Geological Survey of India. Contributions to the Geology of the Province of Yünnan in Western China. IV. The Country around Yünnan Fu (with Plate 4). Note on a Dyke of White Trap from the Pench Valley Coalfield, Chhindwara District, Central Provinces (with text figures 2 and 3). Statement of Mineral Concessions granted during 1913. Re. 1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE COORG ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HALF-YEAR WHICH ENDED ON THE 30TH JUNE 1914.

Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, by H. Tireman, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, "Progress report on the Forest Administration in Coorg for the year 1912-13." It deals with the Administration of Forests in Coorg. Foolscap folio. Paper binding. Price 8*a*. or 9*d*. (6 pies.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 1ST AUGUST 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLI, Part 2, by L. Leigh Fermor, D.Sc., A.R.S.M., F.G.S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. On the Geology and Coal Resources of Korea State, Central Provinces. (With 12 plates.) Rs. 3.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLII, Part 1, by J. Coggin Brown, M.Sc., F.G.S., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. The Burma Earthquake of May 1912. Rs. 3.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, December 1913 to April 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Re. 1 per month.

A further study of relationship with Indian Monsoon rainfall. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part VIII. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Annas 6.

Correlation in Seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH OCTOBER 1914.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, Sr. XV, Himalayan Fossils, Volume IV, Fasc. No. 5, by Miss Paula Steiger, Ph.D. Additional Notes on the Fauna of the Spiti Shales. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 28TH NOVEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India. Volume XLIV, Part 3. By Director, Geological Survey of India. Some newly discovered Coal-Seams near the Yaw River, Pakokku District, Upper Burma (with plates 5 to 12). The Monazite Sands of Travancore (with plates 13 to 17). A Lower Cretaceous Fauna from the Himalayan Gieumal Sandstone together with a description of a few Fossils from the Chikkim Series, by Dr. Albrecht Spitz (Vienna). Translated by E. Vredenburg, B.S., B.Sc., F.G.S. (with plates 18 and 19 and text figures 4 to 11). Further description of Indarctos Salmontanus Pilgrim, the new genus of Bear from the Middle Siwaliks, with some remarks on the Fossil Indian Ursidæ (with plate 20). On the Probable Future Beheading of the Son and Red Rivers by the Hosdo (with plate 21). Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH DECEMBER 1914.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLIV, Part 4. By W. A. K. Christie, B.Sc., Ph. D., Chemist, Geological Survey of India, Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Officiating Superintendent, Survey of India, Captain J. L. Grinlinton, R.G.A., F.R.G.S. Notes on the Salt Deposits of the Cis-Indus Salt Ranges. Description of teeth referable to the Lower Siwalik Creodont genus Dissopsalis, Pilgrim. Notes on some Glaciers of the Dhauli and Lissar Valleys, Kumaon Himalaya, September 1912. Miscellaneous Notes, Index. Re. 1.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 1914.

Monthly Weather Review, March to July 1914. (Illustrated by 7 plates.) Quarto. Paper cover, Re. 1 per month.

Correlation in seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the Reality of relationships or Periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Volume XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. Quarto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1915.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Palæontologia Indica, New Series, Volume V, Memoir No. 2. By Carl Diener, Ph.D., Professor of Palæontology at the University of Vienna. The Anthracolithic Faunæ of Kashmir, Kanaur and Spiti (with plates I to XI). Rs. 2-12.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 6TH MARCH 1915.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XLV, Part 1, by Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S. : New Siwalik Primates and their bearing on the question of the Evolution of Man and the Anthropoidea. S. S. Buckman, F.G.S. : The Brachiopoda of the Namyan Beds of Burma : Preliminary Notice. A. M. Heron, B.Sc., F.G.S. : Miscellaneous Note, Gypsum in Dholpur. Re. 1.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 8TH MAY 1915.

Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLV, Part 2. By C. S. Middlemiss B.A., F.G.S., F.A.S.B., Offg. Director, Geological Survey of India. General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1914. Re. 1.

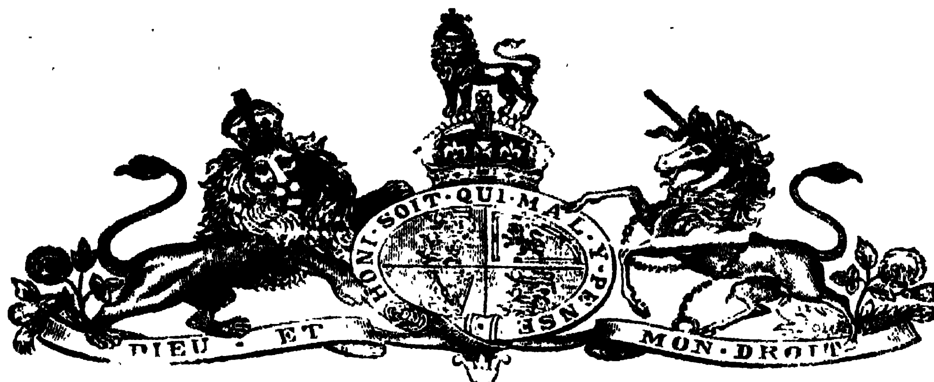
Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XLV, Part 2. By Guy E. Pilgrim, D.Sc., F.G.S., Offg Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Note on the new feline genera Sivælurus and Paramachaerodus and on the possible survival of the subphylum in modern times (with plates 5 and 6).

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Correlation in Seasonal variations of weather, IV. Sunspots and Rainfall Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department. Vol. XXI, Part X. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. (illustrated by plate). Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1-8.

Monthly Weather Review for November 1914 (illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1915.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. B039626 of the 3½% loan of 1842-43 and No. B046942 of the 3½% loan of 1900-01 for Rs. 100 (one hundred) each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of India Ld., and Nos. B032931/32 of the 3½% loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 100 (one hundred) each originally standing in the name of the National Bank of India Ld., and last endorsed to Valabhdas Dayal, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

Name of Advertiser—VALABHDAS DAYAL.

Residence—43-53 Samuel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay.

Estate H. A. K. Sconce, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Henry Archibald Kerr Sconce, late of the Croft, Sheen Gate Gardens, East Sheen, Surrey, who died on 24th December 1914 at East Sheen, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to James Edmund Vallance, Manager, Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 21st June next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

J. E. VALLANCE.

CALCUTTA, 7th MAY 1915.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 092778 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 500 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Ram Chandra Dass, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favor of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser—SHUSHIL CHANDRA DASS,
Administrator Estate Ram Chandra Dass.

Residence—Mission Compound, Lahore.

NOTICE.

In re liquidation of the Diamond Jubilee Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Delhi.

It is hereby notified for the information of those concerned that Mr. Sri Ram, Bar.-at-Law, has been appointed Official Liquidator of the said Mills by L. Murari Lal Khosla, M.A., Additional District Judge, Delhi, by his order, dated 12th May 1915.

SRI RAM,
Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.

The Imperial Provident Insurance Society, Delhi, has been declared defunct and its registration cancelled by the Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Delhi, by his order of 7th December 1914.

SRI RAM & TARA CHAND,
Liquidators.

DELHI,
The 26th April 1915.

REGISTERED No. C. 696



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 22. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1915.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF APRIL 1915 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR
BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI
MAIZE
GRAM
ARHAR DÁL
OATS
COTTON SEED
LINSEED
MUSTARD AND RAPESEED
SESAMUM (*Til* or *jinjili*)
GHI
SUGAR, RAW (*Gúr*)
SALT
TOBACCO, LEAF
TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA (WHITE)
BRAN
SHEEP AND BULLOCKS
KEROSENE OIL

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF APRIL

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Ragi
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Burma*—															
Tenasserim—															
Mergui	...	...	31·22	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	25·3	26·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	24·71	41·03	63·37	55·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—															
Rangoon	...	...	27·83	37·87	50·79	53·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbin	...	...	27	36·99	91·43	36·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	27·47	41·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pegu (inland)—															
Henzada	...	...	32·99	38·79	84·21	76·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Toungoo	..	...	27·47	32·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—															
Mandalay	...	...	31·84	35·75	47·76	41·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	35·75	41·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·06	...	...	...
Arakan—															
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam*—															
Surma—															
Balaganj (Sylhet)	26·56	32·	47·19	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Brahmaputra—															
Goálpára	30·62	30·62	50	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	26·25	25·62	43·75	46·25	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...
Bengal*—															
Eastern—															
Chittagong	26·25	26·25	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...
Dacca	32·5	...	52·5	52·5	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Deltaic—															
Calcutta	28·12	...	...	58·75	55	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	31·25	...		...
Western—															
Bardwan	25	...	46·25	44·87	60	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	24·37	...	47·5	...	67·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Northern—															
Pabna	33·75	33·28	55·62	52·5	...	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Rangpur	22·5	27·5	56·25	57·5	55	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Bihar and Orissa*—															
Bihár, north—															
Bhágalpur	..	...	52·5	48·12	45	36·87	...	...	...	28·12	...	...	...	...	...
Musaffarpur	...	...	66·56	...	50	44·37	...	...	30·78	33·22	..	...		...	...
Bihár, south—															
Patna	...	...	44·37	43·75	50·78	38·75	..	...	30·78	29·37	30·78	...	33·28	...	...
Orissa—															
Cuttack	...	...	47·03	44·79	45·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—															
(a) AGRA—															
Eastern—															
Benares	29·32	26·25	55·16	55·16	48·7	39·63	58·7	48·12	31·93	29·58	...	...	...	...	...
Central—															
Cawnpore	28·75	27·5	50·83	50	43·12	39·37	50	50	28·75	30·62	28·12	35	33·28	36·25	...
Jhánsi	...	...	45·78	57·19	49·22	48·28	..	...	28·59	35·94	30	...	...	...	...
Western—															
Meerut	...	...	51·16	55·16	40	35·62	...	40	26·25	30·16	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	63·96	52·97	...	61·51	44·48	...	58·75	49·22	27·55	...	28·59	...	31·93	...	..
Submontane, west—															
Shahjahánpur	32·5	38·12	50	...	41·25	37·5	48·75	42·5	25	28·75	30	..	...	...	...
(b) OUDH—															
Southern—															
Lucknow	...	...	40	48·44	43·28	38·07	48·44	44·43	25·78	30·73	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—															
Fyzabad	28·12	32·66	49·22	55·16	43·44	37·19 and 41·56	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RAGI	MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		OATS		COTTON SEED		LINSEED		MUSTARD AND RAPESEED		DISTRICTS
1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
															Burma—
															Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui
...	...	...	61·54	61·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy
...	...	...	50	40·76	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
															Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	40·51	41·29	64	59·26	60·95	57·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	68·82	45·71	82·05	51 61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	48·84	47·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
															Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	55·17	39·02	55·17	55·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo
															Upper Burma—
...	18·71	18·71	34·41	31·22	68·82	59·81	64	59·81	...	..	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	31·22	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku
															Arakan—
..	...	...	61·54	44·44	72·78	57·14	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Akyab
															Assam—
															Surma—
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·25	...	...	...	Balaganj (Sylhet)
															Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	55	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	61·25	...	...	...	...	..	110	...	46·25	61·25	Gauhati
															Bengal—
															Eastern—
...	[illegible]	...	52·5	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	80	70	60	60	Chittagong
...	[illegible]	...	...	...	76·25	70	...	...	...	...	100	...	75	70	Dacca
															Deltaic—
...	[illegible]	30	43·75	37·5	62·5	48·75	...	37·5	...	...	46·25	60	66·25	60	Calcutta
															Western—
...	...	...	45	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	65	Bardwan
...	...	...	45	...	65	...	...	...	...	..	47·5	55	65	63·5 and	Midnapur
															Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	80	62·5	...	...	...	...	...	50	70	55	Pabna
...	...	...	66·25	...	66·25	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	Rangpur
															Bihar and Orissa
															Bihar, north—
...	36·25	39 87	...	33·75	52·5	53·12	31·87	31·87		...	50	55	40 to 55	51·25 to 55	Bhágalpur
...	32·66	...	40	44·37	66·56	66·56	28·59	30·76	..	...	.	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur
															Bihar, south—
...	31·87	...	34·06	...	50	58·44	32·5	30·62	...		42·5	53·75	50	60	Patna
															Orissa—
...	...	...	38·07	...	68·07	...	41·72	38·07		...	...	...	75	75	Cuttack
															United Provinces—
															(a) AGRA—
															Eastern—
...	...	...	33·33	36·09	55·78	47·34	.	...	...	...	41·15	51·2	43·59	53·02	Benares
															Central—
...	...	31·87	31·87	36·25	50	51·25	...	45	16·87	24·06	46·87	55	41·87	58·12	Cawnpore
...	...	33·59	32·5	39·58	...	...	...	...	20	26·98	45·94	...	...	57·19	Jhánsi
															Western—
...	...	...	29·58	...	...	55·16	...	40	...	...	...	55·16	42·19	66·56	Meerut
...	...	31·98	29·58	...	53·33	...	61·51	57·13	17·34	23·25	53·38	57 13	44·43	66·67	Agra
															Submontane, west
...	...	...	31·25	36·87	49·37	...	...	...	20	...	36·87	50	41·87	60	Shahjahanpur
															(b) OUDH—
															Southern—
...	...	...	33·33	37·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·79	53·28	50	63·91	Lucknow
															Northern—
..	...	...	33·28	37·19	50	...	...	.	...	...	...	50	...	...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF APRIL—*continued.*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Grass	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	640	...	...	...	19·69	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	640	581·82	...	...	25·7	25·7	..	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	457·14	457·14	...	...	16·89	15·76	...	...	..	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Rangoon	...	...	533·33	581·82	...	...	21·48	18·08	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maubin	...	...	492·31	533·33	...	..	28·97	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	581·82	581·82	..		28·57	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Henzada	...	...	533·33	533·33	..		25·81	22·86	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...			24·81	24·81	...	..	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	...	...	581·82	581·82			25·2	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	640	..	.		30·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—														
Akyab	...	...	581·82	581·82	...		29·63	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—														
Surma—														
Balaganj (Sylhet)	...	...	515	540	57·5	55	25	18·14	...	...	...	...	...	..
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	...	...	400	450	65	60	27·5	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	425	500	60	60	30	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
Eastern—														
Chittagong	...	...	500	560	60	62·5	25	16·87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	..	580	500	90	80	30	21·25	...	...	...	...	...	.
Deltaic—														
Calcutta	...	65	450	480	62·5	55	29 37	16·87	...	65	...	...	...	18·75
Western—														
Bardwan	...	..	420	480	42·5	70	20	...	.	...	...	...		...
Midnapur	...	...	450 to 500	520 to 550	70	75	26·25	18·12	...	120 and 140	...	...		...
Northern—														
Pabna	...	...	450	550	55	52 5	26·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	520	560	57·5	70	30	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—														
Bihar, north—														
Bhágalpur	67·5	79·37	400	480	55	42·5	31·25	19·53	100	110	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	400	426·25	40	38·25	25	...	266·56	266·56	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—														
Patna	50	65	340	410	47·5	40	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...
Orissa—														
Cuttack	75	75	583·38	609·37	57·13	48·75	20	15·62	90	91·87	...	...	5	5
United Provinces—														
(a) Agra—														
Eastern—														
Benares	52·4	69·84	458·28	469·37	61·61	47·92	26·25	25·31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—														
Cawnpore	53·44	77·5	400	440	57·5	47·5	17·5	17·5 and 18·12	120	130	62·5	75	...	...
Jhánsi	48·44	69·53	365·78	413·12	57·19	50	20	20	...	133·33	84·06	100	...	17·5
Western—														
Meerut	...	...	420·16	474·06	57·19	44·87	17·5	17·84	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	57·13	84·17	355·62	426·67	63·96	6[illegible]·96	17·84	17·84	135	100	87·5	90	5	13·33
Submontane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	65	72·5	400	420	65	[illegible]7·5	20	20	175	180	70	70 and 100	...	...
(b) Oudh—														
Southern—														
Lucknow	...	...	480	460	...	...	20 94	20·94	...	...	80	90	7·5	8·75
Northern—														
Fyzabad	...	...	420	485	45	40	20·78	20·78	...	...	...	...	...	...

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Burma—
														Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·58	11·48	...	...	...	...	2·56	3·62	Mergui
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	Tavoy
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·9	11·9	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Moulmein and Amherst
														Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·99	34·97	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·87	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maubin
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·43	...	...	...	...	...	1·87	1·94	Bassein
														Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	2·06	Toungoo
														Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·83	30·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·06	2	Pakôkku
														Arakan—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·37	2·25	Akyab
														Assam—
														Surma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1·95	1·95	(Balaganj) Sylhet
														Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	2·62	Goálpára
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2·09	2·06	Gauhati
														Bengal—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·84	1·84	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·31	2·44	Dacca
														Deltaic—
...	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	...	...	..	...	2·22	2·17	Calcutta
														Western—
..	6·25	...	...	...	...	..	20	...	...	..	...	2·25	2·28	Burdwan
...	[illegible]	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·16	2·16	Midnapur
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·19	2·19	Pabna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·37	2·44	Rangpur
														Bihar and Orissa—
														Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·87	32·5	...	...	...	...	1·98	1·97	Bhágalpur
...	...	...	...	5	5	38·28	25	...	...	...	...	2·05	2·03	Muzaffarpur
														Bihar, south—
8·12	...	...	...	7·5	10	23·75	20	..	...	...	...	2	1·87	Patna
														Orissa—
5·62	5·62	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·19	Cuttack
														United Provinces—
														(a) Agra—
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·78	25	...	...	...	...	2·62	2·62	Benares
														Central—
...	...	...	...	7·5	13·28	27·5	26·25	65	60 to 70	...	...	2·41	2·41	Cawnpore
5·68	...	...	...	5·68	12·5	...	...	...	60	...	70	2·53	2·56	Jhánsi
														Western—
...	...	...	...	10	11·41	28·59	33·44	...	...	...	...	2·62	...	Meerut
12·5	12·5	...	...	6·67	13·33	30·73	30·16	...	...	80	80	2·56	2·5	Agra
														Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	6·25	10	40	25	50 and 55	60 and 65	60 and 80	60 and 80	2·53	2·56	Shahjahánpur
														(b) Oudh—
														Southern—
...	...	...	...	8·75	11·41	30	25	...	40	...	...	2·45	2·5	Lucknow
														Northern—
...	...	...	...	11·25	9·87	...	...	...	...	50	50	2·37	2·37	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF APRIL—*continued*

Districts	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat		Flour (wheat)		Barley		Jawar		Bajra		Rag[i]
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915
Rajputana—															
Eastern— Ajmer	26·67	26·67	...	..	50	45·47	...	...	33·28	...	31·98	...	35·57	...	...
Punjab—															
Southern— Ferozpur	...	...	55·16	57·5	40	35	44·37	38·75	23·44	25	32·66	...	33·03	...	...
Central— Lahore	33·28	34·84	53·28	57·19	42·03	36·25	51·56	43·12	22·19	25	34·69	34·06	36·41	34·84	...
South-eastern— Delhi	..	35	66·25	66·87	44·43	39·75	48·38	43·75	23·59	30·78	29·87	38·12	35	40	...
Submontane— Amritsar	35·62	35	57·19	57·19	45	31·41	48·44	36·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern— Rawalpindi	...	...	57·5	56·25	44·06	36·25	48·44	40	20·94	28·12	38·75	30	30	36·25	...
Western— Lyallpur	...	...	57·5	52·5	40·62	33·12	45·62	37·5	24·06	28·75	37·5	..	37·5	...	...
Multan	28·75	31·87	48·75	50	38·12	34·37	40·94	37·5	23·91	25·62	32·03	32·5	31·87	...	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—															
Peshawar	..	...	61·51	61·46	45·36	39·74	47·4	45·36	16·41	21·98	28·54	27·92	33·18	35·16	...
Dera Ismael Khan	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	23·12	26·04	30	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—															
Karachi	...	...	48·75	...	45·62	40	...	...	...	...	28·75	30	38·12	37·03	...
Shikarpur	...	27·19	58·12	...	51·87	36·25	...	...	...	26·25	35	...	33·75	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	48·12 to 51·25	38·75 to 41·5	85	62·5	29·63	31·87	26·25	27·5	...	...	...
Bombay—															
Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar	...	...	...	...	34·37	37·76	...	...	...	...	24·63	27·03	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	45·83	...	48·7	43·02	...	...	...	...	20·21	26·82	28·59	...	...
Poona	35·83	...	47·5	...	53·85	48·49	...	...	33·8	...	26·67	31·56	31·93	[illegible]·82	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·71	27·86	25·05	30·78	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	27·92	33·8	...
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	...	...	49·01	49·01	...	...	...	..	33·49	39·63	...	44·69	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	56·25	60	48·75	42·5	...	...	30	33·75	31·25	35	36·25	..	...
Central Provinces *—															
Western— Nagpur	...	...	42·31	49	43·12	39·19	61·5	50	...	...	28·25	32·62	...	...	...
Central— Jubbulpore	...	...	47·06	47·06	45·12	41	64	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern— Raipur	...	...	38·5	...	40	38	47	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—															
Akola	...	...	47·31	46·75	45·62	44·19	...	...	...	...	25·81	26·5	...	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	44·8	45·94	46·44	42·81	...	...	...	...	25	32·5	...	...	...
Madras—															
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·1	36	34·2	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	...	...	...
Cuddapah	37	31·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·9	...	35·6	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·8
East Coast, south— Madras	27	32	...	56·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	25·4	31·7	42·7	56·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·8	30·1	39	46·2	...
Mysore—															
Mysore	23	24	58	58	56	58	61·25	50	...	...	27	28	...	...	28
Bangalore	22	32	56	70	68	60	67·76	67·92	...	...	26	40	...		26

* The figures under "Rice, husked," represent the prices of cleaned rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Ragi 1914	Maize 1915	Maize 1914	Gram 1915	Gram 1914	Arhar Dál 1915	Arhar Dál 1914	Oats 1915	Oats 1914	Cotton seed 1915	Cotton seed 1914	Linseed 1915	Linseed 1914	Mustard and rapeseed 1915	Mustard and rapeseed 1914	Districts
															Rajputana—
															Eastern—
...	34·79	...	34·69	...	...	...	74·53	61·56	...	...	84·06	94·06	...	...	Ajmer
															Punjab—
															Southern—
...	32·66	...	28·44	29·69	72·66	52·5	...	...	28·44	28·75	66·72	70	50	68·75	Ferozpur
															Central—
...	36·41	33·28	27·5	28·12	66·72	50	36·41	50	26·72	26·50	57·19	53·12	...	64·06	Lahore
															South-eastern—
...	31·87	30·62	28·59	33·12	50	47·5	...	...	20	26·25	60	80	45	65	Delhi
															Submontane—
...	...	...	32·08	29·84	...	...	...	...	23·75	27·5	...	...	50	...	Amritsar
															Northern—
...	31·87	...	...	28·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	38·75	43·72	40	50	Ráwalpindi
															Western—
...	31·87	23·75	27·19	27·5	...	...	...	...	33·75	25·62	...	...	46·25	59·37	Lyallpur
...	37·5	28·75	27·5	30·62	77·5	...	25·94	...	21·87	...	37·5	...	48·75	57·5	Multan
															N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	30·78	36·15	31·51	29·22	53·33	43·85	...	...	...	...	..	...	47·4	49·22	Peshawar
...	...	...	30·2	...		...	..	..	..	...	...	..	35·62	40	Dera Ismael Khan
															Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	60·62	...	...	21·09	...	...	...	...	.	Karáchi
...	...	...	37·03	...	...	56·87	...	...	20·62	...	...	..	...	...	Shikarpur
..	38·75	37·5	...	...	75 to 85	58·75 to 70·94	62·5	68·75		...	..	..	...	...	Quetta
															Bombay—
															Deccan and Karnatak—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Dharwar
...	...	...	40·99	...	51·51	51·09	...	...	14·17	...	45·21	52·55	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	39·74	45·78	...	..	..	...	17·97	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
															Khandesh and N. Deccan—
...	...	...	40·86	46·82	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	57·34	...	..	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	44·27	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Dhulia
															Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·88	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	85	37·5	51·25	50	...	...	21·25	25	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
															Central Provinces—
															Western—
...	...	...	40	40	48·94	51	...	..	21·25	22·5	53·75	68·56	..	...	Nagpur
															Central—
...	...	...	34·06	37·19	47·06	53·37	44·44	44·44	20	23·5	38·06	53·25	...		Jubbulpore
															Eastern—
...	...	...	32	34	50	42·5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur
															Berar—
...	...	...	33·12	38	50	52	...	...	16·37	18·25	53·19	65·75	...	...	Akola
...	...	...	47·5	43·75	47·56	46·81	...	...	17·12	19·62	56·94	73·81	...	...	Amráoti
															Madras—
															South, central—
...	...	...	60·7	51·6	...	...	...	...	38·4	38·5	...	...	...	...	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	51·1	34·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
															Central—
...	...	...	61·7	36·9	46·3	35·3	...	...	23·8	23·1	...	...	...	...	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
															East Coast, central—
28·8	...	...	...	...	47·6	32·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nellore
															East Coast, south—
...	...	...	50·4	44·6	...	...	60	54·9	57·6	57·7	...	...	..	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
	...	...	...	...	...	..	61·7	58·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
															Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	37·2	34	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
															Mysore—
...	...	...	32	36	72	66	15·62	68·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	...	36	36	80	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF APRIL—*concluded*

Districts	Sesamum (*Til* or *Jinjili*)		Ghi		Sugar, raw (*Gúr*)		Salt		Tobacco leaf		Turmeric		Gram	
	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Ajmer	54·84	88·75	400	426 67	56 72	50	.	.	...	...	.	.	10	9·87
Punjab—														
Southern—														
Ferozpur	61·56	80	426·56	495	72·66	50	16·87	16·87	114·22	88·75	80	80	.	...
Central—														
Lahore	65·31	87·5	426·72	512 5	66·72	50	15·16	14·84	160	85	88·91	100	10	...
South-eastern—														
Delhi	60	90	440	510	55	45	17·5	17·5	90	77·5	80	90	11·41	11·41
Submontane—														
Amritsar	60	83·5	390	480	59·06	47·03	15·31	14·37		.	55	70	..	...
Northern—														
Rávalpindi	...	..	400	470	52 5	43·75	13·75	13·75		...	.	...	...	...
Western—														
Lyallpur	..	..	387·5	460	57 5	42·5	15	15	.	80	..	.	10	10
Multan	53·75	75	360	480	58·12	46 25	16·72	16·25	125	...	85	.	8·12	...
N.-W. Frontier Province—														
Peshàwar	.	...	426 67	474 06	64 63	51·2	15·36	15·1	136 15	127 97	..	...	...	...
Dera Ismael Khan	..	.	...		...	..	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan—														
Karáchi	..	..	365	452 5	.	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur	.	.	375	482·5	..	...	..	...	57·5	...	..	...	...	...
Quetta	..	..	390 to 447·81	460 to 530	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—														
Deccan and Karnátak—														
Dharwar	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	..	.		.	74·22	...	...	..	.	.	.	.	...	...
Poona	...		400	498·23	73 7	59 63	..	...	168·44		...	62·29	...	...
Khandesh and N.-K. Deccan—														
Ahmadnagar	.	.	..	450		68·33	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	..			..	60	73 83	..	...		..	..	...	...	...
Gujarat—														
Surat	..	92·24	.	482·45		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Ahmadabad			370	410	...	...	...		...	...	.	..	·81	...
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nagpur	62·69	91·19	433	566·62	..	.	22·5	23·31	100	100	70	120	7·5	10
Central—														
Jubbulpore	57·12	66·69	380	440	...	...	22·19	22·19	84·19	100	80	80	6·69	10
Eastern—														
Raipur	...	.	390	450	...	...	25	20	180	160	59	78	...	...
Berar—														
Akola	61 87	78	301·87	504 75	...	...	18·25	18·25	104·56	104·75	...	...	...	...
Amráoti	..	..	360	460	...	...	19	19	106·69	133·81	...	...	8	9·56
Madras—														
South, central—														
Coimbatore	77·6	98·3	487 8	518·4	70·4	51·2	19·5	22 4	.	...	57·6	54·4	...	...
Salem		...	488	445·2		...	...	...	171·3	188·4	48·5	85·7	...	...
Central—														
Bellary	...	..	444 4	508	79 2	47·7	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	...
Cuddapah	.	.	427·7	460·5	..		...	..	...	...	49·4	41·1	...	...
Karnul	..	...			..	..	...	...	154·2	150	49·4	65·8	...	...
East Coast, central—														
Nellore	..	..	341 7	441 5	..	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—														
Madras	75·7	74·1	559 6	559 6	61·9	46·1	12·5	12·8	148·8	1·9·9	52·7	47·8	...	...
Tanjore	...	.	466 7	466 6	..	...	13·1	13·1	..	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	..	47·3	574 4	...	...	17·5	17·6	123·4	123·4	...	...	...	...
Southern—														
Madura	87	87	675·7	675·7	...	...	...	.	141·1	106·8	...	...	...	..
Mysore—														
Mysore	80	80	496 25	548 59	94 37	65·54	...	.	340	205·68*	102 86	120	5·1	4 53
Bangalore	76	76	407.13	565·62	68·54	47·13	...	...	240	240*	77 13	137·13	8·8	5·88

*Includes octroi duty amounting to Rs 108 per 10 maunds

NOTE — These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc They relate to the wholesale prices in the principal markets (not necessarily district head-quarters) in each province on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

Straw		Jawar stalks		Bhusa (white)		Bran		Sheep, per score		Plough bullocks, per pair		Kerosene oil, per tin		Districts
1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	1915	1914	
														Rajputana—
														Eastern—
4·69	5·94	6·56	7·66	...	...	36·41	30·78	110	110	80	80	2·56	2·5	Ajmer
														Punjab—
														Southern—
..	...	...	8·28	7·97	8·28	28·59	30	135	90	175	150	2·59	2·56	Ferozpur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	9·53	10·62	33·28	28·75	150	160	170	170	2·67	2·61	Lahore
														South-eastern—
...	...	15·62	20	13·59	15	30·78	23·12	80	80	150	150	2·19	2·17	Delhi
														Submontane—
...	...	...	...	8·12	9·06	26·72	22·19	120	120	...	...	2·76	2·72	Amritsar
														Northern—
...	...	...	.	10	13·12	..	...	90	90	120	120	2·44	2·37	Rawalpindi
														Western—
..	...	...	...	5	6·25	28·75	23·75	80	100	140	140	2·81	2·75	Lyallpur
...	...	...	...	5·78	...	29·69	22·5	100	...	...	...	2·67	2·67	Multan
														N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	...	...	6·15	7·13	19·22	18·65	60 to 100	60 to 100	60 to 200	60 to 200	2·92	2·92	• Peshawar
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	3	3	Dera Ismael Khan
														Sind and Baluchistan—
..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	2·22	Karachi
...	..	...	..	7·19	5	23·5	20			...	...	2·51	2·52	Shikarpur
...	...	.	...	8·12	6·56	30	22·5	100 to 200	100 to 200	...	..	3·5	2·5	Quetta
														Bombay—
														Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	71·25	...	...	2·44	2·44	Dharwar
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·08	2·06	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	..	...	28·59	...	...	...	...	..	2·3	2·34	Poona
														Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·13	...	...	...	...	2·06	2·06	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	2·42	2·42	Dhulia
														Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	35	25	...	...	...	..	2·56	2·5	Ahmadabad
														Central Provinces—
														Western—
...	...	10·69	13·31	..	...	...	...	...	50	...	100	1·87	1·87	Nagpur
														Central—
...	...	...	...	8	...	33·3	33·31	60	60	70	70	1·81	1·94	Jubbulpore
														Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	2·25	Raipur
														Berar—
...	...	7·25	10	...	...	...	...	92	94	54	52	2·19	2·12	Akola
...	...	16·12	12·31	...	...	...	...	60	80	65	100	2·19	2·19	Amraoti
														Madras—
														South, Central—
...	...	4	4·1	...	...	90·4*	90·4*	...	..	60	60	2·53	2·44	Coimbatore
7·7	7·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100†	80†	...	...	2·19	2·23	Salem
														Central—
...	...	10·3	8·7	...	...	...	...	100†	100†	140	140	2·75	2·38	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	2·5	2·06	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·75	2·68	Karnul
														East Coast, central—
8·8	3·6	...	...	...	...	...		...	.	...	...	1·79	1·79	Nellore
														East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·3	33·1	195†	185†	...	...	1·78	1·79	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	10·9	13·5	130†	130†	...	...	2·13	3·13	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·2	35·3	...	...	...	...	2·43	2·47	Trichinopoly
														Southern—
15	15	...	...	...	...	20·4	20·4	...	...	60	40	2·06	2	Madura
														Mysore—
4·37	3·65	4·37	3·65	...	...	15	36·72	100	80	100	100	2·81	2·62	Mysore
8·8	5·88	...	...	...	...	33·8	33·8	160	160	120 to 150	120 to 150	2·5	2·5	Bangalore

* Superior quality † Sheep or goats

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, May 26, 1915

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF APRIL 1915

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	5 10	5 10	...	...	12 2	12 2	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	7 4	7 4	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...
Maubin	4 —	4 —	...	...	12 2	10 —	14 9	12 2	...	...	...	...
Bassein	.	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada	4 10	4 10	..	...	9 —	9 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 —	13 —	12 4	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 13	8 9	12 2	11 3	16 5	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 2	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 3	16 3	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	3 4	3 4	...	...	11 9	10 10	13 9	12 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	3 8	3 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 12	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 8	7 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Hill Tracts—												
Khási and Jáintia Hills	5 5	...	...	...	3 8	3 8	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	8 —	7 12	...	...	...	...
Manipur	10 —	9 —	...	...	12 —	17 —	14 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	9 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	6 —	5 8	...	...	4 4	4 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp (Gauhati)	5 8	5 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	..	...	...	...	5 —	6 —	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 —	5 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 4	...	...	...	...
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 12	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	6 14	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 4	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA

AND INDUSTRY

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figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) Half-month of report	Marua Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*) Half-month of report	Kangni Previous half-month	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*) Half-month of report	Gram Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) Half month of report	Maize Previous half-month	Arhar Dál Half-month of report	Arhar Dál Previous half-month	Salt Half-month of report	Salt Previous half-month	Districts
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Mergui
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Tavoy
...	...	.	..	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	18 14	18 14	Moulmein and Amherst
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	5 2	5 2	16 —	16 —	Pegu
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 —	14 —	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	...	...	4 11	4 11	14 —	14 —	Maubin
...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Bassein
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	Tharawadi
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Henzada
...	...	...	...	10 1	10 8	...	...	6 5	6 5	12 11	14 —	Prome
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 2	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Toungoo
...	...	...	...	5 14	5 14	...	...	4 7	4 7	11 11	11 11	Thayetmyo
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	19 12	19 12	5 10	5 10	14 —	14 —	Mandalay
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	4 11	4 11	11 3	11 3	Bhamo
...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	Pakókku
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	32 1	32 1	8 14	7 12	14 —	14 —	Meiktila
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	11 6	11 4	Sandoway
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 8	Kyaukpyu
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	Akyab
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	..	..	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	Sylhet
...	...	...	...	7 4	7 —	.	...	6 4	6 —	15 —	16 —	Cachar
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	5 15	5 15	8 14	8 14	5 1	4 12	9 4	9 11	Khási and Jáintia Hills
...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	..	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Gáro Hills
...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	20 —	20 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	Manipur
...	...	...	...	5 —	6 8	...	...	5 —	4 8	9 —	11 —	Nágá Hills
...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	Lushai Hills
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	9 —	9 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 —	Goálpara
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8		...	6 —	5 12	11 —	11 8	Kámrúp (Gauhati)
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	Darrang
...	...	...	...	7 —	6 —	...	..	5 8	5 —	11 —	11 —	Nowgong
...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	..	...	5 4	5 4	11 —	11 —	Sibságar
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 8	Lakhimpur
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	4 10	16 —	13 —	Chittagong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 4	11 —	12 —	Noakhali
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	11 —	11 —	Backerganj
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 —	Maimensingh
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	5 4	5 —	13 5	11 10	Tippera
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	18 —	12 —	Dacca
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	11 —	Khulna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	16 —	16 —	24-Parganas
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	7 —	13 5	16 —	Howrah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 5	6 6	12 8	12 8	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3	5 9	11 7	12 5	Hooghly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	13 5	13 5	Nadia (Krishnagarh)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Jessore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 8	9 12	9 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF APRIL 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or Cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half month
Bengal—*continued*												
Western—												
Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...
Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	..	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	..	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar and Orissa—												
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	.	8 —	7 12	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	8 14	8 12	14 —	13 8	...	..	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	8 3	7 11	13 2	13 2	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	7 8	7 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	5 12	5 12	...	...	...	...
Sáran	8 12	8 8	12 8	12 —	..	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Champáran	9 —	9 8	15 8	16 —	...	...	7 12	8 —	...	...	...	..
Bihar, south—												
Santhal Parganas	7 —	6 12	9 4	9 8	.	...	7 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	9 10	8 —	10 4	9 —	..	...	7 6	7 2	...	...	...	..
Gaya	8 8	8 —	12 8	12 8	..	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —
Patna	8 8	8 12	12 —	13 —	...	...	8 4	8 8	12 8	13 —	11 8	...
Shahabad	8 4	8 8	12 —	11 —	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...		..	8 -	8 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	8 8	8 8	9 —	12 —	..	..	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...
Ranchi	8 —	8 4	10 —	9 12	.	..	8 —	8 10	10 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Palámau	8 11	8 7	11 4	11 4	...	..	8 11	8 11	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	7 8	6 12	...	9 —	..	...	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	7 14	7 14	...	...	...	.	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	7 14	8 8	...	...			8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Balasore	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	.	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	8 8	9 4	...	...		.	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
(*a*) Agra—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	8 —	8 —	11 8	12 —	6 —	6 —	8 8	9 8		...	10 8	10 —
Benares	7 13	7 13	11 15	11 15	6 —	6 —	6 12	6 12	...	...	...	...
Ghazipur	8 7	8 6	13 2	13 9	4 13	4 13	7 7	7 7	11 15	11 5	11 1	11 1
Jaunpur	8 15	8 12	13 10	13 2	3 14	3 14	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	7 11	7 6	12 4	12 —	4 13	4 12	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 —	10 4	10 8
Central—												
Bánda	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	12 8	...	11 8
Fatehpur	8 —	7 12	12 —	12 —	3 8	3 8	8 —	8 8	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 8
Hamirpur	8 8	7 12	11 8	11 —	5 4	5 4	8 4	8 4	11 8	11 8	10 9	10 9
Jalaun	10 8	11 —	15 —	15 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	15 —	13 —	13 —
Cawnpore	9 —	8 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 8	7 12	13 8	13 8	11 12	12 —
Jhansi	7 14	8 8	13 12	13 11	4 12	4 15	8 8	8 8	13 1	13 4	...	...
Etáwah	8 10	8 2	12 14	11 12	3 —	3 —	9 —	9 —	10 14	11 12	11 14	11 12
Farrukhabad	8 14	8 8	13 15	14 5	4 4	4 4	8 14	8 14	11 4	11 15	11 4	13 —
Mainpuri	9 12	9 8	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	8 —	12 [illegible]	11 8	...	11 —
Etah	10 4	10 8	15 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	9 —	8 8	12 8	12 8	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	9 12	8 4	14 12	14 8	3 —	3 —	7 —	7 —	..	13 —	...	12 8
Agra	8 8	8 —	13 —	14 —	5 12	6 —	6 4	6 4	13 8	14 —	12 —	11 8
Muttra	8 12	9 4	15 —	15 12	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	13 12	13 12	11 —	11 —
Aligarh	8 14	8 2	14 4	14 4	3 8	3 8	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 4	10 —	10 —
Bulandshahr	10 —	8 8	16 —	17 —	3 —	3 —	5 — to 8 —	5 — to 8 —	10 —	13 —	8 —	9 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	8 7	8 2	13 10	13 —	5 8	5 8	7 13	7 13	13 —	12 3	11 1	11 1
Azamgarh	8 8	8 4	13 8	13 —	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	9 8	8 8	13 9	13 9	7 4	7 11	8 8	8 9	..	...	...	...
Basti	9 12	9 —	14 8	13 —	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 12	...	...	...	...

The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Bengal—*continued*
												Western—
...	..	...	..	..	..			6 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	Bankura
...	..	...	...		..	...		7 —	7 —	19 —	19 —	Burdwan
...	...	..	...	...			.	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Birbhum
...	...	.	...		..	..		5 12	5 12	15 —	16 —	Midnapur
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	Murshidabad
												Northern—
...	...	...	..	..	...	.	..	4 8	4 8	13 —	12 —	Pabna
...	...	...		..	...	.	...	6 12	6 12	12 —	12 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...		...				6 8	7 —	13 —	12 —	Malda
...	...	.		.	...	..		6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Bogra
...	...	.	..					5 8	5 8	12 —	12 —	Jalpaiguri
...	...	..	...				...	6 6	6 6	13 —	12 —	Dinajpur
...	...	.	.					6 —	5 8	11 —	11 —	Rangpur
												Hills—
...		...		.		..	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	Darjeeling
												Bihar and Orissa—
												Bihar, north—
	...	..	..	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	6 6	5 5	10 10	10 10	Purnea
...	...	.	..	11 4	10 12	11 —	10 12	7 8	6 4	12 8	12 8	Bhágalpur
12 —	12 1	...	..	10 15	11 —	10 15	11 —	6 —	5 8	13 2	13 2	Darbhanga
...	..	...	...	9 —	8 8	12 —	12 —	5 [illegible]	5 12	15 —	15 —	Muzaffarpur
14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	8 8	7 8	14 —	15 —	Sáran
10 —	10 —	...	..	11 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	6 —	6 8	12 12	12 —	Champáran
												Bihar, south—
.	..	...		9 —	9 —	9 8	9 —	7 —	7 8	15 —	16 —	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...		9 12	9 —	10 —	10 —	6 12	6 4	13 10	16 —	Monghyr
12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Gaya
..	..	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	12 12	7 —	6 8	13 —	15 4	Patna
..	...		...	12 8	11 —	11 —	11 —	7 8	7 8	16 —	16 .	Shahabad
												Chota Nagpur—
...	...	.	...	8 8	8 —	..	.	6 4	6 —	13 —	13 —	Singbhum
...	...			9 8	9 —	12 —		6 8	7	13 —	13 —	Mánbhum
12 —	13 —	..	...	10 —	9 4	10 —	10 4	6 8	6 8	13 —	14 —	Ránchi
...	...	..	...	10 11	11 4	10 11	11 4	7 14	8 7	13 8	14 1	Palámau
11 12	12 —	...		10 —	10 —		10 —	6 —	6 4	13 —	13 —	Hazáribágh
												Orissa—
...	.	..	...	9 13	9 13			5 14	5 14	20 —	20 —	Puri
...	.	...		10 8	10 8	.	...	5 14	6 9	20 —	20 —	Cuttack
.	.	..		8 and 10 —	8 — and 10 —	..		6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	Balasore
...	..			9 8	10 —			6 8	6 12	15 —	12 8	Sambalpur
												United Provinces—
												(a) AGRA—
												Eastern—
...	..	7 8	7 8	11 8	12 —		.	7 8	8 —	16 —	16 —	Mirzapur
...	...	11 6	11 6	11 11	11 11			6 4	6 4	15 3	15 3	Benares
...	..		...	11 4	11 [illegible]	12 6	12 6	7 6	7 6	17 —	17 —	Ghazipur
...		..		11 [illegible]	10 6	...		8 12	8 12	16 12	16 12	Jaunpur
...		.		12 —	12 —			7 12	7 8	18 —	18 —	Allahabad
												Central—
...	.	...		14 —	13 —			7 8	7 8	20 —	19 —	Bánda
...	.	..		13 4	12 —			8 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Fatehpur
...	.		...	13 2	12 12		.	7 —	6 —	17 4	17 4	Hamirpur
...	...	.	.	15 —	15	...	...	6 8	6 —			Jalaun
...	...	12 —	12 —	12 4	12 4	12 —	12 —	7 12	7 8	22 —	22 —	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	12 1	11 15		.	5 8	5 11	19 8	19 —	Jhansi
...	...	...	..	11 6	10 14			7 4	6 14	20 —	20 —	Etáwah
..	.	...	.	11 15	11 13		.	6 13	6 2	21 7	21 7	Farrukhabad
...	.	.	...	12 —	10 —	..	13 —	6 —	6 —	19 —	19 —	Mainpuri
...	..	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Etah
												Western—
...	...	..		13 —	12 —		13 8	7 8	6 8	22 8	22 8	Meerut
...	..	...		13 —	12 —		12 8	7 8	6 12	22 8	23 —	Agra
...	...	...		13 4	13 12	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	21 12	21 12	Muttra
..	...	7 —	7 —	13 10	12 4	10 8	10 8	8 8	8 4	21 —	21 —	Aligarh
.	.	..		14 4	13 12	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Bulandshahr
												Submontane, east—
...	...	...		12 —	11 [illegible]	12 5	12 —	8 2	7 13	15 10	15 10	Ballia
...	...	..	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	17 —	17 —	Azamgarh
..	...	10 14	10 14	11 12	11 12	...	...	8 6	8 —	17 8	17 8	Gorakhpur
.	...	...	.	12 —	11 —	..	...	8 —	7 8	18 8	18 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF APRIL 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
United Provinces—*continued*												
(*a*) Agra—*continued*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	9 10	8 12	15 8	16 12	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 8	...	...
Budaun	9 2	9 1	16 9	16 6	3 8	3 8	7 12	7 8	12 14	12 12	10 14	10 12
Pilibit	9 8	9 4	16 4	16 4	4 —	4 0	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
Bareli	9 6	8 12	16 9	17 8	4 12	4 12	7 10	7 10	13 4	13 4	11 4	11 4
Moradabad	9 6	8 12	16 5	15 2	...	4 12	7 8	7 12	.	11 8	...	...
Bijnor	9 14	10 8	17 12	21 —	3 8	3 8	6 12	7 —	...	...	10 —	...
Muzaffarnagar	9 14	8 12	16 8	16 8	7 2	7 2	8 12	8 12	...	13 2	...	...
Sahàranpur	9 5	8 12	16 8	17 —	3 3	3 4	6 6	6 6	10 10	11 2	...	...
Dehra-Dun	7 4	6 4	15 —	12 4	3 —	3 —	8 —	8 8	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	7 —	5 8	10 —	10 —	3 —	3*—	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	7 —	...
Almora	8 —	6 8	11 8	9 —	3 8	3 8	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	3 8	3 8	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	9 —	9 4	13 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	9 8	8 8	13 8	13 4	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareli	8 10	8 7	13 8	13 4	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Unao	9 2	9 6	12 4	13 4	4 8	4 8	8 4	8 4	10 —	11 —	9 —	10 2
Lucknow	9 —	9 —	15 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	8 4	8 4	11 8	...	...	...
Hardoi	9 8	9 8	15 —	17 —	3 —	3 —	9 —	8 —	...	12 —	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	8 12	8 8	13 12	13 4	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 8
Barabanki	9 3½	9 1	14 7	14 8	4 11	4 7	9 4	9 3	11 8	11 5	10 4	10 5
Gonda	9 4	9 4	14 12	15 —	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	12 4	12 4	10 —	10 —
Bahraich	10 —	9 12	16 8	17 —	5 —	5 —	8 4	8 4	13 8	13 4	10 8	10 [illegible]
Sitapur	9 8	9 4	15 8	16 8	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 12	9 8	10 [illegible]
Kheri*	9 12	9 —	15 8	16 —	4 —	4 —	9 4	9 —	15 8	15 —	11 —	11 [illegible]
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Mewar (Udaipur)	10 13	10 8	16 4	15 14	5 13	5 13	6 8	6 8	17 5	17 5	10 8	10 8
Ajmer	7 12	8 —	11 12	11 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —
Kishangarh	8 —	8 12	12 8	11 8	3 —	4 —	6 —	6 8	12 8	12 4	12 —	11 8
Tonk	8 8	8 4	12 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	...	...
Jaipur	9 3	9 7	14 2	13 1	5 4	5 4	5 12	5 12	13 9	13 9	12 9	12 —
Karauli	8 12	8 7	12 8	12 8	5 10	6 4	6 14	7 8	11 4	12 8	10 10	10 10
Dholpur*	8 5¼	...	13 7	...	4 12	...	5 —	...	12 6	...	11 11½	...
Bharatpur	9 9	9 4	14 2	14 3	4 5	4 5	4 14	4 14	13 —	13 —	10 4	9 4 to 10 4
Alwar	9 9	9 2¾	13 2	12 14½	5 4	5 4½	6 10	6 14	13 4	13 10½	13 —	13 —
Nasirabad	8 —	8 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8
Western—												
Bikaner	8 8	6 8	14 —	14 —	4 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 12	10 —	10 —
Jaisalmer	8 4	6 14	...	...	4 6	4 6	5 12	5 12	9 14	9 14	8 13	8 13
Jodhpur	7 10 to 8 —	7 10 to 8 —	11 14	11 8	2 8	...	6 4	6 4	11 4	11 —	11 — and 12 —	11 8 and 12 8
Central India—												
Indore	8 12	9 —	14 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	15 8	16 —	12 —	12 —
Neemuch	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —
Gwalior*	...	7 8	...	...	...	2 4	...	4 8	...	...	...	...
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	9 8	7 8	16 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	12 —	12 8	11 8	11 —
Ferozepur	9 8	8 —	16 8	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 4	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —
Central—												
Lahore	9 —	8 —	17 —	15 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8
Gujranwala	10 —	8 —	18 —	18 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 4	9 8	10 4	10 4
Gujrat	11 —	8 4	18 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	10 —
Jhelam	9 —	8 12	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	12 —	11 8

* Not reported yet

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												United Provinces— *continued*
												(a) Agra—*continued*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	..	8 —	7 9	19 —	19 —	Shahjahánpur
...	...	10 —	10 —	13 6	12 12	14 —	14 —	8 12	8 8	20 —	20 —	Budaun
...	...	...	...	14 6	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 4	20 —	20 —	Pilibit
...	...	...	...	13 5	14 10	14 —	14 —	9 12	10 4	20 10	20 10	Bareli
...	...	...	...	13 4	11 15	...	...	9 —	6 4	21 —	20 13	Moradabad
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	8 4	8 —	6 12	6 12	19 8	19 8	Bijnor
...	...	...	...	13 6	13 2	...	...	5 8	5 8	20 14	20 14	Muzaffarnagar
...	...	...	...	13 13	11 3	...	...	6 14	5 14	21 4	21 4	Sahåranpur
10 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	9 8	10 —	9 —	7 —	7 8	16 —	16 —	Dehra-Dun
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 8	8 —	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	12 —	Naini Tal
8 8	8 8	...	...	7 12	6 12	...	...	4 8	4 —	11 —	11 —	Almora
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	9 —	9 —	Garhwál
												(b) Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	20 —	20 —	Partábgarh
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	21 —	21 —	Sultanpur
13 —	13 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 8	10 —	11 —	8 8	7 8	20 —	20 —	Rae-Bareli
...	...	...	...	12 2	12 12	...	...	7 3	6 4	19 —	19 —	Unao
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 —	7 12	18 —	18 —	Lucknow
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	..	7 —	7 —	19 —	17 —	Hardoi
												Northern—
...	...	10 12	11 4	11 8	12 —	11 8	11 [illegible]	7 8	7 4	18 8	18 8	Fyzabad
12 8	12 8	8 4½	8 5	12 6	12 7	11 12	11 [illegible]	7 10	7 14	19 —	19 —	Barabanki
...	...	8 4	8 4	12 4	12 4	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Gonda
...	...	6 —	6 —	12 4	12 —	12 8	12 8	8 8	6 4	19 —	19 —	Bahraich
...	...	10 —	11 —	12 8	13 —	11 —	11 —	8 —	7 8	20 —	19 —	Sitapur
[illegible] 8	13 8	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 8	13 8	13 8	6 8	6 —	18 —	18 —	Kheri
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	10 2	10 8	13 9	13 9	19 8	18 12	5 13	5 12	18 12	18 12	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	6 8	6 —	...	11 4	11 4	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	23 —	23 —	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 12	11 8	11 4	...	...	25 —	24 —	Kishangarh
...	...	...	...	...	11 8	...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	Tonk
...	...	9 7	9 7	13 5 and 14 2	13 5 and 13 13	11 1	11 4	13 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	Jaipur
...	...	...	...	11 4	11 14	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	Karauli
...	...	8 8	...	14 5¼	...	...	...	8 11½	...	22 —	...	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	13 10	13 12	11 10	11 10	5 12	5 12	22 —	22 —	Bharatpur
...	...	9 8	9 8	13 7	13 8¼	12 14	12 14	13 1	13 9½	25 —	25 —	Alwar
...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	6 —	5 8	24 —	24 —	Nasirabad
												Western—
...	...	...	...	13 8	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	22 —	22 —	Bikaner
...	...	...	...	8 13	7 11	...	...	...	...	22 — and 24 —	23 — and 24 —	Jaisalmer
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 4	27 —	27 —	Jodhpur
												Central India—
..	...	...	...	11 —	10 12	15 8	16 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	Indore
...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	7 4	7 —	22 —	22 —	Neemuch
...	...	...	10 —	...	13 —	...	...	...	8 —	...	20 —	Gwalior
												Punjab—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	23 —	22 —	Hissar
...	...	...	...	13 8	11 8	12 —	12 —	5 4	6 —	22 —	22 —	Ferozepur
												Central—
...	...	10 —	10 8	14 —	13 12	10 12	10 12	5 12	5 12	26 —	26 —	Lahore
...	...	...	...	14 —	11 —	...	12 —	...	...	26 —	24 —	Gujranwala
...	...	...	...	11 8	10 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	26 —	26 —	Gujrat
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 12	12 —	11 8	4 12	4 12	28 —	28 —	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF APRIL 1915—*continued*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice				Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Punjab—*continued*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon . . .	9 8	9 —	15 8	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 8	11 —	11 8
Delhi . . .	9 —	7 12	13 8	14 —	3 4	3 4	5 12	5 12	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —
Rohtak . . .	9 —	9 —	17 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Karnál . . .	10 —	6 —	16 8	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	...	13 —	.	...
Submontane—												
Ambala . . .	10 4	7 8	15 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Ludhiána . . .	9 —	7 —	18 4	18 12	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 8	10 8	10 —	9 —
Jullundur . . .	9 8	7 8	16	12 —	.	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Hoshiárpur . . .	9 8	7 4	19 —	12 —	..	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —
Gurdáspur . . .	9 —	8 —	15 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 8	...	...
Amritsar . . .	9 8	7 14	18 3	15 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 —	11 4	10 8	11 —
Siálkot . . .	9 —	8 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 8	...	10 —
Hills—												
Simla . . .	7 14	6 7	11 8	13 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 6	9 4	9 6	9 4
Kángra . . .	9 —	8 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Ráwalpindi . . .	8 14	8 12	18 —	18 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 —	10 12	12 12	12 8
Attock . . .	9 8	9 8	17 —	17 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 12	9 12
Western—												
Sháhpur . . .	10 8	9 2	17 12	15 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Jhang . . .	11 —	10 —	16 4	17 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	12 —
Lyallpur . . .	9 8	8 8	16 —	18 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 12
Multan . . .	10 4	9 —	16 8	16 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 —	12 8	11 8
Montgomery . . .	9 8	8 8	16 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	11 —
Muzaffargarh . . .	10 8	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	11 —	11 —
Dera Ghazi Khan .	10 —	9 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 6	8 4	13 8	13 4	11 4	11 4
N.-W. F. Province—												
Hazára . . .	8 8	8 2	16 14	14 9	3 9	3 9	6 7	6 3	..	...	9 —	9 —
Peshâwar . . .	8 7	8 7	23 —	20 —	5 3	5 3	6 3	6 3	13 —	16 —	11 —	11 —
Kohát . . .	9 7	9 1	19 2	16 15	4 2	4 2	7 12	7 12	12 12	12 12	11 8	11 [illegible]
Bannu . . .	11 9	11 6	18 12	17 8	4 6	4 6	7 3	7 —	15 —	15 —	12 8	10 [illegible]
Dera Ismael Khan .	9 6	9 1	13 12	13 12	3 8	3 8	5 8	5 8	16 4	16 12	12 13	13 [illegible]
Tochi . . .	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	...	[illegible]
Kurram . . .	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	7 4	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
Malakand . . .	9 —	9 —	19 —	18 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	[illegible]
Wano . . .	8 5	8 7	10 1	9 14	3 7	3 6	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi . . .	8 —	7 8	..	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
Hyderabad . . .	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	9 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas) .	8 8	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4
Shikárpur . . .	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 8	11 —	11 —
Upper Sind Frontier .	6 12	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 4	6 4	11 —	12 —	11 —	12 8
Quetta . . .	7 13 to 8 5	7 9 to 8 1	12 11½	12 1	3 —	3 —	5 12	5 12	13 15	13 7½	10 —	10 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar . . .	5 14	5 14	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 6	8 6	10 9	10 9	...	...
Ratnagiri . . .	6 1	6 1	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 6	8 6	10 6	10 6	10 9	10 9
Alibág . . .	6 5	5 6	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 5	8 5
Bombay . . .	5 14	5 14	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 8	7 2	10 11	10 7	9 4	9 4
Thanna . . .	8 13	8 3	...	...	7 13	7 13	8 10	8 10	13 6	13 6	11 3	11 3
Deccan and Karnáták—												
Dharwar . . .	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 5	9 5	15 2	14 11	14 13	13 14
Belgaum . . .	10 5	10 —	...	...	8 5	8 10	8 14	9 2	14 6	15 9	15 4	15 —
Satara . . .	7 12	7 12	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 2	7 2	13 7	13 7	12 2	11 6
Sholapur . . .	7 12	7 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 6	8 6	18 14	20 4	14 —	14 —
Bijapur . . .	10 10	10 3	...	...	5 11	5 11	7 13	7 13	19 13	22 1	17 14	17 14
Poona . . .	7 2	6 13	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 3	8 3	14 4	14 4	12 —	12 —
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar . . .	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 10	6 10	7 6	7 6	16 8	16 8	14 —	14 —
Násik . . .	9 9	9 9	...	...	6 10	7 6	8 2	8 14	...	12 2	11 11	11 11
Dhulia . . .	7 15	8 10	...	...	6 7	6 —	7 6	6 9	12 10	13 8	11 15	12 15
Jalgaon . . .	7 9	7 8	...	...	6 1	5 12	7 10	6 7	11 2	12 13	10 13	11 9
Gujarat—												
Surat . . .	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 5	5 5	7 14	7 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	10 14
Broach . . .	8 —	6 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 8	10 —	10 —
Kaira . . .	7 —	6 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	10 —
Baroda . . .	7 8	7 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —
Ahmedabad . . .	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	10 8	10 8
Godhra . . .	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 8	...	...	10 —	9 8
Disa . . .	8 8	9 —	...	...	4 12	4 12	5 4	5 4	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot . . .	8 —	9 12	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 8	10 —	10 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar . . .	7 15	9 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 15	7 5	13 —	12 —	...	...
Hoshangabad . . .	9 2	9 2	...	...	3 4	3 4	8 7	8 7	12 8	12 2	...	...
Betul . . .	9 6	10 2	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 15	6 8	12 15	12 15	...	...
Chhindwara . . .	9 6	9 6	...	...	5 10	5 10	9 3	9 3	14 4	14 4	...	...
Nagpur . . .	8 15	8 15	...	...	5 14	6 8	9 2	9 2	13 13	13 13	...	...
Wardha . . .	9 4	9 —	...	...	5 2	5 2	8 15	8 15	14 6	14 15	...	...

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dal		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Punjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	6 8	6 8	20 —	20 —	Gurgáon
...	...	...	...	13 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	7 8	7 8	22 —	22 —	Delhi
...	...	...	...	14 12	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	21 —	21 —	Rohtak
...	...	...	...	15 8	13 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	20 —	20 —	Karnál
												Submontane—
13 —	13 —	9 12	9 12	15 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	6 4	6 4	24 —	24 —	Ambala
...	...	9 —	7 8	14 8	12 8	9 12	9 12	6 8	6 —	24 —	24 —	Ludhiána
...	...	12 —	10 8	12 12	10 12	10 —	10 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	Jullundur
...	...	...	...	12 8	10 —	11 —	9 8	...	..	23 —	23 —	Hoshiárpur
...	...	8 —	7 —	12 8	11 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	24 —	24 —	Gurdáspur
...	...	10 —	10 —	12 4	10 12	9 —	11 —	6 —	5 8	25 —	25 8	Amritsar
...	..	...	...	13 —	11 —	...	11 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	Siálkot
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	11 2	8 —	10 8	9 —	5 —	5 —	16 12	17 8	Simla
...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	Kángra
												Northern—
...	...	11 —	11 —	11 14	11 4	12 4	12 4	5 8	5 8	27 —	27 —	Ráwalpindi
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	26 —	26 —	Attock
												Western—
...	...	...	...	13 —	11 14	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	24 —	24 —	Sháhpur
16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —	13 5	13 4	11 —	9 8	...	...	20 —	20 —	Jhang
...	...	...	...	13 12	12 —	12 —	12	6 —	6 —	24 —	24 —	Lyallpur
...	...	13 —	13 —	14 4	13 —	10 8	10 8	5 —	5 —	23 —	23 —	Multan
...	...	...	...	12 14	12 6	10 —	10 —	...	...	22 —	22 —	Montgomery
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	Muzaffargarh
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 8	5 —	5 —	5 —	5 —	21 14	21 14	Dera Ghazi Khan
												N.-W. F. Province—
...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 14	10	...	...	20 10	20 10	Hazára
...	...	10 —	13 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	13	7 8	7 8	25 —	25 —	Peshawar
...	...	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 2	13 1	13 1	...	...	25 8	25 8	Kohát
...	...	...	...	15 15	12 10	13 7	13 12	...	...	30 10	30 —	Bannu
...	...	...	...	12 8	13 2	11 —	11 —	...	...	25 8	25 8	Dera Ismael Khan
...	..	...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	Tochi
...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	Kurram
...	...	...	...	10 3	9 8	12 12	13 —	...	...	20 —	19 12	Malakand
...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	Wano
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	30 —	30 —	Karáchi
.	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	Hyderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	Thar and Parkár (Mirpur Khas)
...	...	..	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	5 8	5 —	21 —	21 —	Shikárpur
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 4	18 —	18 —	Upper Sind Frontier
	...	...	...	9 13 to 10 3	9 11 to 10 —	9 11	9 11	4 8 to 5 —	4 8 to 5 —	16 —	16 —	Quetta
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
12 8	12 8	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	...	5 11	5 11	22 8	22 8	Karwar
11 3	10 9	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	...	6 1	6 1	20 —	20 —	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	6 5	5 13	22 6	20 13	Alibág
8 7	8 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 6	6 6	18 14	18 14	Bombay
10 8	10 8	..	..	8 12	8 12		..	7 3	7 3	22 2	22 2	Thanna
												Deccan and Karnátak—
...	...	...	...	8 1	9 —	...	...	5 14	5 14	20 2	20 2	Dharwar
15 6	15 9	...	...	8 15	8 13	...	...	5 13	5 12	21 2	21 2	Belgaum
..	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	5 13	6 2	19 —	19 —	Satara
...	...	...	...	9 5	8 14	...	...	7 5	6 7	18 —	18 —	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	8 11	...	...	6 6	6 6	19 10	19 10	Bijapur
...	...	...	...	9 6	8 13	...	...	6 12	6 7	19 2	19 2	Poona
												Khandesh and N.-K. Deccan—
...	...	...	...	9 3	8 7	...	...	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	Ahmadnagar
15 10	15 10	...	...	10 1	10 1	...	...	5 13	6 15	22 12	22 12	Násik
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 —	...	...	6 12	6 13	17 14	19 3	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	10 8	9 13	...	...	6 15	7 9	17 14	18 3	Jalgaon
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	...	...	6 8	6 8	25 14	25 14	Surat
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	24 —	24 9	Broach
12 —	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	26 8	26 8	Kaira
...	..	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 —	Baroda
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	..	...	7 8	7 8	26 8	26 8	Ahmedabad
13 —	13 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 4	25 —	25 —	Godhra
...	...	...	...	...	8 8	..	...	7 —	7 —	24 —	24 —	Disa
												Kathiawar—
..	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 4	7 —	90 —	90 —	Rajkot
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	10 2	9 10	...	...	6 15	6 15	19 4	20 2	Nimar
...	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	...	...	9 2	9 2	18 —	18 —	Hoshangabad
...	...	...	...	9 14	10 8	...	...	7 5	7 5	14 —	14 —	Betul
...	...	...	...	10 11	9 8	...	...	6 11	7 5	15 —	15 —	Chhindwara
...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 15	7 15	16 —	15 —	Nagpur
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 15	8 15	17 —	17 —	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF APRIL 1915—*concluded*

Districts	Wheat		Barley		Rice: Best sort		Rice: Common		Jawar or cholum (*Andropogon sorghum*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—*concluded*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	7 15	8 7	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 13	6 13	12 —	12 —	...	...
Saugor	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	11 12	12 8	...	...
Damoh	8 5	9 4	...	...	7 2	7 2	7 12	8 8	13 —	13 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	13 —	...	...
Mandla	10 —	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	9 2	9 2	...	...	6 6	7 2	9 2	9 2	...	12 —	...	...
Bálághát	8 9	8 3	...	...	4 9	5 7	10 5	9 10	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 9	8 9	...	...	6 3	6 3	10 3	10 3	15 7	16 10	...	...
Chánda	8 10	8 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 15	8 15	15 11	15 11	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	9 2	9 14	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
Raipur	9 8	9 12	...	...	6 4	6 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Drug	11 6	10 —	...	...	...	6 —	11 6	9 8	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	9 10	10 11	...	...	4 11	4 11	6 12	6 12	16 7	16 7	...	...
Akola	7 6	8 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 11	7 11	15 —	15 —	...	...
Amráoti	8 6	8 6	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 11	8 11	15 —	16 —	...	...
Yeotmal	8 8	8 8	...	...	4 6	4 6	8 11	8 11	16 —	16 —	...	...
Hyderabad—												
Secunderabad	6 12	6 —	10 —	9 6	4 1	3 14	8 2	8 3	14 1	13 10	11 10	11 15
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3	8 3	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 1	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 7	12 3	12 8	10 15	12 [illegible]
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	6 10	13 6	13 15	10 15	10 1[illegible]
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	16 6	16 10	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	15 10	15 10	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	6 10	16 14	15 1	15 10	14 14
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	17 4	17 4	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	6 15	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	...	13 3	13 3
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	9 6	...	...	16 3	16 —
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	15 2	15 2	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 10	14 10	15 —	15 —
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	15 10	15 10	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	7 14	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 4	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	8 11	...	...	13 11	13 11
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	13 —	13 —
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	13 5	13 5	12 5	12 5
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	8 11	12 9	12 15	13 —	12 11
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	9 13	9 13	9 9	9 9
Mysore—												
Mysore	7 —	7 —	5 4	5 4	5 8	5 8	6 12	6 12	14 —	14 —	...	...
Bangalore	5 8	5 8	5 12	5 12	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	...	...
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 4	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	5 2	4 10	...	...	4 13	5 1	5 4	5 9	9 15	9 12	8 10	8 10

NOTE.—These statistics are compiled from the fortnightly returns furnished by District Officers to Local Governments and Administrations, etc. They relate to the retail prices in the district headquarters on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight.

[The figures state the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.]

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay, or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar dál		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
												Central Provinces —*continued*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	11 13	12 6	...	...	7 14	7 14	16 —	16 —	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	18 —	18 —	Saugor
...	...	...	...	10 6	11 15	...	...	5 6	5 6	16 —	16 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	17 —	17 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	15 —	14 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	9 10	9 2	...	...	6 14	7 2	16 —	16 —	Seoni
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 12	15 12	Bálághát
...	...	...	...	9 10	10 13	...	...	7 14	6 6	15 10	15 10	Bhandára
...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	...	...	8 10	7 7	18 —	18 —	Chánda
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 13	12 13	Biláspur
...	...	...	...	11 12	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	14 —	14 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	12 1	10 —	...	...	6 1	7 —	16 —	15 —	Drug
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	7 1	7 1	16 —	16 —	Buldána
...	...	...	...	9 6	8 5	...	.	7 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 3	8 3	19 —	19 —	Amráoti
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Yeotmal
												Hyderabad—
16 6	15 4	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	10 1	10 1	14 —	14 —	Secunderabad
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	19 7	19 6	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 10	21 10	S. Canara
												South, central—
[illegible] 18	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	Coimbatore
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	Nilgiris
[illegible] 9	13 11	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	15 —	Salem
												Central—
15 6	14 —	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	16 9	16 9	Bellary
14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	Anantapur
19 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 13	20 13	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	16 13	Karnul
												East Coast, north—
12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	17 —	Ganjam
13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam
14 4	15 13	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Godavari
												East Coast, central—
15 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 —	21 10	Kistna
13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 13	24 13	Guntur
15 13	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	22 8	22 8	Nellore
												East Coast, south—
13 —	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 14	27 9	Madras
11 7	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 —	28 —	Chingleput
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 11	23 11	N. Arcot
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 3	24 —	S. Arcot
14 1	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 6	22 12	Tanjore
15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1	22 1	Trichinopoly
												Southern—
15 5	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 14	25 6	Tinnevelly
14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 13	23 13	Madura
												Mysore—
14 —	14 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	18 —	16 8	Mysore
14 8	14 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	...	...	4 8	4 8	16 —	16 —	Bangalore
												Coorg—
14 8	14 8	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	18 —	18 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 14	5 14	32 —	32 —	**Aden**

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India

Calcutta, May 26, 1915

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF WHEAT IN INDIA FROM THE SECOND HALF OF JULY 1914 TO THE SECOND HALF OF APRIL 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF

Wholesale prices of

Port or province.	Market.	31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.	15th October 1914.	31st October 1914.	15th November 1914.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Port	Karachi* (white)	3 15 2	3 15 3	4 2 3	4 8 9	4 7 0	4 7 3	4 12 3	5 3 9
	Bombay* (Delhi No. 1).	4 1 9	4 2 1	...	4 2 1	4 2 1	4 1 11	4 3 6	4 9 5
	Calcutta* (Club No. 2).	4 5 10	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 7 0	4 8 3	4 14 0	5 2 6	5 5 0
Punjab	Lahore	3 10 3	3 10 3	3 13 0	4 0 0	3 11 6	3 12 9	4 3 3	4 11 3
	Ferozepur	3 5 3	3 8 0	3 10 3	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 3 0	4 11 0
	Lyallpur	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 11 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 2 0	4 9 0
	Amritsar	3 3 3	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 12 0	3 14 6	4 7 0
	Multan	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 8 6	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 13 0	4 2 0	4 7 0
	Rawalpindi	3 4 3	3 6 0	3 7 6	3 9 6	3 11 3	3 10 6	3 12 0	4 3 0
	Ambala	3 10 3	3 13 0	3 10 3	3 14 6	3 14 6	3 14 6	4 0 0	5 0 0
Delhi	Delhi	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 11 0	5 6 0
United Provinces	Benares	4 2 10	4 3 10	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 5 5	4 7 6	4 9 10
	Aligarh	4 0 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 3	4 6 0	4 13 8	4 13 8	5 5 8
	Cawnpore	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 4 0
	Meerut	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 9 0	4 13 6
	Shajahanpur	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 1 6	4 5 3	4 5 0	4 2 0	4 10 0
	Agra	4 1 7	4 5 2	4 5 2	...	4 5 2	4 9 1	4 13 6	5 5 6
	Fyzabad	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 3 3	4 2 3	4 7 0
	Lucknow	4 1 9	4 5 3	4 5 3	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 9 2	5 0 0
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 1 11	4 1 11	4 8 1	4 11 4
	Jubbulpore	4 5 1	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 5 2	4 7 1	4 9 1	4 9 1	4 13 7
	Raipur	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	3 14 5	4 1 7	4 8 0
	Akola	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 5 7	5 5 7	5 5 7	5 2 0
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 6 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 11 6	3 15 7
Baluchistan	Quetta	3 15 5	3 14 0	3 12 6	3 13 9	4 0 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 5 6
Bombay	Poona	5 4 1	...	5 1 11	5 1 11	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	5 2 9	...	5 2 9	5 2 9	4 13 3	4 12 7	4 12 4	...
	Ahmedabad	4 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 0
	Dharwar	4 8 4	4 7 5	4 7 5	4 4 8	4 8 4	4 12 4	4 12 4	4 10 3
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	3 13 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 6 0
	Bhagalpur	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 8 0	4 11 0
	Muzaffarpur	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0
	Ranchi	4 7 0	4 15 0	4 11 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 13 0	5 0 0	5 4 0
	Cuttack	4 5 8	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	4 11 3	5 1 4	5 1 4	5 4 0
Bengal	Dacca	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 8 0
	Rangpur	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein).	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0
	Mandalay	4 3 0	4 3 0	5 2 7	4 13 7	4 14 9	4 14 9	5 2 7	5 2 7
	(Median Average)	4 2 3	4 2 6	4 2 3	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 5 5	4 9 0	4 12 5
	Index Numbers	100	100	102	103	104	105	110	115

NOTE.—(1) These statistics are compiled from *fortnightly* returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the wholesale prices in the markets referred to above which prevailed on the last (or nearest mart) day of each fortnight. The statistics for Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta are compiled from the Chambers of Commerce Market Reports.

(2) * Prices at ports after 30th April 1915.

Ports	Rate per	On 6th May.	On 13th May.	On 20th May.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Karachi (white)	Maund	4 11 3	4 7 9	4 7 3
Bombay (Delhi No. 1)	„	4 13 2	4 12 7	4 13 10
Calcutta (Club No. 2)	„	4 5 0	4 6 0	4 8 0

STATISTICS, INDIA.

Wheat in India per maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs.

30th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915.	15th February 1915.	28th February 1915.	15th March 1915.	31st March 1915.	15th April 1915.	30th April 1915.	Increase or decrease on 30th April 1915 compared with 15th April.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent
5 0 3	5 2 3	5 8 10	5 5 4	5 5 10	6 2 4	6 4 4	5 6 4	5 4 3	5 4 3	4 12 3	—9
4 8 0	4 10 7	5 1 6	5 3 5	5 0 5	5 5 9	5 2 8	4 13 6	4 7 7	4 15 2	4 11 1	—5
5 9 6	5 6 6	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 14 0	6 10 0	6 6 0	5 4 0	5 2 0	5 3 6	4 13 0	—8
4 13 6	4 11 3	4 13 6	4 13 6	5 2 6	5 14 9	5 5 3	5 2 6	5 0 0	4 13 6	4 3 3	—13
4 11 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 2 6	5 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	— 20
4 9 0	4 7 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	5 6 0	5 14 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	4 1 0	—12
4 8 0	4 6 0	4 10 0	4 9 0	4 14 0	5 6 9	5 6 0	4 14 9	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	—10
4 7 0	4 5 6	4 12 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 9 6	4 7 0	4 6 0	3 13 0	—13
4 3 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 15 0	5 6 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 5 0	4 8 0	4 6 6	—2
5 0 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	5 8 0	5 13 0	5 4 0	3 12 0	—29
5 6 0	5 2 6	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 8 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	5 8 0	6 6 0	5 0 0	4 7 1	—11
4 12 2	5 1 5	5 1 7	5 4 4	5 6 1	5 14 7	5 14 7	5 12 1	5 8 10	4 15 3	4 13 11	—2
5 5 7	5 4 6	5 2 8	5 8 0	5 3 0	5 15 2	...	5 5 7	5 11 2	4 8 8	4 3 6	—7
5 6 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	5 9 0	5 12 0	6 10 8	6 2 0	5 12 0	5 0 0	4 9 0	4 5 0	—5
5 2 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 5	5 14 9	6 10 9	5 11 6	5 5 3	6 2 6	4 8 6	4 0 0	—12
5 0 0	4 15 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	5 6 0	5 11 6	5 14 3	6 2 3	4 9 6	4 5 0	4 2 0	—4
5 11 5	5 5 4	5 8 3	5 8 3	5 11 5	6 10 8	6 10 8	5 8 3	6 6 4	4 11 3	4 7 1	—6
5 0 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 8 0	5 8 3	6 2 9	6 2 9	5 4 6	4 12 3	4 9 2	4 5 6	—5
5 2 6	5 8 4	5 8 4	5 11 5	5 8 3	6 2 3	6 2 3	5 0 0	4 13 6	4 5 3	4 5 3	*Nil*
4 11 4	4 11 4	4 11 4	5 8 5	5 11 0	5 11 0	[illegible] 0 0	...	4 6 7	4 5 0	4 5 0	*Nil*
4 13 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 8 4	5 14 10	6 6 5	5 14 10	5 14 10	4 11 4	4 8 2	4 8 2	*Nil*
4 14 5	4 14 5	4 14 5	5 8 0	6 9 7	6 9 7	6 0 0	5 3 2	3 14 5	4 0 0	4 0 0	*Nil*
5 5 7	4 15 2	5 13 7	7 8 10	7 8 10	6 1 7	5 10 5	5 8 10	4 12 5	4 6 0	4 9 0	+4
4 3 10	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 3 10	4 6 2	5 3 11	5 0 0	4 11 10	4 3 10	4 8 7	4 8 7	*Nil*
4 8 1	4 1 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 10 5	4 14 6	5 8 4	5 10 7	5 5 2	5 2 0	4 15 6	—3
5 14 10	...	5 11 7	...	6 5 3	6 5 3	5 8 4	5 1 11	5 6 2	5 7 10	5 6 2	—2
...	...	6 14 4	...	6 1 7	5 2 3	5 2 3	4 8 4	4 6 6	4 1 1	...	...
5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	5 6 0	5 0 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	*Nil*
4 2 3	4 11 2	4 1 5	...	4 14 6	4 6 6	4 1 5	3 11 10	3 10 6	3 3 5	3 7 0	+7
4 12 0	4 10 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 12 0	5 6 0	4 6 0	4 9 0	+4
5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 11 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 6 0	5 12 0	4 13 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	*Nil*
4 7 0	4 7 0	5 5 0	5 11 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 2 6	6 10 6	6 10 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	*Nil*
5 0 0	5 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 14 0	+3
5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	6 12 11	6 12 11	6 1 6	6 1 6	4 11 3	5 1 3	+8
6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	*Nil*
5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	5 9 0	6 5 5	6 5 5	6 5 5	*Nil*
5 2 7	5 2 7	5 2 7	5 9 0	5 13 1	5 13 1	5 7 6	5 2 7	4 13 7	4 12 5	4 12 5	*Nil*
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 2 8	5 8 0	5 9 0	6 0 0	5 12 10	5 5 9	5 0 0	4 11 3	4 8 0	—4
121	121	125	133	134	145	140	129	121	114	109	

NOTE.—(3) It will be seen from the above table that wheat prices in India for the second fortnight of April show a fall of 4 per cent as compared with the previous fortnight—the fall being 5 per cent in the United Provinces and 16 per cent in the Punjab. The prices in the Central Provinces and Berar show a slight rise (2 per cent).

CALCUTTA ;
The 26th May 1915.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics

DEPARTMENT OF

Retail prices of

Port or province.	District.	31st July 1914.	15th August 1914.	31st August 1914.	15th September 1914.	30th September 1914.	15th October 1914.	31st October 1914.	15th November 1914.
		sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.
Port	Karachi	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	7 8
	Bombay	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 8	6 8	5 14	5 14	5 14
	Calcutta	9 0	8 14	8 14	8 3	8 4	8 0	7 8	6 14
Punjab	Lahore	10 12	10 12	10 4	9 12	10 4	10 0	9 4	8 4
	Ferozepur	11 8	11 0	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	8 4
	Amritsar	12 4	11 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	8 12
	Rawalpindi	12 4	11 12	11 4	11 0	10 12	10 12	10 4	9 4
	Lyallpur	11 4	11 8	10 12	9 8	10 4	10 4	9 8	8 4
	Multan	11 8	12 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	8 12
	Ambala	10 12	10 4	10 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	7 12
Delhi	Delhi	9 12	9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	7 8
United Provinces	Benares	9 3	8 15	9 1	9 1	9 1	8 13	8 8	8 6
	Cawnpore	9 8	9 4	9 4	8 12	8 12	8 4	8 4	7 8
	Meerut	10 12	10 0	9 12	9 4	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 0
	Agra	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	8 0	7 0
	Lucknow	9 12	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 8	7 12
	Aligarh	9 4	10 4	9 4	8 12	9 0	8 12	8 12	7 4
	Shahjahanpur	10 0	9 4	9 14	9 10	9 6	9 4	9 8	8 8
	Fyzabad	9 4	9 [illegible]	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 8	8 12
Central Provinces and Berar.	Nagpur	9 9	8 15	9 9	8 15	8 15	8 15	8 4	8 5
	Jubbulpore	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 13	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Raipur	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 6	10 0	9 8	8 0
	Akola	8 6	8 6	8 2	8 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6
North-West Frontier Province.	Peshawar	11 6	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 12
Baluchistan	Quetta	10 2	10 5½	10 9	10 5½	10 0	9 13	9 13	9 4
Bombay	Poona	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	7 7	6 13	6 13
	Ahmednagar	8 2	8 2	7 6	7 8	8 1	8 2	8 2	8 2
	Ahmedabad	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	7 8	7 8
	Dharwar	9 9	9 1	9 1	8 8	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2
Bihar & Orissa	Patna	10 8	9 12	10 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	10 0	9 0
	Bhagalpur	9 8	9 6	8 12	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	8 4
	Muzaffarpur	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 12	9 0	8 8	8 8	8 0
	Ranchi	9 2	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 8
	Cuttack	9 3	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 14	7 14	7 8
Bengal	Dacca	8 14	8 14	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	7 8	7 4
	Murshidabad	10 8	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 8
	Malda	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8
Burma	Amherst (Moulmein)	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13
	Mandalay	8 14	8 4	7 9	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	7 8
	(Median Average)	9 9	9 4	9 4	9 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 0
	Index Numbers	100	103	103	106	106	109	112	120

NOTE.—(1) These statistics are entirely compiled from fortnightly returns furnished by Local Governments and Administrations. They relate to the retail prices in the head-quarters of the districts and in the ports referred to above.

STATISTICS, INDIA.

wheat in India. [The figures state quantity per rupee in seers of 80 tolas.]

	30th November 1914.	15th December 1914.	31st December 1914.	15th January 1915.	31st January 1915.	15th February 1915.	28th February 1915.	15th March 1915.	31st March 1915.	15th April 1915.	30th April 1915.	Increase or decrease on 30th April 1915 compared with 15th April.
	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	sr. ch.	Per cent
1	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	6 6	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	—[illegible]
2	5 14	5 14	5 14	5 8	5 8	4 14	5 3	5 3	5 8	5 14	5 14	*Nil*
3	6 14	6 14	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	8 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	7 4	7 8	7 12	8 0	9 0	—11
5	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 2	7 12	6 12	8 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	9 8	—16
6	8 12	9 0	8 8	8 10	8 2	7 2	7 4	8 0	7 12	7 14	8 8	—7
7	9 4	9 6	9 0	8 14	8 0	7 4	8 8	8 8	9 0	8 12	8 14	—1
8	8 4	9 0	8 4	8 4	7 4	6 10	8 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	9 8	—11
9	8 12	9 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	7 0	7 0	8 8	8 12	9 0	10 4	—12
10	7 6	8 0	8 0	7 12	7 6	6 8	6 8	7 0	6 8	7 8	10 4	—27
11	7 4	7 0	7 4	7 0	7 0	6 4	6 4	7 0	6 0	7 12	9 0	—14
12	8 1⅓	7 9	7 7	7 3	7 1	5 9	6 6	6 12	7 5	7 13	7 13	*Nil*
13	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 0	6 12	6 0	6 8	6 12	7 12	8 8	9 0	—6
14	7 8	8 0	7 12	7 0	6 8	5 12	6 8	7 4	6 4	8 4	9 12	—15
15	6 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 8	5 12	5 12	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 8	—6
16	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	7 0	6 4	6 4	7 14	8 0	9 0	9 0	*Nil*
17	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	6 12	6 0	6 0	5 14	8 2	8 14	—8
18	8 0	8 2	7 14	7 0	7 4	6 1[illegible]	6 12	6 4	7 4	8 12	9 10	—9
19	7 14	7 12	7 12	7 2	7 0	6 4	6 6	8 5	8 2	8 8	8 12	—3
20	8 [illegible]	8 3	8 4	7 0	6 6	6 6	7 11	8 4	8 15	8 15	8 15	*Nil*
21	8 [illegible]	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 8	6 8	8 4	8 8	8 8	*Nil*
22	7 [illegible]	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	7 8	10 0	9 12	9 8	+3
23	[illegible] 6	7 6	6 5	5 4	5 6	6 5	6 5	7 6	7 6	8 6	7 6	+14
24	9 2	9 2	9 2	9 2	8 13	7 9	7 14	8 6	9 2	8 7	8 7	*Nil*
25	8 14	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 10½	8 2¼	7 4½	7 1	7 8½	7 13	8 1	—3
26	6 8	6 8	6 8	5 9	5 9	5 9	6 13	6 13	7 2	6 13	7 2	—4
27	8 2	8 2	5 14	5 14	5 14	6 10	7 6	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	*Nil*
28	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	*Nil*
29	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	9 9	9 9	10 0	10 8	10 8	*Nil*
30	9 8	8 8	7 8	7 2	7 0	6 8	6 8	6 12	7 8	8 12	8 8	+3
31	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 14	8 4	8 12	8 14	—1
32	8 0	8 0	7 0	6 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	*Nil*
33	8 0	8 0	6 12	6 4	6 4	5 8	5 8	6 4	8 0	8 4	8 0	+[illegible]
34	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 3	5 14	5 14	6 9	6 9	8 8	7 14	+[illegible]
35	7 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	9 8	9 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	9 0	9 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
38	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 13	5 10	5 10	5 10	*Nil*
39	7 8	7 8	7 8	6 14	6 8	6 8	6 14	7 5	7 12	8 0	8 0	*Nil*
	7 14	7 12	7 8	7 0	7 0	6 6	6 8	7 1	7 12	8 4	8 8	—[illegible]
	121	128	127	137	137	160	147	135	123	116	112	

(2) It will be seen that the retail prices of wheat in India have fallen 3 per cent in the second fortnight of April, as compared wit the previous fortnight. The fall in the United Provinces was 6 per cent and in the Punjab 16 per cent.

CALCUTTA ;
The 26th May 1915.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.



The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA; THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1915.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 3rd June 1915.

His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the 2nd Class or Knight Commander of the said Most Honourable Order.

Lieutenant-General HENRY BULCKLEY BURLTON WATKIS, C.B.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the 3rd Class or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

Major-General CHARLES IRWIN FRY.

Colonel RICHARD HENRY EWART, C.I.E., D.S.O., A.-D.-C.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) ALFRED HORSFORD BINGLEY, C.I.E.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) WILLIAM GEORGE LAWRENCE BEYNON, D.S.O.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1915.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the said Order:—

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable Mr. PAZHAMARNERI SUNDARAM AIYAR SIVASWAMI AIYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, Madras.

Sir FREDERICK WILLIAM DUKE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service (retired), a Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

The Honourable Mr. EDWARD ALBERT GAIT, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

His Highness Nawab AHMAD ALI KHAN Bahadur, Chief of Maler Kotla, Punjab.

His Highness Raja AMAR PARKASH Bahadur, Chief of Sirmur (Nahan), Punjab.

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER FLEETWOOD PINHEY, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.A., Indian Political Department, Resident, Hyderabad.

The Honourable Mr. WILLIAM HENRY CLARK, C.S.I., C.M.G., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM STEVENSON MEYER, K.C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Mr. ALAN BUTTERWORTH, Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

STEPHEN MEREDYTH EDWARDES, Esquire, C.V.O., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The Honourable Mr. NICHOLAS DODD BEATSON-BELL, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Bengal.

Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS HARDINGE ELIOTT, Indian Army, Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division, Burma.

Major-General ROBERT CHARLES OCHILTREE STUART, Royal Artillery, Director-General of Ordnance in India.

The Honourable Mr. HERBERT JOHN MAYNARD, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Lahore Division, Punjab, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. REGINALD PEMBERTON RUSSELL, Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. JAMES BENNETT BRUNYATE, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Lieutenant-Colonel ARMINE BRERETON DEW, C.I.E., I.A., Indian Political Department, Political Agent, Kalat, Baluchistan (on leave).

The Honourable Mr. WILLIAM MALCOLM HAILEY, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

HUGH TROWBRIDGE KEELING, Esquire, A.M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and a member of the Delhi Imperial Committee.

The Honourable Mr. ALFRED HAMILTON GRANT, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

By Order of the Grand Master,

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1915.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the said Order :—

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

The Honourable Sir CHARLES STUART BAYLEY, K.C.S.I., I.S.O., Indian Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

The Honourable Maharaja Sir RAMESHWAR SINGH, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Darbhanga, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable Mr. PRABHASHANKAR D. PATTANI, C.I.E., Temporary Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Honourable Maharaja MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI, of Kasimbazar, Zemindar, Murshidabad, Bengal, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN RAMSAY, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Political Department, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

The Honourable Mr. WILLIAM MAXWELL, C.I.E., M.V.O., Indian Civil Service, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Nawab FARIDOON JANG Bahadur, or FARIDOONJI JAMSHEDJI, Esquire, C.S.I., C.I.E., Assistant Minister, Political Department, to the Government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Mr. MOKSHAGUNDAM VISVESVARAYA, C.I.E., Dewan of Mysore.

His Highness Maharaja BIR SINGH DEO Bahadur, Chief of Samthar, Bundelkhand, Central India.

JOHN STUART DONALD, Esquire, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Political Department, Resident in Waziristan, North-West Frontier Province.

Lieutenant-Colonel PERCY MOLESWORTH SYKES, C.M.G., C.I.E., His Majesty's Consul-General at Kashgar.

To be Companions.

CECIL BERNARD COTTERELL, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras (on leave).

ALFRED WINDHAM LUSHINGTON, Esquire, Imperial Forest Service, Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Madras.

Sardar Sahib SULEMAN HAJI KASIM MITHA, merchant and Justice of the Peace, Bombay.

GEORGE PRIDEAUX MILLET, Esquire, Indian Forest Service, Senior Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency.

Babu RAM CHARAN MITRA, Vakil of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Bengal, and Law Officer of Government.

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel WALTER THOMAS GRICE, V.D., head of the firm of Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Commandant, 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

Lieutenant-Colonel HECTOR TRAVERS DENNYS, Indian Army, Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.

SELWYN HOWE FREMANTLE, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Collector and Magistrate of Allahabad, United Provinces.

Dr. ZIA-UD-DIN AHMED, M.A., D.SC., Professor in the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, United Provinces.

Mr. ABDUL KARIM ABDUL SHAKUR JAMAL, merchant in Rangoon, Burma.

Lieutenant-Colonel CECIL CHARLES STEWART BARRY, Indian Medical Service, Medical Superintendent, General Hospital, Rangoon, Burma.

JOHN FREDERICK GRUNING, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, Bihar and Orissa.

The Honourable Brigadier-General BENJAMIN HOLLOWAY, Indian Army, Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Major CYRIL MOSLEY WAGSTAFF, Royal Engineers, General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Army Head-Quarters, at present on Field Service.

ARTHUR ROBERT ANDERSON, Esquire, Member, Railway Board.

Colonel CHARLES HENRY COWIE, Royal Engineers, Agent, North-Western State Railway.

Kunwar MAHARAJ SINGH, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Provincial Service, Senior Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department.

DAVID PETRIE, Esquire, M.A., Indian Police, Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

GODFREY CHARLES DENHAM, Esquire, Indian Police, Superintendent of Police, Bengal.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES JOSEPH WINDHAM, I.A., Indian Political Department, Resident, Western Rajputana States.

HERBERT GEORGE CHICK, Esquire, Commercial Adviser to the Resident in the Persian Gulf, at present on deputation as Supervisor of the Ottoman Bank.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES HENRY DUDLEY RYDER, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, Deputy Superintendent of Survey of India, and lately in charge Turco-Persian Frontier Commission, Survey detachment.

GEOFFREY FITZHERVEY DEMONTMORENCY, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Raja PRATAB SINGH, Chief of Ali Rajpur, Bhopawar, Central India.

By Order of the Grand Master,

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KNIGHTHOOD.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1915.

His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—

The Honourable Mr. Justice WILLIAM BOCK AYLING, Indian Civil Service, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Fort St. George, Madras.

RUTHVEN GREY MONTEATH, Esquire, senior resident partner, Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, and lately an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Dr. RASH BEHARY GHOSE, C.S.I., C.I.E., D.L., Pleader, High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Bengal.

The Honourable Mr. Justice JOHN GEORGE WOODROFFE, Barrister-at-Law, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Bengal.

HENRY LEDGARD, Esquire, partner in the firm of Cooper, Allen & Co., Cawnpore, President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, and lately a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations,

Dr. RABINDRANATH TAGORE of Bolpur, Bengal.

ROBERT RICHARD GALES, Esquire, A.M.I.C.E., F.C.H., Indian Public Works Department, Engineer-in-Chief, Hardinge Bridge, Sara, Bengal.

HAJI MUHAMMAD YUSUF, a prominent Musalman gentleman of Bombay.

J. B. WOOD,
Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1915.

His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments :—

To be Companions.

(*a*) *Office of the Secretary of State for India.*

CHARLES EDWARD JAMES TWISADAY, Esquire, Clerk in the Indo-European Telegraph, Public Works Department, India Office.

ERNEST CHARLES WINCHESTER, Esquire, lately Staff Clerk, India Office.

(*b*) *Civil Services in India.*

The Honourable Justice Sir GEORGE EDWARD KNOX, KT., Indian Civil Service, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.

Rai CHUNI LAL BASU Bahadur, M.B., F.C.S., 1st Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, Teacher of Physics and Chemistry, Campbell Medical School, and Fellow of the Calcutta University.

HARRINGTON GEORGE BULKLEY, Esquire, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Thana, Bombay Presidency.

Rai Bahadur LALA GAURI SHANKAR, Provincial Service, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

FRANK DACOMB BIRD, Esquire, V.D., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras (on leave).

MAUNG PAW TUN, K.S.M., Provincial Civil Service, Judge, Sub-Divisional Courts of Insein and Taikkyi, Burma.

RICHARD JOSHUA KEYS, Esquire, Indian Telegraph Department, Deputy Superintendent, Traffic, Simla.

Mr. BOMONJI NOWROJI KHAMBATTA, Head Clerk, Office of Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, 6th (Poona) Division.

JAMES HENRY TAYLOR, Esquire, Provincial Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner of Angul, Bihar and Orissa.

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD ABDUL KARIM KHAN, Provincial Service, Extra Assistant Commissioner, District Judge, Hazara, North-West Frontier Province.

Rai Sahib LALA BHAG MALL, Personal Indian Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1915.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

The LADY WILLINGDON.

LADY CARLYLE, wife of the Honourable Sir Robert Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

LADY LUKIS, wife of the Honourable Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, K.C.S.I., K.H.S.

Reverend Mother ST. LUCIE, Provincial of the Congregation of Jesus and Mary, The Convent, Agra, United Provinces.

EDWARD BELCHAM FRANCIS, Esquire, Indian Civil Service (retired).

Rai Bahadur GOPAL DAS, Bhandari, Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Amritsar, Punjab.

Dr. THOMAS FRANKLIN PEDLEY, M.D., V.D., Medical Practitioner, Rangoon, Burma, and Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel in the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES THORNHILL BELL, Royal Artillery, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.

Khan Bahadur Nawab ARBAB MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN KHAN of Landai Yarghajo, Honorary Magistrate, North-West Frontier Province.

EDWARD CLARK CARTER, Esquire, General Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, National Council, India and Ceylon.

Sardar PARASHRAM KRISHNARAO BIWALKAR, of Alibag, Kolaba District, Bombay.

MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

BAI GALBIBAI, widow of Seth Khadbilal Subhagchand of Radhanpur, Bombay.

ANANTRAV RAGHUNATH PRABHU, Mill-owner and Municipal Councillor, Bijapur, Bombay Presidency.

Mrs. LILIAN REED, wife of Dr. Stanley Reed, Editor, "Times of India," Bombay.

DILSHAD BEGUM, wife of the Nawab of Murshidabad.

BAI SUNDRABAI, wife of Mr. V. R. Sirur, Vakil of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

BAI JAIJEE (Mrs. PETIT), wife of Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit of Bombay.

Mrs. ADELA COTTLE, Superintendent, Calcutta Nursing Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Babu PURNA CHANDRA CHAUDHURI, Pleader, Judge's Court, Pabna, Bengal.

GEORGE OSWALD COOMBS, Esquire, Forest Department, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Jhansi Division.

Reverend AHMAD SHAH, Missionary of the S. P. G. Mission, Hamirpur, United Provinces.

Miss MARY JANE CAMPBELL, in charge of the Avalon Girls' School, Pathankot, Punjab.

Mr. DIDAR SINGH, a member of the staff of the Scotch Mission, Gujrat, Punjab.

THOMAS CHARLES EAGLES, Esquire, Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Committee of Hazaribagh, Bihar and Orissa.

Honorary Lieutenant and Senior Assistant Surgeon EDWIN JOSEPH MURPHY, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Civil Surgeon and Health Officer, Myaungmya District, Burma.

Miss LOUISE HELEN MAUDE LAUGHLIN, Superintendent of St. Mary's Girls' Anglo-Vernacular High and Normal Schools, Rangoon, Burma.

Miss ANNIE JANE WEIGHELL, lately Lady Superintendent of the Lady Roberts' Hospital for Officers at Murree.

Honorary Captain and Senior Assistant Surgeon ARTHUR WILLOUGHBY WOODWARD SADLIER, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the Railway Hospital, Ajmer, Rajputana.

ROBERT THOMSON FRASER, Esquire, V.D., Tea-planter, Sylhet, Assam.

STIFFANI EDWARD RITA, Esquire, Provincial Civil Service (retired), of Shillong, Assam.

Mrs. GRACE STEPHENS, Lady Superintendent, Jayarogya Hospital for Women, Lashkar, and Secretary, "Gwalior Ladies' War Fund".

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Bar to the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

Miss FLORENCE SWAINSON, Founder and Manager, Deaf and Dumb School, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly District, Madras.

Sister JANE FRANCES, Sister Superior, Lady Canning Home, Calcutta.

Khan Bahadur KAZI SAIYID FARZAND AHMAD, Zemindar of Bihar and Orissa.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd June 1915.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Bahadur Raghunath Sikhar Deo, Feudatory Chief, Gangpur State, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa, the title of Maharaja, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Rai Jyot Kumar Mukharji Bahadur, of Utterpara, Hooghly, in Bengal, the title of Raja, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Kunwar Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, of Chhitari, Bulandshahr, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the title of Nawab, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maulvi Muhammad Ahmad, of Deoband, Saharanpur, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the title of Shams-ul-Ulama, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Diwan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Mannath Krishnan Nair Avargal, B.A., B.L., Diwan of Travancore, Travancore State, in the Madras Presidency.

Ranchhodbhai Udayaram, retired Native State official and author, in the Bombay Presidency.

Rao Bahadur Bihari Lal Khazanchi, of Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Sardar Sahib Sukha Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the Punjab.

Sardar Jiwan Singh, of Padama, Honorary Magistrate, Lahore District, in the Punjab.

Subadar-Major Sunder Singh, Mandalay Battalion, Burma Military Police.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Malang Hyath Batcha Sahib, merchant of Vaniyambadi, North Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

Khan Sahib Ghulam Yassin Ghulam Mustafa, Inspector, Pritchard Salt Works, Kharaghoda, in the Bombay Presidency.

Maulvi Wasimuddin Ahmed, B.L., Vice-Chairman, District Board, Pabna, in Bengal.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Musharraf Hussain, of Jalpaiguri, in Bengal.

Khan Sahib Maulvi Zahiruddin Ahmad, of Jagatdal, 24-Parganas, in Bengal.

Shaikh Muhammad Husain, Subordinate Judge of Ghazipur, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Chaudhri Sharif-ul-Hasan, of Mahaban, Honorary Magistrate, and Member of the District Board, Muttra, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Khan Sahib Munshi Saif-ullah Khan, Deputy Collector, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Khan Sahib Pir Muzaffar Ahmad, Deputy Collector, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the Punjab.

Khalifa Saiyid Hamid Hussain, Revenue and Financial Secretary, Patiala State, in the Punjab.

Mir Abdullah Shah, Foreign Minister of the Maler Kotla State, in the Punjab.

Saiyid Shah Wajid Husain, landholder, Khusrupur, Patna District, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Seth Tehmarasji Cowasji Bajan, of Murwara, in the Central Provinces.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Abdul Majid, elected Member of the Assam Legislative Council, previously Chairman of the Sylhet Municipality and still a Municipal Commissioner, in the Province of Assam.

Haji Kasim-ud-din Molla, head of the firm of Messrs. Golam Hyder and Sons, Shillong, in the Province of Assam.

Khan Sahib Sultan Muhammad Khan, jagirdar of Bir, Hazara District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Khan Sahib Sarfaraz Khan, Chamkanni, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Khan Sahib Bahram Khan, of Toru, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Abdur Rahim, B.A., B.L., pleader of Secunderabad, and member of the Secunderabad Cantonment Committee.

Khan Sahib Sheikh Abdulla, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Delhi.

Mr. Dorabji Sorabji Captain, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Bombay.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Trichinopoly Ramaswami Lakshmanaperumal Pillai Avargal, L. M. S., Civil Surgeon, and Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, North Arcot, in the Madras Presidency.

Dr. Haridhan Dutt, of No. 37, Beniatolah Lane, Calcutta, in Bengal.

Mr. Rajendra Nath Dutt, late District and Sessions Judge, in Bengal.

Babu Rajani Bhusan Mukharji, of Kundala, Birbhum, in Bengal.

Babu Debendra Nath Ballabh, of Dhankuria, 24-Parganas, in Bengal.

Babu Ram Sadan Bhattacharji, Deputy Magistrate, in Bengal.

Babu Bahadur Singh, Honorary Magistrate and Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board, Pilibhit, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Sahu Parsotam Saran Kothiwala, member of the District Board, Moradabad, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Pandit Soti Raghubans Lal, M.A., Subordinate Judge, Shahjahanpur, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Sadh Achraj Lal, Honorary Magistrate, and member of the Municipal Board, Mirzapur, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Shuhrat Singh, zamindar of Chandpur, and Honorary Magistrate, District Basti, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Rai Sahib Pandit Balkishen Kaul, Lecturer and Superintendent, Lahore Medical College, in the Punjab.

Rai Sahib Priya Nath Dutt, B.A., Assistant Registrar of the University of the Punjab.

Lala Damodar Das, B.A., Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab.

Lala Jai Lal, member of the Municipal Committee, Simla, in the Punjab.

Babu Sidh Narain Singh, of Anapore, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

The Hon'ble Babu Dwarka Nath, B.A., LL.B., of Muzaffarpur, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Rai Sahib Jwala Prasad, Government pleader, Arrah, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

The Hon'ble Babu Nalini Kanta Ray Dastidar, elected Member of the Assam Legislative Council, Honorary Magistrate and Vice-Chairman of the Sylhet Local Board, in the Province of Assam.

Rai Sahib Betharam Sarma, Sub-Deputy Collector, Tezpur, Darrang, in the Province of Assam.

Rai Sahib Diwan Jaggannath, Secretary to the Municipal Committee and District Board, Dera Ismail Khan, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Seth Sarupchand Hukamchand, merchant, Indore, in Central India.

Pandit Manik Lal Joshi, Chief Minister of Bundi, in Rajputana.

Rai Sahib Akshay Kumar Sarkar, B.A., Superintendent in the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Royapuram Nallaveeran Arogyaswami Mudaliar Avargal, B.A., B.C.E., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib Tikkani Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu, Deputy Collector, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib Kottayi Krishnan Avargal, Civil Apothecary, Palghat, Malabar District, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Oyitti Krishnan Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Calicut, Malabar District, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib Saravana Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras City.

Vinayak Sadanand Joshi, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Pandharinath Wamanrao Shikhare, Civil Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar, District Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, in the Bombay Presidency.

Rao Sahib Jamiatram Gavrishankar Shastri, B.A., Educational Inspector, Northern Division, Bombay.

Maganlal Motiram Modi, L. M. & S., Civil Surgeon, in the Bombay Presidency.

Gajanan Mahadev Kamat, land-owner, Kolaba District, in the Bombay Presidency.

Damodar Bapu Rao Patwardham, B. A., Superintendent, Nandgaon State, in the Central Provinces.

Mukkatti Aiyappa, of Devanagiri, in Coorg.

Thakur Sadul Singh, of Bagsen, in Bikaner, Revenue Member of Council, Bikaner, in Rajputana.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Vappu Maricair Malumiar Sinna Maricair Malumiar, merchant of Nagore, Tanjore District, in the Madras Presidency.

Shaik Alli Mahomed Hussen, 3rd Grade Inspector, Bombay District Police.

Dosabhai Framji Katrak, head clerk in the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency District.

Sayed Abdul Rahiman, senior grade 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Kazi Ismail Kazi Muhammad Porebandri, editor of the "Akhbar-i-Islam", Bombay.

Maulvi Abdul Aziz Khan, Chairman, English Bazar Municipality, Malda in Bengal.

Maulvi Saiyid Abdul Latif, Deputy Collector, Bakarganj, in Bengal.

Maulvi Sami-ullah, member of the District Board of Ballia, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Sayad Sharif Hussain, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab.

Chaudri Ghulam Rasul, Inspector of Police, in the Punjab.

Kazi Siraj-ud-din Ahmad, Barrister-at-Law, Rawalpindi, in the Punjab.

Khwaja Gul Muhammad, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee, Ferozepore, in the Punjab.

Sheikh Amir-ud-din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mir Munshi to the Government of the Punjab.

Khan Muhammad Zaffar Khan, I.O.M., Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab.

Muhammad Abdullah, of Darbhanga, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Maulvi Abdul Latif Khan, of Dhanbaid, District Manbhum, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Dhanjishah Nasarwanji Avasia, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Instructor at the Forest School, Balaghat, in the Central Provinces.

Maulvi Abdul Mannan Chaudhuri, zemindar of Silbaras, Sylhet District, in the Province of Assam.

Ahmad Khan, Inspector of Police, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Ghulam Hyder Khan, of Taikal Bala, Peshawar, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Subadar-Major Boi Khan, Frontier Constabulary, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Said Jalal, Mian, of Taja, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Sharifulla Khan, of Chamkanni, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Wali Muhammad Khan, of Hangu, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Muhammad Ali Khan, Officiating Political Tahsildar, Tochi Agency, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Risaldar-Major Ahmad Mir Khan, Zhob Militia, in Baluchistan.

Mir Shadi Khan, Bangalzai, of Baluchistan.

Mir Hajjian Khan, Massori Bugti, of Baluchistan.

Sardar Bairam Khan, Lahri, of Baluchistan.

Shaikh Wali Mahomed, Physician to Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, in Central India.

Kazi Niaz Ali, Sirohi Vakil, attached to the Western Rajputana States Residency.

Mirza Ghulam Mustafa, Wazir Wazarat, Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir State.

Munshi Abdul Alim, lately head clerk and accountant to the British Commissioner, Turco-Persian Frontier Commission.

Haji Karam Elahi, Sethi, general merchant, Peshawar, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Malikdad Khan, Risaldar, Aden Troop.

Zamin Ali, Subadar-Major, 44th Merwara Infantry, Ajmer.

Shaikh Imam, *Bahadur*, Subadar-Major, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, Poona, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Jamsetjee Eduljee Batlivala, Assistant Auditor, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Munshi Munsoor Ali Khan, Goods Inspector and Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Munshi Partab Singh, Deputy Collector, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the Punjab.

Sardar Udham Singh, Inspector of Police, in the Punjab.

Sardar Mehr Singh, Chachi, Honorary Magistrate, Wazirabad, in the Punjab.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Vangal Thiruvenkata Krishnama Achari Avargal, B.A., B.L., Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Madras.

M. R. Ry. Emmanuel Cajetan Martin Mascarenhas Avargal, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Kuttalam Subba Ayyar Kodandarama Ayyar Avargal, B.A., chief accountant, 2nd Class, Accountant-General's Office, Fort St. George, Madras.

M. R. Ry. Anantarama Ayyar Seturama Ayyar Avargal, Mirasidar of Nidamangalam, Tanjore District, in the Madras Presidency.

Babu Tarini Charan Bhattacharji, head assistant, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in Bengal.

Babu Abinash Chandra Bose, Honorary Organizer, Co-operative Societies, Pingla, Midnapore, in Bengal.

Babu Tarapada Ghosh, District Sub-Registrar, 24-Parganas, in Bengal.

Babu Hara Kishor Biswas, Deputy Collector, in Bengal.

Babu Ishan Chandra Das, of Gopalpur, Faridpur, in Bengal.

Babu Behari Lal Sarkar, editor of the "Bangavasi," Calcutta, in Bengal.

Chaube Chhakan Lal, Honorary Magistrate, Meerut, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Pandit Keshab Deo (*alias* Kabuli Singh), member of the Municipal and District Boards, Muttra, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Raj Bahadur, M.A., LL.B., Chairman, Municipal Board, Etah, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Sant Ram, overseer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Lala Sarju Prasad, banker and contractor, Fyzabad, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Lala Badri Dass, pleader, Jullundur, in the Punjab.

Lala Narayan Das, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, in the Punjab.

Lala Kashi Ram, retired superintendent, office of the Sanitary Commissioner, in the Punjab.

Lala Jugal Kishore, B.A., Officiating Inspector of Schools, Ambala Division, in the Punjab.

Lala Dina Nath, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab.

Mahabir Prasad Misra, of Madhubani, District Darbhanga, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Priya Nath Mitra, head clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Police, Patna District, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Dayanidhi Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Provincial Educational Service, Headmaster, Patna Training School, Officiating Inspector of Students' Residences at Patna and Bankipore, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Surya Prasad, Government pleader, Bhagalpur, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Girija Prasad Dube, District Inspector of Vaccination, Shahabad, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Harcharandas, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Chhindwara, in the Central Provinces.

Babu Sobharam Das, overseer, Public Works Department, in the Province of Assam.

Babu Bepin Chandra Deb Lashkar, Mauzadar and Honorary Magistrate, Lakhipur, Cachar, in the Province of Assam.

Lala Prabh Dial, Barrister-at-Law, Public Prosecutor, Peshawar Division, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Diwan Nand Ram, Tahsildar, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Lala Lachman Dass, sarishtedar, Quetta-Peshin Agency, in Baluchistan.

Munshi Hanuman Pershad, B.A., Diwan of the Nagod State, in Central India.

Pandit Jisukh Ram, Revenue Officer of the Rajgarh State, in Central India.

Munshi Baldeo Parshad, City Magistrate and Vice-President, Municipality, Bharatpur, in Rajputana.

Lala Ram Chand Lohia, proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Nanna Mal Jankidas, Delhi.

Lala Bala Pershad, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi.

Lala Brij Lal, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Delhi.

Thakur Bhikham Singh, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Jammu and Kashmir State Forces, Divisional Forest Officer, Jammu and Kashmir State.

Duni Chand, Major in the Jammu and Kashmir State Forces, Chief Medical Officer, Jammu.

Babu Nalinaksha Bannerji, Personal Assistant to the State Engineer, Jammu and Kashmir State.

Lala Gobind Sahai, head clerk and Treasury Officer, Gilgit Agency.

Saidapet Pachai Rathanasabapathy Moodeliar, head clerk, Commissariat Department, Port Blair.

Mr. Madhava Prasad Sinha, M.A., Chief Superintendent, office of the Accountant-General, in the United Provinces.

Mr. Bepin Behari Banerjee, B. A., Superintendent in the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India.

Pandit Sri Kishan Munshi, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

Pandit Ram Pershad, late chief clerk, Locomotive Superintendent's Office, Metre Gauge System, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Ajmer.

Chaudri Nihal Singh, contractor, North-Western Railway.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Pondicherry Ponnu Krishnaswami Pillai Avargal, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Tiruppattur, North Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Calavala Ramanujam Chetti Garu, merchant, Madras.

M. R. Ry. Srinivasa Tirumalai Ayyangar Avargal, Deputy Collector, in the Madras Presidency.

Bhalchandra Manjunath Basrur, land-owner, Kanara District, in the Bombay Presidency.

Yeshwant Vinayak Randive, Mamlatdar on special duty, Belgaum District, in the Bombay Presidency.

Shankar Sadashib Metkar, 3rd Grade Inspector, Bombay District Police.

Yeshavant Harischandra Desai, overseer, 1st Grade, in the Bombay Presidency.

Narayan Shripad Kulkarni, Private Medical Practitioner, of Hubli, Dharwar District, in the Bombay Presidency.

Kakubhai Ichhashakar Pandit, Divisional Inspector, Excise Department, Bombay.

Nagesh Vishvanath Pai, B.A., LL.B., Public Prosecutor and Government pleader, Sholapur, in the Bombay Presidency.

Vaman Narayan Barve, 3rd grade Deputy Superintendent, Bombay District Police.

Popatlal Lallubhai Sabugora, senior grade 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in the Bombay Presidency.

Shivram Balwant Bawdekar, agency head clerk, Savantvadi, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mahadeo Kashinath Oke, headmaster, Government High School, Chanda, in the Central Provinces.

Manik Rao Balwant Rao Deshmukh, of Matargaon, Buldana District, in Berar.

Pandit Apaji Trimbak, of Chaurai, District Chhindwara, in the Central Provinces.

Keshav Govind Parande, Subordinate Judge and Deputy Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Nagpur, in the Central Provinces.

Powar Rup Singh, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh, in Rajputana.

Mr. Mahashankar Chhaganlal Raval, postmaster, Bhavnagar, in the Bombay Presidency.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min, as a personal distinction, upon—

Maung Thin, A. T. M, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in Burma.

Subadar Maung Aung Bwin, Chindwin Battalion, Burma Military Police.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Ba Thaw, Myoôk, in Burma, the title of Thuyè gaung ngwe Da ya Min, as a personal distinction.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min, as a personal distinction, upon—

Maung Po Kyaw, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in Burma.

Maung Ba U, Judicial Myoôk, in Burma.

Maung Yet The Aung, Myoôk, in Burma.

Maung Peik, Forest Ranger, in Burma.

Maung Min Gyaw, clerk, Burma Secretariat.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Aggamahāpandita, as a personal distinction, upon—

U Kaweinda, Maukkyo *Sayadaw*, Burma.

U Nada, Sangyaung *Sayadaw*, Burma.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd June 1915.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 521.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions in, and admissions to, the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified :—

To the 1st Class with the title of " Sardar Bahadur."

1. Risaldar-Major Muhi-ud-din Khan, *Bahadur*, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, *vice* Subadar-Major and Honorary Captain Wazir Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 15th Sikhs, deceased. Dated 28th August 1914.
2. Risaldar-Major Malik Sher Bahadur Khan, *Bahadur*, 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry, *vice* Subadar-Major and Honorary Captain Shaikh Ahmad, *Sardar Bahadur*, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, deceased. Dated 18th January 1915.
3. Subadar-Major Bhairo Singh, *Bahadur*, I.O.M., 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment). Dated 3rd June 1915.
4. Subadar Fateh Din, *Bahadur*, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (Frontier Force). Dated 3rd June 1915.
5. Subadar Mukhmad Jan, *Bahadur*, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 3rd June 1915.
6. Subadar-Major Khusial Singh, *Bahadur*, 72nd Punjabis. Dated 3rd June 1915.
7. Subadar-Major Mirza Karam Ali Beg, *Bahadur*, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment). Dated 3rd June 1915.
8. 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Suhail Singh, *Rai Bahadur*, *Bahadur*, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, *vice* 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Hukum Chand, *Sardar Bahadur*, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, deceased. Dated 2nd January 1915.

To the 2nd Class with the title of " Bahadur."

1. Risaldar-Major Natha Singh, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), *vice* Risaldar-Major Muhi-ud-din Khan, *Bahadur*, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, promoted. Dated 28th August 1914.
2. Subadar Amir Khan, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), *vice* Risaldar-Major Muhammad Khan, *Bahadur*, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides, (Frontier Force) Lumsden's), deceased. Dated 25th November 1914.
3. Risaldar-Major Ghaus Muhammad Khan, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse), *vice* Subadar Annasamy, *Bahadur*, 1st Madras Pioneers, deceased. Dated 26th November 1914.
4. Subadar Lachman Singh, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, *vice* Subadar Veragoo, *Bahadur*, 25th Madras Infantry, deceased. Dated 20th December 1914.
5. Risaldar Suraj Mal, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, *vice* Risaldar-Major Malik Sher Bahadur Khan, *Bahadur*, 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry, promoted. Dated 18th January 1915.

6. Risaldar Muhammad Hanif, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse). Dated 3rd June 1915.
7. Subadar-Major Karam Sher Khan, 18th Infantry. Dated 3rd June 1915.
8. Subadar-Major Bhola Sing Kandari, 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 3rd June 1915.
9. Subadar Alah Nur, 22nd Punjabis. Dated 3rd June 1915.
10. Subadar Jalal Khan, 19th Punjabis. Dated 3rd June 1915.
11. Subadar Somayya, 81st Pioneers. Dated 3rd June 1915.
12. Subadar-Major Chittahang Limbu, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 3rd June 1915.
13. Subadar-Major Akbar Ali, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners. Dated 3rd June 1915.
14. Subadar Kehar Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs. Dated 3rd June 1915.
15. Subadar-Major Beli Singh, 38th Dogras. Dated 3rd June 1915.
16. Subadar-Major Kalka Singh, 97th Deccan Infantry. Dated 3rd June 1915.
17. Subadar Mahadeorao Sondkar, 116th Mahrattas. Dated 3rd June 1915.
18. Subadar Nanak Singh, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 3rd June 1915.
19. 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Saiyid Ali Naki, *Khan Sahib*, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, *vice* 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Suhail Singh, *Rai Bahadur*, *Bahadur*, promoted. Dated 2nd January 1915.

No. 522.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of Risaldar Ganda Singh, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force), to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with effect from the 3rd June 1915, in recognition of good and loyal services rendered by him.

The above appointment will be supernumerary to the authorized establishment and will be absorbed by the lapse of one appointment in the next three vacancies.

No. 523.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments to the Order of British India :—

To the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Sundar Singh, 29th Mountain Battery
Subadar-Major Nand Ram, 10th Jats
Subadar Parmod Singh, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force)
}, dated 3rd June 1915.

These appointments will be supernumerary to the authorised establishment and will be absorbed by the lapse of one appointment in every five vacancies.

No. 524.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion in, and admissions to, the Order of British India, among Indian officers of the Military Police and Frontier Militia Corps, with effect from the 3rd June 1915 :—

To the 1st Class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur".

Subadar Major Jawas Khan, *Bahadur*, I. O. M., Khyber Rifles.

To the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur".

Subadar-Major Pir Muhammad Khan, *Khan Bahadur*, Burma Military Police.

Subadar Azad Khan, *Khan Sahib*, Frontier Constabulary.

Subadar-Major Ram Narain, Burma Military Police.

Subadar Khudadad Khan, Burma Military Police.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 525.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following admissions to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit :—

For admission to the 2nd Class of the Order.

(*a*) No. 2131 Sepoy Dasunda Singh, 89th Punjabis, for conspicuous gallantry in the operations on the Suez Canal on the 3rd February 1915. He brought up ammunition under a heavy fire and each time on the return journey carried back a wounded man to the ambulance which was some 800 to 1,000 yards in rear. He also carried Sepoy Hakim Singh, who was killed, and Sepoy Sucha Singh, who was wounded, from the firing line, removing his boots in order to perform the journeys quicker.

(*b*) No. 1753 Havildar Muhammad Azim, 92nd Punjabis, for conspicuous gallantry near Serapeum in operations on the Suez Canal on the 4th February 1915. He was wounded in the side when close to the trench of the enemy, who had made signs of surrender and apparently treacherously fired on the company he was with. He remained with his section though wounded and when his company took up a position to re-engage the enemy he kept his men steady under a hot fire and directed their fire with coolness and pluck. He was present at the final surrender of the enemy and marched back with the prisoners to camp, refusing any attention to his wound until he arrived there.

(*c*) No. 279 Naick Safdar Ali (killed) and No. 1878 Sepoy Sher Khan, 62nd Punjabis, for conspicuous bravery in the action near Tussum in the Suez Canal operations on the 3rd February 1915. These two men led their comrades down a steep sandy bank practically to the water level, under a particularly hot fire, to charge the enemy who were landing from a boat. Sepoy Sher Khan was severely wounded 6 yards from the boat. In the final advance to the boat Naick Safdar Ali was again in advance of his comrades and was hit one yard from the water's edge. He died a few minutes later. The widow (if any) of Naick Safdar Ali is admitted to the pension of the 2nd Class of the Order with effect from the date of his death.

(*d*) No. 1775 Naick Mihan Singh, 92nd Punjabis, for conspicuous gallantry as Tussum in the operations on the Suez Canal on the 3rd February 1915, when his company moved out to counter-attack some of the enemy in a trench close to the post. Naick Mihan Singh, alone, worked his way to a point whence he shot and killed one of a group of the enemy who were firing on and had wounded some of his company, the remainder of the group rushing back to their trench. On being joined by other men of his squad he kept up a fire on the enemy in the trench and enabled his company to get to a point from which they could enfilade the trench, after which the enemy surrendered. During the remainder of the day's fighting Naick Mihan Singh led his squad with coolness and pluck.

(e) Jemadar Indar Singh, and No. 3397 Havildar Ganda Singh, } 128th Pioneers, for gallant conduct and good work at Tussum on the 3rd February 1915 in the operations on the Suez Canal. When Lieutenant Fitzgibbon who commanded a platoon was killed, the command of the platoon devolved upon Jemadar Indar Singh who continued the fight until relieved by the 2nd Rajputs. Jemadar Indar Singh and Havildar Ganda Singh behaved gallantly in charging a number of the enemy who had landed with fixed bayonets.

(f) No. 805 Rifleman Joglal Rai (died of wounds), 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles, for conspicuous bravery on the 3rd February 1915 in the operations on the Suez Canal, in responding to a call for volunteers to carry a message along the firing line to 2nd Lieutenant Scott. Rifleman Joglal Rai ran along the firing line with the message and was wounded twice before he delivered it to 2nd Lieutenant Scott who had him attended to. This rifleman showed great pluck in remaining in the firing line after he was wounded and until the order was received to retire when he went back with the company. He had to be ordered to go to hospital and died of his wound six days later.

His widow (if any) is admitted to the pension of the 2nd Class of the Order with effect from the date of his death.

(g) No. 726 Havildar (now Jemadar) Suba Singh, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force), for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, when in command of a patrol of nine men on the Suez Canal on the 22nd March 1915. Havildar Suba Singh surprised and engaged a strong raiding party of Turks estimated at 400, under German officers, and in the fight that ensued he showed a determined front and fought with great gallantry. Although severely wounded, Havildar Suba Singh continued to lead and encourage his men and extricated his patrol from a very difficult situation with a loss of two killed and three wounded, whilst the losses to the enemy were estimated at 12 killed and 15 wounded.

No. 526.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following admissions to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit:—

For admission to the 2nd Class of the Order.

(a) Subadar Bakhtawar Singh, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment), for gallant behaviour in the action at Tanga on the 3rd November 1914. Although severely wounded, he continued to rally his men and to cover the retirement.

(b) No. 1222 Sepoy Fazil Khan, 101st Grenadiers, for gallant behaviour in the action at Tanga on the 3rd November 1914. He remained with Lieutenant Hughes, the Adjutant of his regiment, and two other men until they were all killed. He refused to leave Lieutenant Hughes until he was assured that this officer was dead and he then brought the latter's sword away with him.

(c) Subadar Harnam Singh, Jind Infantry, Imperial Service Troops, for his gallant conduct at Jasin on the 18th January 1915. He rallied a small party to cover a retirement and held the enemy in check until his party were all killed and he himself severely wounded and taken prisoner.

(d) Subadar Rhandir Singh, 2nd Kashmir Rifles, Imperial Service Troops, for his gallant behaviour in the action at Tanga on the 4th November 1914, when in command of a detachment which

charged and secured the enemy's trenches and captured a machine gun. In leading his men he was severely wounded.

(e) No. 310 Sepoy Bal Bahadur Chetti, and No. 1275 Sepoy Dal Bahadur Thapa, 2nd Kashmir Rifles, Imperial Service Troops, for gallant behaviour on the night of the 18th-19th January 1915 at Jasin, in volunteering to carry a message to Jasin Post. The post was surrounded by the enemy and the errand was one of great danger. At night with two Africans they proceeded in a dug-out through the mangrove swamps adjoining the post and, though unable to get through the enemy's outposts which were in a close ring round the post and fired on them, remained out all night and brought in useful information.

No. 527.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following admission to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit.

For admission to the 2nd Class of the Order.

Jemadar Pat Khan, Northern Waziristan Militia, for conspicuous gallantry in the action at Dredoni on the 27th March 1915, when his personal leading was mainly responsible for the successful action of the party he commanded. During the pursuit of the enemy it became necessary to seize a hill directly overlooking the line of their retreat. This hill was held by the enemy and Jemadar Pat Khan, on his own initiative, advanced with a section and rushed the hill, he himself reaching the top at least 50 yards ahead of his men. From the position thus gained he was able to bring an effective fire to bear on the retreating enemy thereby inflicting considerable loss on them.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

No. 528.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to the undermentioned:—

Subadar-Major Farman Ali, 92nd Punjabis.

No. 2393 Lance-Naick Badan Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

Risaldar Subbaraja Urs, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers.

No. 2062 Driver Abdulla, 33rd Mule Corps.

No. 529.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to the undermentioned:—

Jemadar Sher Ali Khan, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

No. 3843 Sowar Sundar Singh, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Subadar Karam Khan, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

No. 2299 Sepoy Pirdhan, 10th Jats.

No. 2284 Lance-Naick Zar Khan, Northern Waziristan Militia.

No. 2203 Drill Naick Syad Akhmad, Northern Waziristan Militia.

No. 530.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to the undermentioned:—

No. 727 Naick Bachan Singh, 27th Mountain Battery.

No. 1211 Gunner Mehr Khan, 28th Mountain Battery.

No. 1870 Sepoy Girdhari Singh, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).

No. 1566 Sepoy Daulat Singh, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).

No. 3587 Havildar Bhagwan Singh, 29th Punjabis.

No. 905 Sepoy Sabdal Khan, 101st Grenadiers.

Subadar Mardan Ali, 2nd Kashmir Rifles, Imperial Service Troops.

No. 1091 Sepoy Billu, 2nd Kashmir Rifles, Imperial Service Troops.

No. 6 Sepoy Saif Ali, 2nd Kashmir Rifles, Imperial Service Troops.

No. 2 Havildar Madhu, 2nd Kashmir Rifles, Imperial Service Troops.

No. 9 Sepoy Bhagwan Singh, 2nd Kashmir Rifles, Imperial Service Troops.

No. 2476 Sepoy Ganga Ram, 3rd Kashmir Rifles, Imperial Service Troops.

No. 1131 Sepoy Devi Singh 3rd Kashmir Rifles, Imperial Service Troops.

No. 1367 Havildar Gujar Singh, Jind Infantry, Imperial Service Troops.

No. 2276 Sepoy Sadhu Singh, Jind Infantry, Imperial Service Troops.

No. 2287 Sepoy Lakha Singh, Jind Infantry, Imperial Service Troops.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller-General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 19th March 1915.

On and after 3rd April and until further notice, Parts I, IV, V and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published in Simla. Parts II and III will continue to be published in Calcutta. All notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Publisher at Simla and Calcutta, respectively.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette* and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government In the Circular Memorandum of this Department No 777-79, dated 9th February 1870, the Government of India directed that all notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P M on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette* The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*

J P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India"

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Department of the Government of India, Local Government, Head of Department or other officer empowered in this behalf to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

J. J. MEIKLE,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

PATENTS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 5th June 1915.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS UNDER SECTION 3.

May 24.

2150. W. C. Edman & C. F. Graves. *The improved anti-creep clip for railway pot sleepers.*

2151. R. J. Alcock. *Improved means for locking cans.*

May 27.

2152. B. P. Radford. *Improvements in means for fastening the doors of railway wagons or other vehicles or the like.*

May 29.

2153. A. A. Bhisey. *A collar for pipes, trees and the like to prevent rats, squirrels, ants, etc., from climbing over the same.*

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED AND ADVERTISED UNDER SECTION 6.

Notice is hereby given that all persons interested in opposing the grant of a Patent on any one of the applications, referred to below, may, at any time within three months of the date of this *Gazette of India*, give notice at the Patent Office in the prescribed form No. of such opposition.

Printed copies of the specifications in the following list will be on sale at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, within about three weeks.

Anyone desiring a copy posted to an address in British India should send to the Patent Office the sum of annas eight by money-order on which the number of the application should be stated on the coupon at the foot of the order.

1693. R. B. Forsyth. *Improvements in and relating to pulsators for milking machines.*

1786. J. Taylor. *Improvements in and relating to mechanical filters.*

2104. W. S. Sinclair. *Improved adjustable packing ring for vacuum brake piston rod.*

2123. The Thomas Transmission, Ltd. *Improvements in and connected with the driving of road and rail vehicles.*

2124. C. E. Baker. *Improvements in or appertaining to the valve attachments of pneumatic tyres and the like.*

2125. General Electric Company. *Improvements in and relating to dynamo electric machines.*

2126. A. Roberts. *Expansion control for coke ovens.*

2127. A. Roberts. *Improvements in or relating to foundations for coke ovens.*

2128. A. Roberts. *Improvements in or relating to fuel piping arrangements for coke ovens or the like.*

2130. Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., and W. P. Reed. *Apparatus for sending semaphore signals at night.*

2131. S. M. Rutnagar. *Improvements in the ventilation of doors, windows, sunblinds and the like.*

PRINTED SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

Printed copies of the undernoted specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, annas eight each.

2017. L. M. Mullick. *Annular chimney stove.*

2031. A Thompson. *Punkah controller.*

2032. A. G. Kershaw, T. E. Haywood, Saxby & Farmer, Ld., and Saxby & Farmer (India), Ld. *Improvements in interlocking apparatus for railway signalling.*

2057. Pickles Brothers Ld. and E. Smith. *Improvements in change box mechanism for looms.*

2058. J. A. Hill. *Improved ash ejector for locomotive and other furnaces and the like.*

2061. R. S. Heap. *Improvements in machinery employed in the processes of washing, steaming, bleaching, dyeing and drying yarn.*

2062. H. A. Stenning and J. H. Sterling. *Improvements in and relating to steam superheaters.*

2063. A. Roberts. *An improved method of and apparatus for heating coke ovens or the like.*

2066. J. M. Hornaday. *Improvement in cutting mechanism for cigarette machines.*

2069. A. C. Terrell. *Improvements in metal shelving.*

2071. A. A. Lacey and E. O. Elliot. *A latrine flushing apparatus.*

2077. C. Abraham. *Excavating hammer bucket.*

SEALING FEES DUE UNDER SECTION 10.

Notice is hereby given that a patent may now be sealed on the applications referred to below. If it is desired that a patent should be sealed, a request on the prescribed form No. 7, accompanied by the fee, R30, should be sent to the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

1485. Harris.
1529. Rughnath Rai & Co.
1682. Smith.
1884. McCool.
2002. Bhisey.
2003. Bell.
2004. Reed & A. & R. Tod Ld.
2005. Parsons.
2008. Wallace.
2009. Cox

PATENT SEALED.

1749. Luard.

RENEWAL FEES PAID

488 of 1904 Pollard & anr. (To 26 May 1916.)
511 of 1906 Hatmaker. (To 13 May 1916.)
568 of 1906 Tropenas. (To 15 June 1916.)
286 of 1907 Durham. (To 20 December 1916.)
312 of 1907 Mein. (To 14 August 1916.)
528 of 1907 Sheffield & anr. (To 6 June 1916.)
5 of 1908 Johnson. (To 5 August 1916.)
586 of 1910 Watzlawik. (To 19 June 1916.)
56 of 1911 Bone and ors. (To 8 August 1916.)
158 of 1911 Feuillette. (To 13 October 1916.)

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE OR REVOCATION.

Notice is hereby given that an application for the grant of a license under the patent No. 452 of 1904, or, in the alternative, for the revocation of this patent, has been left at the Patent Office on behalf of Maneckjee Dinshaw Majoo.

This patent has been granted to P. Kehr, of 42, Garden Reach, Calcutta, for "Improvements in aerating machines."

The patentee, or other interested persons, may file notice of objection, accompanied by full statements in duplicate of the reasons therefor, with the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. The application and objections, if any, will be taken into consideration on 25th June 1915.

Notice is hereby given that an application for the grant of a license under the exclusive privilege No. 650 of 1910, or, in the alternative, for the revocation of this privilege, has been left at the Patent Office on behalf of Société Anonyme Les Établissements Poulenc Frères.

This exclusive privilege has been granted to Farbwerke vorm, Meister Lucius and Brüning, of Hoechst a/Main, Germany, for "Manufacture of new derivatives of the para-oxyarylarsinic acids."

The holders of the exclusive privilege, or other interested persons, may file notice of objection, accompanied by full statements in duplicate of the reasons therefor, with the Controller of Patents, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. The application and objections, if any, will be taken into consideration on 29th June 1915.

CESSATION OF EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.

The public are warned that entries under this heading must not be accepted as final, as under the provisions of Rules 9 and 11 of "The Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary) Rules, 1915," the Controller may extend the time prescribed by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, and by the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, for paying the necessary renewal fees.

The Patent Office will supply on request definite information, so far as possible, as to the position of any particular Patent or Exclusive Privilege.

1905.

15, (Mitchell). 19, (Mitchell).

1908.

19, (R. Ditmer, Brunner Bros. Ltd.). 285, (Offord). 290, (Godrej).

1909.

363, (Godrej). 364, (Godrej).

1910.

401, (Watkinson and anr.). 418, (Edmonds). 428, (Marshall). 458, (Colombier an anr.). 623, (Rasmussen).

1911.

35, (Marot). 36, (Marot). 39, (Jacoviells).

DESIGNS ENTERED ON THE REGISTER.

Class 13. Nos. 2839 to 2852. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. May 24, 1915.

Class 15. Nos. 2853 to 2855. The Calico Printers' Association, Ld., St. James's Buildings, Oxford Street, Manchester, England. May 24, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Public room, open 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Advice.* The Patent Office cannot undertake (1) to give opinions on the interpretation of Patent Law, or on the advisability of protecting inventions and designs nor their infringement; (2) to make searches in respect of information available in the public

room; (3) to recommend any particular agent; or (4) to assist in the disposal of inventions. Applicants are warned that the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is in force in British India only, and patents granted under it do not extend to the United Kingdom or any of the British possessions. The International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property does not include India. For information regarding patents in countries other than India applications should be made to the patent offices in the countries concerned.

4. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the time allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

5. *Trade and property marks and names* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of Law in British India for their registration. Neither does this Act deal with *pictures, photographs*, etc., for which copyright is obtainable under the Indian Copyright Act, 1914.

6. *Printed Specifications* of applications, which have been accepted, are published within about three weeks after acceptance has been notified in the *Gazette of India*. These specifications can be purchased at the Patent Office at a uniform price of 8 annas per copy; and may be seen free of charge, together with other publications of the Patent Office, at the following places:—

AHMEDABAD	R. C. Technical Institute.
ALLAHABAD	Public Library.
BANGALORE	Indian Institute of Science.
BOMBAY	Record Office.
"	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla.
"	The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Parel.
CALCUTTA	Patent Office, No. 1, Council House Street.
"	Office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
"	Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
CAWNPORE	Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.
CHINSURAH	Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.
CHITTAGONG	Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.
DACCA	Office of the District Board, Dacca.
DELHI	Office of the Deputy Commissioner.
HYDERABAD	Revenue Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.
JALPAIGURI	Office of the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division.
KARACHI	Office of City Deputy Collector.
LAHORE	Punjab Public Library.
LONDON	The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
MADRAS	Record Office, Egmore.
"	College of Engineering.
MYSORE	Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.
NAGPUR	Victoria Technical Institute.
POONA	College of Engineering.
RANGOON	Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.
ROORKEE	Thomason College.
SHOLAPUR	Office of the Collector.

7. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not printed, but copies may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; the Record Office, Egmore, Madras; the Record Office, Bombay; the Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government, Rangoon; and the Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore. Specifications and other publications of the United Kingdom Patent Office can also be seen in the Patent Office, Calcutta, and in the Record Offices, Madras and Bombay

8. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office:—

		Price. R	a.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911		0	10
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911 (Urdu and Hindi)	each	0	2
(c) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912		0	2
(d) Weekly Notifications (Extract from the *Gazette of India*)		0	1
Annual Subscription with postage		3	0
(e) Inventions (consolidated subject matter Index 1900—1908 and Chronological lists 1900—1904)		2	0
(f) Patent Office Journal (Issued quarterly)	each	0	8
(g) Patent Office Journals, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914	each	1	0
(h) Specifications of Invention	each	0	8

H. G. GRAVES,

Controller of Patents and Designs.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICES.

The following books published under the authority of the Government of India can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta :—

"Specimens of Persian Manuscripts" for the use of candidates for the Degree of Honour, High Proficiency, and Interpretership examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Price R6 per copy.

For the convenience of Civil and Military officers desirous of appearing for examination in Oriental languages, the Board of Examiners publish annually a collection of specimen papers set for the examination held by them. The following collections are available for sale :—

(1)	Collection for	1902-03,	price	R3	a copy.
(2)	" "	1903-04	"	" 3	"
(3)	" "	1904-05	"	" 3	"
(4)	" "	1908-09	"	" 3	"
(5)	" "	1909-10	"	" 3-8	"
(6)	" "	1910-11	"	" 3-8	"
(7)	" "	1912-13	"	" 2-8	"
(8)	" "	1913-14	"	" 2-8	"

N.B.—Nos. (1), (3), (4), (5) and (6) contain papers in all the different standards of examination held in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Urdu, Hindi and Bengali ; No. (5) contains the High Proficiency Uriya papers also ; No. (2) contains all the papers except those for the High Proficiency examinations in Hindi, Arabic and Persian and the Degree of Honour in Arabic and Sanskrit ; No (7) all except those for the Degree of Honour in all languages and the Preliminary test in Arabic, and No. (8) all except those for the Preliminary Interpretership and High Proficiency in Arabic, High Proficiency in Bengali and the Degree of Honour examinations in Arabic, Bengali, Hindi, Persian and Sanskrit.

"Diwan-i-Sarkhush" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R3 per copy.

"Kalam-i-Urdu," the text-book for the Proficiency Standard in Urdu ; price R2-12.

"Qaani" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R7-8 per copy.

"Diwan-i-Andalib" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency in Persian ; price R4 per copy.

Glossary to the "Ar-Rauzatu-z-Zakiyah," the text-book for the Higher Standard examination in Arabic, price R6-4 per copy.

"Nazm-i-Muntakhab," one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Urdu ; price R5 per copy.

"Siyahat-Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Persian ; price R5 per copy.

"Raghuvansam"—Expurgated Text (official edition), prescribed for the High Proficiency examination in Sanskrit ; price R2-8.

"Akhlaq-i-Jalali" (official edition), one of the text-books prescribed for the Degree of Honour examination in Persian ; price R5-12 per copy.

"Rajniti" (new annotated edition), prescribed as an alternative text-book for the Proficiency examination in Hindi ; price R3 per copy.

"Selections for the Lower Standard examination in Persian"; price R2 per copy.

The following list of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907 is published for the information of all those students of this language who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers :—

AGRA.

1. M. Gulzari Lall . . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 6th Hampshire Regiment, Agra Cantonment.

ALLAHABAD.

1. M. Jawala Prasad, I. . . . . . . 5th Hampshire Regiment, Sadar Bazar, Allahabad.

AMBALA.

1. M. Mohd. Miyan Khan . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
2. M. Mohd. Akbar Khan . . . . . The Oriental Lodge, Ambala.
3. M. Sita Ram Mahta . . . . . . Near Kali Bari, Sadar Bazar, Ambala.
4. M. H. Ahmad Fakhriey . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment.
5. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . Sadar Bazar, Ambala Cantonment (winter only).

BANNU.

1. M. Mul Chand Khurana . . . . . Mission Clerk, Bannu.

BAREILLY.

1. M. Jawala Parshad, II . . . . . Regimental Munshi, Dorset Battery, Sadar Bazar, Bareilly.

BELGAUM.

1. M. Vasudeo Damodar Kulkarni . . Pandit, 1809, Kelkar Bag, Belgaum.

CALCUTTA.

1. M. Mohd. Gholam Kibriya . . . . 17/1, Nooraliah Doctor's Lane, Balligunge Road, Calcutta.
2. M. Badruddin Ahmed, B.A. . . . . 8, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Hossain Mirza . . . . . . 1, Syed Ismail Lane, or 4-1, Collin Lane, Calcutta.
4. M. Mohd. Israil Khan . . . . . 155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
5. M. Syed Nawab Ali . . . . . 11, Colootola Street, Calcutta.
6. M. Mohd. Abdul Hamid . . . . . 36, Indian Mirror Street, Calcutta.
7. M. Daliluddin Ahmed . . . . . 1, Jhowtolla Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Abdul Wajid . . . . . . 106, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
9. M. Syed Mohammad . . . . . 12, Waliullah Lane, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
10. M. A. M. Ubaidur Rashid, B.A. . . . 1, Korabardar Lane, P. O. Wellesley, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Muslim . . . . . . 12, Damzen's Lane, Chinapara, Calcutta.

CAMPBELLPORE.

1. M. Rahim Shah . . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Campbellpore.

DELHI.

1. M. Mithan Lal . . . C/o late M. Chunni Lal Sahib, Government Pensioner, Muhalla Churi Walan, Delhi
2. M. Akbar Khan Haidari . . . . . British Garrison Meer Munshi, The Fort, Delhi.

DINAPORE.

1. M. Syed Hadi Hussain . . . Regimental Munshi, Orderly Bazar, Dinapore.
2. M. Saiyed Amir Ali . . C/o 2nd Devon Battery, Dinapore.

FORT WILLIAM—CALCUTTA.

1. M. Abdul Karim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, C/o The 10th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, Fort William, Calcutta.

GORAKHPORE.

1. M. Ram Charan Lal . . . . . Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools, Gorakhpore.

JHANSI.

1. M. K. R. Mehta . . . . . R. A. Munshi, Jhansi

JHELUM.

1. M. Thakur Das Pahwa . . . . Officers' Munshi, Jhelum.

JUBBULPUR.

1. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . . Regimental Munshi, 1st Battalion, The York and Lancaster Regiment, Jubbulpur.

JULLUNDUR.

1. M. Har Bhagat Singh Bains . . . Talhan, Jullundur Cantonment.

KAMPTEE.

1. M. S. Karim Bukhsh . . . . Regimental Munshi, 5th Battalion, The Buffs, East Kent Regiment, Gora Bazar, Kamptee.

KASAULI.

1. M. Anand Sarup . . . . . Depôt Munshi, Kasauli (summer only).

LAHORE CANTT.

1. M. J. Kishori Lal . . . . R. A. Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.
2. M. Sham Lal Bhargava . . . . . . Dungar Street, Sadar Bazar, Lahore Cantonment.

LUCKNOW.

1. M. Abdul Alim . . . . Near the Police Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.
2. M. Mohd. Yaqub Khan (Munshi Fazil) . . . Near Royal Hotel, Lucknow.
3. M. S. M. Shahabuddin . . . . . . Near Police Out Post, Husaingunge, Lucknow.

MAYMYO (BURMA).

1. M. Farzand Ali Khan . . . . C/o 1st Border Regiment, Maymyo, Burma.

MEERUT.

1. M. Ahmed Bux . . . . C/o Wheeler's Book Stall, Railway Station, Meerut Cantonment.
2. M. Aziz-ur-Rahman (of Delhi) . . . . . Late Regimental Munshi, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, Taily Muhalla, Sadar Bazar, Meerut.

MULTAN.

1. M. Mohd. Ishaq . . . . R. F. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Multan Cantonment.

MURREE HILLS.

1. M. Abdul Ghani (of Nowshera) . . . . . C/o Syed Jafar Shah, Regimental Munshi, 1st Yorkshire Regiment, Barian Camp, Murree.
2. M. S. C. Bagchi . . . . Munshi, Lawrence European School, Ghoragali, P. O. Murree Hills.

NAINI TAL.

1 M. Faqir Ulla . . . . St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal.

NASIRABAD.

1 M. M. C. Saihgal . . . . Regimental Munshi, 2nd The Queen's Own West Kent Regiment, Nasirabad.

NOWSHERA.

1. M. Muhammad Din . . . . Pay Havildar and Head Clerk, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (F. F.).
2. M. Ghulam Jilani . . . . R. A. Munshi, Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.
3. M. S. Abdul Ghani . . . . Sadar Bazar, Nowshera.

PATNA.

1. M. S. Fasihuddin Balkhi . . . . . Bakhshi Muhalla, Patna City.

PESHAWAR.

1. M. Bodh Raj . . . . Royal Sussex Regiment (or Sadar Bazar), Peshawar.
2. M. Ahmed Din . . . . Opposite the Post Office, Sadar Bazar, Peshawar.
3. M. Abdur Rahim . . . . Head Master, Islamia High School, Peshawar.
4. M. Safdar Khan . . . . Near Anaj Mandi, Peshawar.

QUETTA.

1. M. Sher Mahomed . . . . C/o Barkat Ali, Regimental Munshi, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, Quetta.
2. M. Sheikh Abdul Aziz . . . . . . Islamabad, Quetta.

RAWALPINDI.

1. M. Ghulam Muhiuddin . . . . . . R. A. Brigade Munshi, Rawalpindi.
2. Ghulam Rasul . . . . Sadar Bazar, Rawalpindi.
3. M. Fazal Ahmed . . . . Persian House, Rawalpindi.
4. M. Abdul Waheed . . . . C/o Coffee Shop, 2nd Rifle Brigade, West Ridge Rawalpindi.
5. M. Kazi Abdul Haqq Khan . . . . . . C/o Kazi Najam-ud-din Khan, Officers' Munshi Jhangi Street, Rawalpindi City.

ROORKEE CITY.

1. M. Fazl-i-Haq . . . . Muhalla Satti, Roorkee City.

In addition to the above, the following, who were examined in Urdu previous to the institution of the examination mentioned in the above India Army Order, are also, in the opinion of the Board of Examiners, qualified to teach :—

1. M. Mohd. Arif	12, Harinbari Lane, Calcutta.
2. Maulvi Syed Abu Zafar	36, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. M. Reza Ali Wahshat, M.R.A.S.	14, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
4. M. Badru-z-Zaman	29, Ice Factory Lane, Entally, Calcutta.
5. M. Abdul Badi	5, Ramsanker Roy's Lane, Calcutta.
6. M. A. M. F. Wahhab	Librarian, Calcutta Madrasah, Government Baker, Madrasah Hostel, or 8, Smith Lane, Dharamtola P. O., Calcutta.
7. M. Habibun Nabi Khan Saulat	9, Ahiripuker 2nd Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
8. M. Akmal Ali Akmal	9, Dr. Karam Hossain's Lane, Calcutta.
9. M. Abdul Karim Nashter	1, Jhowtollah Lane, Balligunge, Calcutta.
10. M. Mohd. Yusuf Khan	155, Karaya Road, Balligunge, Calcutta.
11. M. Mohd. Shuaib	Chowk Masjid, Arrah.

N.B.—It is requested that Munshis who have passed this examination, and whose names do not appear above, should communicate their present addresses to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, so that their names may be published also.

H. ST. J. B. PHILBY,

Secretary and Member, Board of Examiners.

SULPHATE OF QUININE, SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE, CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE, RESIDUAL ALKALOID AND QUINOIDINE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

These articles are guaranteed to be free from wilful admixture with other Cinchona alkaloids. Quinine can be purchased by Government officers, District and Local Boards. It can also be purchased by Missionaries for *bonâ fide* public purposes. Otherwise it is not sold to private persons or firms. Cinchonidine is for sale to Government officers and to dealers. Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased both in powder and 3½ grain tablet forms by Government officers and the general public. It is also sold by the principal Druggists in Calcutta. Quinoidine or *Pure amorphous alkaloid* and Residual Alkaloid or *Amorphous cinchona alkaloid*, which contains about 40 per cent. of *pure amorphous Alkaloid*, are for sale to Missionaries and Government Institutions only. *These drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance, but private purchasers may use the V. P. Post system, and are obtainable from the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Alipore.*

The rates for these drugs from 1st April 1915 are as follows:—

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	14-8 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	15-8 ,,

SULPHATE OF CINCHONIDINE.

	R
For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	11 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	12 ,,

CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

For quantities of not less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	5 per lb.
For any quantity less than 6 lbs. in one delivery	6 ,,

RESIDUAL ALKALOID OR *AMORPHOUS CINCHONA ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE OR *PURE AMORPHOUS ALKALOID* AND QUINOIDINE TABLETS.

	R
For any quantity	4 per lb.

Quinine is available in 1-oz., ¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb. and 4-lb. tins.
Cinchonidine is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Cinchona Febrifuge is available in ¼-lb., ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Residual Alkaloid is available in 10-lb., 5-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine is available in 10-lb. and 1-lb. tins.
Quinoidine Tablets is available in 1-lb. tin.

Transit charges are in addition to the above prices in every case.

Drugs are sold strictly cash and in advance. Price of Postage must accompany the price of the drug (when the drug is required by Post). No charges are made when drugs are sent by Rail. The name of the Railway Station Steamer or Post Office must be written distinctly when the parcels are required by Rail, Steamer or by Post. A scale of Postage is given below:—

For ¼ and ½ lb. 4 As.; 1 lb. 6 As.; 2 lbs. 10 As.; 3 lbs. 12 As.; 4 lbs. 1 Re.; 5 lbs. Re. 1 As. 4; and for 6 lbs. Re. 1 As. 6.

II 3

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 2nd June 1915.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st May 1915.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE.										REMARKS.
				COIN AND BULLION.							SECURITIES (PURCHASED PRICE).		TOTAL.	
				In India.			In England.		In Transit between India and England.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion under Coinage.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver Bullion.	Held in India.	Held in England.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R (a)	R (b)	R	
Calcutta	1,67,34,535	23,59,11,565	25,26,46,120	14,91,84,488	97,49,723	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	37,54,34,157	(a) Nominal value—R10,20,81,500
Cawnpore	...	2,77,91,110	2,77,91,110	2,77,51,516	64,15,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,41,66,536	(b) Nominal value—R4,69,26,571
Lahore	...	4,33,10,420	4,33,10,420	1,26,04,348	1,29,77,407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,55,81,755	
Bombay	1,02,61,525	12,91,50,830	13,94,12,355	3,36,98,603	3,95,50,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,32,49,493	
Karachi	...	3,36,39,115	3,36,39,115	61,02,078	29,85,510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,87,588	
Madras	28,35,025	6,91,43,855	7,19,78,880	4,50,86,700	21,29,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,72,16,430	
Rangoon	...	5,11,30,375	5,11,30,375	5,21,04,176	36,93,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,57,97,416	
	2,98,31,085	59,00,77,290	61,99,08,375	32,65,31,909	7,75,01,520	...	7,65,00,000	...	...	...	9,99,99,946	4,00,00,000	62,05,33,375	
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			*Nil*	*Deduct*—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another									6,25,000	
TOTAL CIRCULATION R			61,99,08,375	TOTAL RESERVE R									61,99,08,375	

There was no transfer of Gold between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending 31st May 1915.
The Gold held in the Indian Branch of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted on the 31st May 1915 to 7,86 lakhs in sovereigns.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st May 1915.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	4 PER CENT. LOANS of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 15th May 1915	29,67,600	1,05,38,100	5,79,07,900	1,59,81,700	79,85,700	22,94,050	9,46,57,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,76,25,050
Add— Amount of Loan Certificate transferred to Stock in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount issued in London by Conversion under Notification No. 6201A, dated 3rd November 1908, up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st May 1915	4,000	9,300	56,000	100	...	10,000	75,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,400
	29,71,600	1,05,47,400	5,79,63,900	1,59,81,800	79,85,700	23,04,050	9,47,32,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,77,04,450
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers	...	1,93,900	11,87,800	2,97,100	40,300	1,93,400	19,15,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,15,500
Balance on 31st May 1915	29,71,600	[illegible]	5,67,76,100	1,56,84,700	79,45,400	21,10,650	9,28,17,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,57,88,950

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Mar. 1915 Enfaced from India 12,315 lakhs, re-transferred from London 12,691 lakhs.
" 1st April 1915 " 15th April " ditto ... ditto 6 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 1 lakh ditto 1 lakh.
" 1st May " " 15th May " ditto 13 lakhs ditto 4 lakhs.
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 1 lakh ditto 19 "

12,330 12,721

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL; Calcutta, the 1st June 1915.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 31st May 1915.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				2,00,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,03,61,265	9	0	2,42,61,140	1	5
Public Deposits at Branches	1,38,99,874	8	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches . . .				21,37,15,662	9	0
Bank Post Bills, etc. . . .				7,40,699	11	9
Sundries				18,60,361	14	10
RUPEES .				28,05,77,864	5	0

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities . .				4,83,59,845	0	0
Other authorised Investments .				1,01,07,000	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities . .				3,58,96,733	14	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				4,43,54,295	12	10
Bills discounted and purchased				2,10,57,867	11	4
Balances with other Banks .				28,19,018	13	11
Bullion				......		
Dead Stock				27,73,854	4	6
Stamps				14,068	2	6
Sundries				3,63,116	13	2
				16,57,45,800	8	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	7,85,61,685	7	1	11,48,32,063	12	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	3,62,70,378	5	1			
RUPEES .				28,05,77,864	5	0

* Includes Sovs. & ½ Sovs. value Rs. 3,14,880 0 0

† Do. do. do. „ 7,89,022 8 0

Rs. 11,03,902 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 2nd June 1915.

S. A. H. SITWELL,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.

Percentage 47·78

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of the cash balances at the Home Treasury of the Government of India on the last day of March 1915 and of the form in which they were held :—

	General Balance.	Gold Standard Reserve.
	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England	2,563,351	...
Short loans	5,341,850	8,150
Total Home Treasury balances as shown in the accounts .	7,905,201	8,150
	7,913,351	

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 2nd June 1915.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 10th June 1908.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen and Surveyors.
5. Motor Car Drivers.
6. Engine Drivers.
7. Men trained in —

   (a) Photo-Mechanical and Lithographic Work.

   (b) Workshops (both Electrical and Mechanical sides).

E. ATKINSON, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911.

This book, which has been compiled by the Government of India from the official records, contains a complete and authoritative account of the proceedings connected with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and with the Coronation Durbar of December 1911, including lists of the persons taking part in all the various celebrations and ceremonies at which Their Imperial Majesties were present, as well as a large number of illustrations, portraits of Ruling Princes and others, coloured Persian and Sanscrit texts maps, plans, etc.

The book has been published by Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W., and copies are now procurable from all the principal booksellers.

There are two editions—a popular one in a cloth binding, price Rs. 7-8-0, and a very limited edition *de luxe*, price Rs. 250, which has been subscribed for. As the popular edition is strictly limited, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in requisitions already received and in the requirements of libraries, schools, etc., it will probably be exhausted very soon after publication. Those who have not yet ordered copies but require them are therefore advised to order at an early date. Application should be made to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

WANTED.

For the Post Office, Central Circle, candidates who have passed the B.A. examination and who are under 25 years.

The initial pay will be Rs. 40 and there will be one year's probation.

Applicants should state the date of birth, send testimonials and the certificate of their degree either in original or copy.

Applications should be addressed to the Postmaster-General, Nagpur, C. P.

H. A. SAMS,
Postmaster-General,
Central Circle.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

1. The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Intermediate Examination in Science held in March, 1915 :—

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Chattopadhyay, Kshitisprasad ...	Metropolitan Institution.
2	Senapati, Nilamani ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
3	Ray, Ajitkumar ...	Presidency College.
4	Mallik, Phanilal ...	Bangabasi College.
5	Datta, Basantakumar ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
6	Mukhopadhyay, Sudhindramohan.	Ripon College.
7	Basu, Nalinikanta ...	Presidency College.
	Pal, Binaykrishna ...	Ditto.
9	De, Mathurachandra ...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
10	Mukhopadhyay, Santoshchandra	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
11	Bandyopadhyay, Jitendranath ...	Ditto.
12	Acharyya, Mangalkumar ...	Presidency College.
13	Mukhopadhyay, Suryyakanta ...	Rajshahi College.
	Nath, Narayanchandra ...	Ripon College.
	Ray, Indukumar ...	Presidency College.
16	Sengupta, Umeschandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
17	Dasgupta, Narendrakumar ...	Presidency College.
18	Bhar, Harisadhan ...	Scottish Churches College.
19	Das, Surendranath ...	Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Harendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
21	Misra, Loknath ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak
	Nandi, Narayandas ...	Hughli College.
	Sen, Bibhutibhushan ...	Presidency College.
24	Ray, Dilipkumar ...	Ditto.
25	Ghatak, Manujanath ...	Ditto.
26	Mallik, Rabindrachandra ...	Ditto.
27	Chakrabarti, Makhanlal, I ...	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
28	Bandyopadhyay, Bisweswar ...	Bangabasi College.
29	Ray, Nripendrakrishna ...	Presidency College.
30	Bandyopadhyay, Bagalapada ...	Ditto.
31	Ray, Kesabnath ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Sinha, Hemchandra ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
33	Chattopadhyay, Tarapada ...	Presidency College.
34	Bhattacharyya, Gobindachandra	Dacca College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Amiyachandra	Presidency College.
36	De, Santoshkumar ...	Scottish Churches College.
37	Bandyopadhyay, Aswinikumar...	Ditto.
38	Chattopadhyay, Amaleschandra	Krishnagar College.
39	Ghosh, Satinath ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Mitra, Panchkari ...	Patna College.
41	Purkayastha, Rukminimohan ...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
42	Sinha, Tarapada ...	Presidency College.
43	Mitra, Harendranath ...	Patna College.
44	Sheokumar Lal ..	Ditto.
45	Chattopadhyay, Surendranath ...	Ripon College.
46	Gangopadhyay, Kshudiram ...	Bangabasi College.
47	Chaudhuri, Umeschandra ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
48	Chaliha, Jadabprasad ...	Ditto.
49	Basu, Binaykrishna ...	Ripon College.
	„ Umaprasad ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Ray, Nagendranath ...	Presidency College.
52	„ Surendranath ...	Ditto.
53	Chaudhuri, Sasankasekhar ...	Chittagong College.
54	Kanango, Manindralal ...	Ditto.
55	Eagleton, Bertram Francis ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Ghoshmaulik, Satyendrachandra	Presidency College.

57	Dhar, Priyasankar ...	Scottish Churches College.
58	Mukhopadhyay, Tarapada ...	Krishnagar College.
59	Chakrabarti, Prabhaschandra ...	Patna College.
60	Haldar, Hiralal ...	City College, Calcutta.
61	Basu, Kshetramohan ...	Scottish Churches College.
62	Lahiri, Atulchandra ...	Rajshahi College.
63	Bandyopadhyay, Syamananda ...	Presidency College.
	Das, Dhirendranath ...	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
65	Saha, Surendranath ...	Dacca College.
	Sarkar, Manmathamathan ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
67	Basu, Ramgobinda ...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Majumdar, Ardhendusekhar ...	Chittagong College.
69	Dasgupta, Hemendrakumar ...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Dac. N 1.
70	Yakub Ali ...	Presidency College.
71	Lala, Manilal ...	Hindu Academy, Daulatpur.
72	Mukhopadhyay, Atulchandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Saiyid Mohammad Mujtaba ...	Patna College.
	Sarkar, Hirendralal ...	Presidency College.
75	Sen, Sukumar ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
76	Ray, Dhirendranath ...	Scottish Churches College.
77	Basu, Ramabhushan ...	Presidency College.
	Misra, Parasuram ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Saha, Harendrachandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Sen, Sailendrakumar ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
81	Basu, Tinkari ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Sen, Adharchandra ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
83	De, Subalchandra ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Ghosh, Sudhansukumar ...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Lalitmohan ...	Uttarpara College.
86	Das, Susilkumar ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Sengupta, Bhupeshchandra ...	Dacca College.
88	Bandyopadhyay, Kalipada ..	Presidency College.
89	Das, Binodbihari ...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
90	Basu, Sachindranath, I ...	City College, Calcutta.
91	Bhattacharyya, Sarojeschandra ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Joseph, Terence James ...	Rangoon College.
93	Basu, Siddheswar ...	Presidency College.
	Biswas, Karunamay ...	Scottish Churches College.
95	Maitra, Manindrakumar ...	Presidency College.
96	Bandyopadhyay, Manobhilash ...	Uttarpara College.
	Sil, Hemendranath ...	Presidency College.
98	Basu, Satischandra ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Modak, Gaurmohan ...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
100	Behram Kaikhoosro Wadia ...	St. Xavier's College.
101	Mashhudul Hosain ...	Presidency College.
102	Bhattacharyya, Harendrakumar	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Chattopadhyay, Atulchandra ...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Das, Radhakanta ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
105	Bhaduri, Birendranath ...	Presidency College.
106	Ghosh, Ramjiban ...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Ikram Rusul ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Ray, Nalinikisor ...	Presidency College.
109	Chattopadhyay, Kamakhyacharan	Bangabasi College.
	Shamsul Hoda ...	Patna College.
111	Chattopadhyay, Atulchandra ...	Hindu Academy, Daulatpur.
	Chaudhuri, Saradacharan ...	Chittagong College.
	Das, Jogananda ...	Presidency College.
114	Chattopadhyay, Asutosh ...	Rajshahi College.
	Nag, Satyaranjan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Sanyal, Anadikanta ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
117	Sarkar, Abaninath ...	Patna College.
118	Barkakati, Mohinikanta ...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Ghosh, Upendranath ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
120	Sen, Asutosh ...	Chittagong College.

Rank	Name	College
121	Basu, Sisirkumar	Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Santikumar	Ripon College.
	Ray, Satyakinkar	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Tarunkumar	St. Xavier's College.
	Sarma, Jogeschandra	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
126	Biswas, Asutosh	St. Xavier's College.
	Ghosh, Sailendranath	Bangabasi College.
	Sengupta, Jnanendranath	Dacca College.
129	Ray, Satyendranath	Bangabasi College
130	Bandyopadhyay, Anadinath	Dacca College.
	Dalal, Haridas	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
132	Nandi, Nagendranath	Jagannath College, Dacca.
133	Datta, Phanindrakumar	Ditto.
	Gayetri Upadhyay	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Gupta, Abinaschandra	Dacca College.
136	Ray, Gaurisankar	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Sen, Praphullachandra	Scottish Churches College.
138	Basu, Dhirendranath	Ditto.
	Ray, Sibaprasad	Hooghly College.
140	Gorakshanath Trivedi	Patna College.
	Sen, Anantakumar	Dacca College.
142	Bandyopadhyay, Kumudkumar	Hughli College.
	Chattopadhyay, Mahadeb	Ripon College.
	Raychaudhuri, Mahendralal	Jagannath College, Dacca.
145	Bhuyian, Damborudhar	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Dasgupta, Herambachandra	Patna College.
	Syed Md. Ali Imam	Ditto.
148	Datta, Praphullachandra	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Sengupta, Birendranath	Hindu Academy, Daulatpur.
150	Bandyopadhyay, Sarojkanta	Scottish Churches College.
	Datta, Brajendranath	Patna College.
152	Das, Judhisthircharan	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	S. M. Bashirul Haque	Patna College.
154	Sen, Haribinod	Jagannath College, Dacca.
155	Das, Kumudbihari	Chittagong College.
156	Nandi, Panchugopal	Scottish Churches College.
157	Adhikari, Brahmanarayan	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	Bakshi, Sambhunath	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Mukhopadhyay, Hemendralal	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Pal, Bankimkumar	Presidency College.
161	Chakrabarti, Munindrakumar	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	Ray, Sudhirchandra	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Sen, Parimalbikas	Dacca College.
164	Guha, Santoshkumar	Ditto.
	Mitra, Harisaran	Rajshahi College.
	Medhi, Dinanath	Cotton College, Gauhati.
167	Bardhan, Jogendrachandra	City College, Calcutta.
	Gupta, Kanchanendu	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Sarkar, Kananbihari	Rajshahi College.
	„ Lalitmohan	Ditto.
171	Ganpat Sahay	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
172	Baijnath Bajoria	Scottish Churches College.
173	Gupta, Bishadendu	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Mohammad Moah	Chittagong College.
175	Basu, Bhupendrakisor	Dacca College.
	Bhattacharyya, Chandrabhushan	Hughli College.
	Das, Radhagobinda	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
178	„ Gokulchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosh, Nibaranchandra	Bangabasi College.
180	Basu, Binaykrishna	Scottish Churches College.
	Nayan Bahadur Karky	St. Xavier's College.
182	Das, Kumudbandhab	Ripon College.
	Datta, Bikaschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mitra, Mohanchandra	Presidency College.
185	Dasgupta, Jibanananda	Ditto.
	Datta, Dhirendramohan	Dacca College.
	Ray, Jnanprasanna	Ditto.

188	Ray, Ramendrakrishna	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
189	Bandyopadhyay, Manjurigopal	Bangabasi College.
190	" Panchanan	Ripon College.
	Mitra, Mayamay	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sarkar, Tarapada	Presidency College.
193	Chakrabarti, Abanikumar	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Mukhopadhyay, Dhirendranath	Krishnagar College.
195	Sarbadhikari, Sachindra	Scottish Churches College.
	Sengupta, Amulyaranjan	Rajshahi College.
197	Pal, Kshitiskumar	Bangabasi College.
198	Baruya, Padmaram	Cotton College, Gauhati.
199	Pal, Sambhunath	Ripon College.
200	Bhattacharyya, Ramnibas	Scottish Churches College.
	Gupta, Bholanath	Presidency College.
202	Chaudhuri, Rameschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
203	As, Charukar	Scottish Churches College.
	Guha, Nagendrachandra	Dacca College.
	Raychaudhuri, Rameschandra	Jagannath College, Dacca.
206	Chaudhuri, Syamasankar	Bangabasi College.
	Daityari Tripathi	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Mafizuddin Ahmed	Rajshahi College.
209	Baruya, Annaram	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kartikchandra	Ripon College.
	Sarkar, Radhagobinda	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
212	Dakshit, Kalipada	Bangabasi College.
213	Mukhopadhyay, Abhayacharan	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
214	Chakrabarti, Praphullachandra	City College, Calcutta.
	Khan, Kisorimohan	Bangabasi College.
	Sen, Anukulchandra	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
217	Chattopadhyay, Harendranath	St. Xavier's College.
	Dhar, Nrisinhalal	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sengupta, Manindranath	City College, Calcutta.
220	Bagchi, Praphullachandra	Rajshahi College.
	Sarkar, Praphullakumar	Krishnagar College.
222	Datta, Gaurhari	Scottish Churches College.
223	Barma, Sachindramohan	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	Datta, Sureschandra	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Jagadish Prasad	Patna College.
	Majumdar, Raimohan	Dacca College.
227	Ghoshdastidar, Sailendrakumar	Scottish Churches College.
228	Sengupta, Binaykrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
229	Basu, Praphullakumar	Presidency College.
	Datta, Charuchandra	St. Xavier's College.
	Maiti, Jatindrakrishna	Ripon College.
232	Bora, Janaram	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Majumdar, Saradindubhushan	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
234	Basu, Manindranath	Dacca College.
	Majumdar, Swayambhugopal	Bangabasi College.
236	Bhaumik, Saradindu	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Chattopadhyay, Ramendranath	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Das, Jogeshchandra	Dacca College.
	Datta, Sunilaksha	Scottish Churches College.
	Nandi, Maniklal	Ripon College.
	Rajpati Prasad Sinha	B. N. College, Bankipur.
242	Bandyopadhyay, Bhupendramohan.	Presidency College.
	Biswas, Jatindranath	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Chattopadhyay, Bibhutibhushan	Hughli College.
245	Bhattacharyya, Mukulchandra	Dacca College.
	Chaudhuri, Santoshkumar	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Datta, Amarendranath	St. Xavier's College.
	Sengupta, Mohitmohan	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
249	Bhattacharyya, Ganendrachandra	Dacca College.
	Kundu, Syambinod	Metropolitan Institution
251	Gogai, Kanakeswar	Cotton College, Gauhati.

Rank	Name	College
252	Bandyopadhyay, Brajakisor	St. Xavier's College.
	Biswas, Kalipada	City College, Calcutta.
	Ghosh, Tinkauri	Scottish Churches College.
	Sengupta, Jatindranath	Presidency College.
256	Biswas, Pratibhabhusban	Ripon College.
	Das, Janakiprasad	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Ray, Jogendranath, I	Rajshahi College.
	Sanyal, Susilkumar	Bangabasi College.
	Sen, Hiranlal	Chittagong College.
261	Baijnath Sahay	Patna College.
	Lahiri, Praphullakamal	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	Saha, Tarapada	City College, Calcutta.
264	Bhattacharyya, Syamapada	Hughli College.
265	Das, Rameschandra	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Ghosh, Dwijendrakumar	Scottish Churches College.
	Raychaudhuri Bimalkanti	Ditto.
268	Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Datta, Gopinath	Hughli College.
	De, Kesabdas	Scottish Churches College.
	Shivadwip Narayan Sinha	Patna College.
272	Mahammud Nafa	Presidency College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Pramodkumar	Hindu Academy, Daulatpur.
274	Mallik, Satischaran	Hughli College.
	Mitra, Sailendranath	Patna College.
276	„ Sukumar	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur
	Ray, Upendralal	Dacca College.
278	Bandyopadhyay, Hiranyamohan	Scottish Churches College.
	Rustomji Jamsedji Gazdar	St. Xavier's College.
280	Basu, Dhirendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chaudhuri, Hemchandra	Scottish Churches College.
	Mohammad Hesamul Huque	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur
283	Bandyopadhyay, Indubhusan	Patna College.
	De, Lalitkumar	Scottish Churches College.
	Jadunandan Parshad, III	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Majumdar, Anathbandhu	Dacca College.
	„ Jatindranath	Hughli College.
288	Pradhan, Asutosh	City College, Calcutta.
289	Chandra, Saratchandra	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Chaudhuri, Manoranjan	Scottish Churches College.
291	Das, Sajalkanta	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Modak, Santoshchandra	Bangabasi College.
	Pramanik, Ramendragopal	City College, Calcutta.
	Senapati, Jadumani	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
295	Datta, Sisirkumar	St. Xavier's College.
	Ghosh, Biswanath	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	„ Susantakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mallik, Hirendrachandra	City College, Calcutta.
	Ray, Bankeschandra	Bangabasi College.
	Sengupta, Dwijendrakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
301	Modak, Sureschandra	Hughli College.
	Raychaudhuri, Prabhatchandra	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Saha, Brajakisor	Chittagong College.
304	Basu, Premtosh	Bangabasi College.
305	Bhattacharyya, Rasikranjan	Dacca College.
	Ghosh, Puridas	Ripon College.
	Jagannathprasad Singh	B. N. College, Bankipur.
308	Das, Harilal	Rajshahi College.
309	Basu, Achintaprasad	Hughli College.
	Gupta, Basantakumar	City College, Calcutta.
311	Mukhopadhyay, Mohinimohan	Scottish Churches College.
	Muniswaricharan Verma	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
	Ramabahadur Lal	City College, Calcutta.
314	Datta, Ramanimohan	Chittagong College.
	Samanta, Manindranath	City College, Calcutta.
	Tha Gyaw	Rangoon College

Rank	Name	College
317	Bhattacharyya, Jnanadaprasad ...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Dube, Bodhram ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Chaudhuri, Lakshminarayan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Mukhopadhyay, Brajendranath...	Ripon College,
	Pal, Girindranarayan ...	Bangabasi College.
322	Bandyopadhyay, Bibhutibhushan	Presidency College.
	Basu, Jyotishchandra ...	Ripon College.
324	Dasgupta, Jitendranath ...	Bangabasi College.
	Datta, Kalipada ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Dhoktey Shridhar Ramchandra	St. Xavier's College.
	Gangopadhyay, Harendrachandra	Rajshahi College.
	Ghosh, Taraknath ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Sinha, Nalinkumar ...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
330	Ramrasiklal Verma ...	Ditto.
331	Bandyopadhyay, Rabindrachandra.	Bangabasi College.
	Basu, Rabindranath, I ...	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Janakijiban ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Das, Madhabchandra ...	Bangabasi College.
	Ghoshal, Santoshkumar ...	Uttarpara College.
	Mitra, Amulyanath ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Mukhopadhyay, Nandalal ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Niyogi, Rajendramohan ...	Dacca College.
	Raychaudhuri, Prabhaschandra...	City College, Calcutta.
340	Dattachaudhuri, Dhirendrakumar	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Kundu, Mahendrachandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ray, Nrishinhaprasad ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Sanyal, Dhirendranath ...	Bangabasi College.
344	Bhaumik, Gobindachandra ...	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Phanindramohan ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
346	Basu, Sudhindranath ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Bhaduri, Nilmani ...	Ripon College.
	Gangopadhyay, Hrishikes ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Nath, Upendrachandra ...	Bangabasi College.
350	Goswami, Jatindramohan ...	Rajshahi College.
	Maitra, Ganeschandra ...	Bangabasi College.
	Majumdar, Charuchandra ...	Chittagong College.
	Mg. Ba Maung ...	Rangoon College.
354	Bandyopadhyay, Upendranath ...	Hindu Academy, Daulatpur.
	Barik, Panchanan ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Kunda, Narendrakrishna ...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Ray, Khageschandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
358	Basu, Birendranath ...	Dacca College.
	Chakrabarti, Ramkinkar ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Mitra, Sachindranath ...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Sarma, Prananath ...	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
362	Ambika Prasad ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Basu, Sudhindranath ...	Presidency College.
	Majumdar, Kshitischandra ...	Rajshahi College.
365	Adhya, Srischandra ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Prabhatendusundar.	Bangabasi College.
	Chattopadhyay, Narendranath ...	Ripon College.
	Dasgupta, Nareschandra ...	Scottish Churches College.
369	Ba Thein ...	Rangoon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Ardhendubhushan.	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Hug. N. 1.
371	Biswas, Charuchandra ...	Rajshahi College.
	Das, Birendralal ...	Chittagong College.
	Ghoshal, Susantachandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Mitra, Dhirendranath ...	Scottish Churches College.
375	Datta, Anilchandra ...	Dacca College.
	Mitra, Dhirendranath ...	Presidency College.
	Sinha, Nageshwarprasad ...	St. Xavier's College.
	" Satchidananda ...	Patna College.
379	Basu, Lalitmohan ...	Bangabasi College.
380	Chattopadhyay, Sudhirchandra ...	Scottish Churches College.

Rank	Name		College
381	Chattopadhyay, Kalipada	...	Hughli College.
	Ram Audhesh Prasad	...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
383	Ghosh, Lakshmipati	...	Scottish Churches College.
	Kar, Kshetranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
385	Chakrabarti, Gopeschandra	...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Gupta, Haridas	...	City College, Calcutta.
	Haeften, Stanley Edward Van	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Rakshit, Ageschandra	...	Chittagong College.
	Sen, Satyendranath	...	St. Xavier's College.
390	Basu, Dhirendrakumar	...	Victoria College, Cooch-Behar.
	Datta, Sudhirchandra	...	Bangabasi College.
	Ghosh, Jasodakinkar	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Jana, Priyanath	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Syed Yusuf Ali	...	Presidency College.
	Yakub Chaudhury	...	Ripon College.
396	Basu, Sisirkumar	...	Hindu Academy, Daulatpur.
	Datta, Rameschandra	...	Ripon College.
398	Atma Singh Chatri	...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Mukhopadhyay, Satyakinkar	...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Pal, Nityananda	...	Bangabasi College.
401	Dattagupta, Dhirendramohan	...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
402	Mukhopadhyay, Mohitkumar	...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Ray, Bijaypati	...	Bangabasi College.
	Saha, Nakulchandra	...	Dacca College.
405	Abdul Khaliq	...	Bangabasi College.
	Jha, Aniruddha	...	Patna College.
	Basu, Abanikumar	...	Rajshahi College.
	Maung Maung	...	Rangoon College.
	Mohammad Aiyub	...	Patna College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Nareschandra		Wesleyan College, Bankura.
411	Basu, Atulchandra	...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Chaudhuri, Kesabchandra	...	City College, Calcutta.
	Clive Sutherland	...	Rangoon College.
	Majumdar, Srischandra	...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
415	Bhadra, Bijaychandra	...	Uttarpara College.
	Chaudhuri, Hridaygobinda	...	Scottish Churches College.
417	Chattopadhyay, Nepalchandra	...	Ripon College.
	Dasgupta, Niradbihari	...	Rajshahi College.
	Jayram Swami	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
420	Ray, Bhupendranath	...	Hindu Academy, Daulatpur.
421	Mahanti, Basudeb	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
422	Peter Cuthervalu	...	Rangoon College.
	Sarkar, Surendranath, II	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
424	Basu, Dhirendrakumar	...	Dacca College.
	Gangopadhyay, Bhujangabhushan.		Ditto.
	Guha, Sudhansukumar	...	City College, Calcutta.
	Lahiri, Suprasanna	...	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
428	Mahalaik, Karunakar	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Mandal, Mohinimohan	...	Bangabasi College.
430	Chattopadhyay, Lakshminarayan		Uttarpara College.
431	Mohammed Shamsul Haque Mullick.		Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Pat., N. 2.
	Ray, Syamapada	...	City College, Calcutta.
433	Dhar, Jibankrishna	...	Scottish Churches College.
	Palit, Kanailal	...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Ray, Rameschandra	...	Hindu Academy, Daulatpur.
	Saha, Brajabasi	...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
437	Lahiri, Taraprasanna	...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Baul., N. 1.
	Sahu, Banchanidhi	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
439	Adhya, Phulchand	...	Scottish Churches College.
	Chakrabarti, Priyanath	...	Rajshahi College.
	Das, Rajanimohan	...	Cotton College, Gauhati.
	Deka, Krishnachandra	...	Bangabasi College.

443	Bandyopadhyay, Nirmalkumar	Bangabasi College.
	Majumdar, Jogeschandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Mandal, Bijaykrishna ...	Bangabasi College.
446	Guha, Nagendranath ...	Dacca College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Ramranjan ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
448	Debchaudhuri, Pramatharanjan	Dacca College.
	Desarkar, Amulyachandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Kundu, Jibankrishna ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Nandi, Debendrakisor ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Ray, Surendranath ...	Ditto.
453	Bhattacharyya, Anilkumar ...	Ripon College.
	" Satischandra ...	St. Xavier's College.
455	Basu, Sailendrakumar ...	Ripon College.
	Biswas, Makhanlal ...	Bangabasi College.
	Lahiri, Harendranath ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Mandal, Kalipada ...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
459	Bhattacharyya, Surathkumar ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Sen, Sureschandra ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
461	Mitra, Rajendranath ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Ray, Mohinimohan ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
463	Mukhopadhyay, Nalinaksha ...	Presidency College.
	Naik, Harekrishna ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Sinha, Raghunath ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
466	Pal, Bhupendranarayan ...	Bangabasi College.
467	Bhattacharyya, Gopeschandra ...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Das, Jatindranarayan ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Ghosh, Amarkrishna ...	Scottish Churches College.
	Ray, Kalidas ...	Ditto.
	R. Jaganathen ...	Rangoon College.
	Saha, Kshirodchandra ...	Bangabasi College.
473	Das, Anand ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
474	" Praphullachandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
475	Bandyopadhyay, Haraprasad ...	Uttarpara College.
	Chakrabarti, Satischandra ...	Rajshahi College.
477	Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh ...	Hughli College.
478	Mitra, Sanatkumar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
479	Datta, Manmathanath ...	City College, Calcutta.
480	Chakrabarti, Nalinimohan ...	Ditto.
	Das, Hemchandra ...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	De, Dhirendranath ...	Ripon College.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In alphabetical order.)

	Akhowry Anandprokash Sinha	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Amos, L. Pokey ...	Rangoon College.
	Bagchi, Asitchandra ...	City College, Calcutta.
	Baksi, Alakananda ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	" Santikumar ...	Bangabasi College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Makhanlal ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Manindrakrishna.	Ripon College.
	" Nripendranath	Bangabasi College.
	" Upendranath ...	Ripon College.
10	Basu, Bimalbihari ...	Bangabasi College.
	" Digindranath ...	Rajshahi College.
	" Herambamohan ...	City College, Calcutta.
	" Kshetranath ...	Presidency College.
	" Rabindranath ...	Bangabasi College.
	" Saurendranath ...	Ditto.
	" Saurindramohan ...	Hindu Academy, Daulatpur.
	Basumajumdar, Upendramohan...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Bhattacharyya, Mrinalkanti ...	City College, Calcutta.
	" Nalinikanta ...	Bangabasi College.
20	" Nirajasankar ...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	" Surathanath ...	Ditto.
	Bhaumik, Surendranath ...	Rajshahi College.
	Bir, Praphullachandra ...	Bangabasi College.

	Name		College
	Biswas, Hrishikesh, I	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Tapeschandra	...	St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh.
	Chakrabarti, Hemendraprasad	...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Jitendranath	...	Scottish Churches College.
	„ Praphullakumar	...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Satinath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
30	„ Upendranath	...	City College, Calcutta.
	Chandra, Bijaykrishna	...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Nutubihari	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Chattopadhyay, Basantikumar	...	Hindu Academy, Daulatpur.
	„ Bibhucharan	...	Ripon College.
	„ Harihar	...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Rameschandra	...	Scottish Churches College.
	Chaudhuri, Bipinbihari	...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Jatindranath	...	Ditto.
	„ Hemantachandra	...	Dacca College.
40	„ Rameswarprashad	...	Patna College.
	Chit Twe	...	Rangoon College.
	Dalui, Krishnapada	...	Scottish Churches College.
	Das, Bijaychandra	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Birendramohan	...	Dacca College.
	„ Prabhatchandra	...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Pulinkrishna	...	Hindu Academy, Daulatpur.
	„ Sureschandra, II	...	Ripon College.
	Dasgupta, Amulyacharan	...	Uttarpara College.
	„ Atulchandra	...	City College, Calcutta.
50	„ Bhupendrachandra	...	Dacca College.
	„ Dhirendrasankar	...	City College, Calcutta.
	Datta, Hirankumar	...	Scottish Churches College.
	„ Kaliram	...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Sankarnath	...	Ripon College.
	Dattaray, Rupendrakisor	...	Hindu Academy, Daulatpur.
	De, Prabhatkumar	...	Presidency College.
	Dhar, Jogendranath	...	Dacca College.
	Dube, Manindrachandra	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Ghosai, Bankimbihari	...	Scottish Churches College.
60	Ghosh, Balaichand	...	Ripon College.
	„ Bankubihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Binodbihari	...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	„ Birendranath	...	Ripon College.
	„ Jaharlal	...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Manindranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Goswami, Amarnath	...	Uttarpara College.
	Gupta, Mahendranath	...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Rabindranath	...	Ripon College.
	„ Ramendralal	...	Bangabasi College.
70	Haldar, Dindayal	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Jha, Harimohan	...	Ditto.
	„ Mohinimohan	...	Ditto.
	Karmakar, Radhaballabh	...	Ditto.
	Kundu, Bimalchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mahanti, Sankarsan	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Maiti, Murarimohan	...	Uttarpara College.
	Maitra, Dharanikanta	...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Tarapada	...	Ditto.
	Majumdar, Nalinchandra	...	Hindu Academy, Daulatpur.
80	Maung Aye Pe	...	Rangoon College.
	M. Bashirul Huq	...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Mitra, Arunendranath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Phanibhushan	...	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Ramendraprasad	...	Ditto.
	„ Satyendramohan	...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Mukhopadhyay, Nabinananda	...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Narendranath	...	Scottish Churches College.
	„ Niradbaran	...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Sudhindranath		Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Cal. N. 14.

90	Nag, Sudhansukumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Pal, Asutosh	...	Bangabasi College.
	„ Kaminikumar	...	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Panja, Adharchandra	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Ram Lakshan Lal	...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
	Ray, Amulyacharan	...	City College, Calcutta.
	„ Atulchandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Bidhubhushan	...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Jyotishchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nisikanta	...	City College, Calcutta.
100	Ray, Susilkumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Raychaudhuri, Asutosh	...	Hindu Academy, Daulatpur.
	„ Saurendrakumar		Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sureschandra	...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Dau., N. 2.
	Rupbehari Kishore	...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Pat., N. 1.
	Sadhu, Gokulkrishna	...	Wesleyan College, Bankura.
	Saha, Kanailal	...	Bangabasi College.
	Samantaray, Krishnachandra	...	Ditto.
	San Pwan	...	Rangoon College.
	Sanyal, Subodhchandra	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
110	Sarkar, Nirmalchandra	...	Uttarpara College.
	„ Sureschandra	...	Bangabasi College.
	Sen, Amiyanath	...	Dacca College.
	„ Bhupendranath	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	„ Bipinbihari	...	Hindu Academy, Daulatpur.
	„ Sudhirchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sengupta, Amulyachandra	...	Ripon College.
	„ Dineschandra	...	Dacca College.
	Sikdar, Jogendramohan	...	Krishnath College, Berhampur.
	Sinha, Pulinkumar	...	B. N. College, Bankipur.
120	Sivapratap Sham Shere Thapa	...	Presidency College.
	Som, Birendrachandra	...	Bangabasi College.
	S. Parthasarathy	...	Rangoon College.
123	Swar, Kesabalal	...	Hindu Academy, Daulatpur.

THIRD DIVISION.

(In alphabetical order.)

	Chaudhuri, Praphullakumar	...	Bangabasi College.
	Dasgupta, Jnanranjan	...	Ditto.
	De, Mahendrachandra	...	Ditto.
	Gupta, Bibhutibhushan	...	Ditto.
	Mallik, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
6	„ Sajanimohan	...	Ditto.

II. The undermentioned candidates who were allowed to sit for the Examination in special subjects are declared to have passed in the subject under which their names appear :—

Chemistry.

Ray, Gaurmohan	...	Scottish Churches College.
Sinha, Ramendranath	...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Cal., N. 4.

Mathematics.

Ghosh, Jogendrachandra	...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Cal. N. 5.
Gupta, Jagatraujan	...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Cal. N. 16.

Physics.

Ghosh, Amarendranath	...	Non-Collegiate Student, Roll Cal., N. 6.

P. BRÜHL,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 29th May 1915.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on the 25th September last while excavating near a house formerly belonging to Mr. Ibrahim Khan Mahomed Fitavala and now acquired by the City Improvement Trust in Case No. 2 of their East Agripada Scheme No. 32, 21 pieces of silver ornaments specified in the margin and 8 pieces of silver (parts of the ornaments) weighing in all about 21 Tolas were found by certain coolies, named Laha Chakori, Geni Dhanu, Gangadin Bhika, Frai Gayadin and Data Din Dabaj. Any persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Bombay at his Office in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, Bombay, on the 1st June 1915, when the Collector will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

6 Talismans.
2 Tops for tassels.
8 Earrings of two kinds.
2 Old coins used as pendants.
1 Armlet.
2 Pieces of an Armplate.

Total 21 pieces.

A. H. F. SIMCOX,
Collector of Bombay.

BOMBAY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated 17th October 1914.

NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 5th day of March 1915 treasure amounting to Rs. 180 in current coin (Rs. 162 of the year 1840 and Rs. 18 of the year 1835) was found underneath the surface of the earth while the foundations were being re-dug of the house of one Peria Rama Goundan, in Porasappattu village, Kallakurachi taluk, South Arcot District, Madras Presidency, in the possession of the said Peria Rama Goundan.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on Monday, the 4th day of October 1915, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

M. AZIZUDDIN,
Collector.

Dated, 16th May 1915.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that on 11th April 1915, the undermentioned treasure was found in S. No. 9 of Belur village, Attur Taluk by (1) Vinaiyattan and (2) Ariya Kavundan of Attanurpatti village of the Salem Taluk while they were engaged in excavating clay for making bricks :—

Description. Value.

1. Copper Vigneswarar idol in a standing posture on a bronze Pedestal.
2. Copper Vigneswarar idol in a standing posture with a Prapavali.
3. Chandikeswarar idol.
4. Wife of Chandikeswarar idol.
5. Natarajar idol with a Prapavali on a pedestal.
6. Wife of Natarajar idol in a standing posture on a pedestal
7. Chandrasekarar idol standing.
8. Wife of Chandrasekarar idol standing.
9. Uma Maheswarar, Amman and Somasundarar on one pedestal.
10. Thani (single) Amman idol.
11. Sri, Bala Nayakar and Amman on one pedestal.
12. Broken bell with stand.
13. Receptacle for burning incense.

14. Other broken pieces.
15. Trident.
16. Srikrishna idol (dancing posture).
17. One plate for burning camphor.
18. Kumbarthi.
19. Gandi (pot).
20. Tripod for No. 18 . . . . Rs. 1,000.

2. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by an authorised agent before the Collector of Salem at his office in Salem on the 1st of November 1915 in view to their claims being enquired into and determined according to law.

E. W. LEGH,
Collector.

Dated 24th May 1915.

SURVEY OF INDIA—NORTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Mussoorie, the 29th May 1915.

No. 5.—In supersession of this office Notification No. 4, dated 29th April 1915, Mr. F. C. Saint, Extra Assistant Superintendent, attached to No. 20 Party, Survey of India, is granted Privilege Leave for 28 days from the forenoon of 23rd April 1915, under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

W. J. BYTHELL, Colonel, R.E.,
Superintendent, Northern Circle.

SURVEY OF INDIA—SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 26th May 1915.

No. 24.—Mr. F. B. Kitchen, Extra Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 3 months under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 1st June.

No. 25.—Mr. K. S. Gopalachari, B.A., Extra Assistant Superintendent is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 17 days under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 7th June 1915.

T. F. B. RENNY-TAILYOUR, Colonel, R.E.,
Superintendent, Southern Circle.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Champanagar, the 19th May 1915.

Owing to its condition endangering other Monuments around, the Monument of the late John Battye, Esqr., H. C. C. S., who died on 28th October 1819 and was buried in Bhagalpur Cemetery, has had to be pulled down. The Monument was erected by his daughter Mary: if any relative of the deceased wishes to replace the Monument would they please communicate with the Chaplain of Bhagalpur; if not, the Tablet from the Monument will be treated in accordance with the Government Rule.

H. PERFECT,
Chaplain.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

ERRATUM.

Delhi, the 28th May 1915.

In line 2 of the schedule published with Notification No. 3188—Military, dated the 18th May 1915, for "Bengal, Baroda and Central India Metre Gauge Railway line" substitute "Bombay, Baroda and Central India Metre Gauge Railway line."

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 27th May 1915.

No. 3515-*Home*.—Under section 1 of Act V of 1861 (The Police Act), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. R. H. Page to perform all the duties of a District Superintendent of Police under the said Act in the Delhi District.

The 28th May 1915.

3535-*C. & I.*—In partial supersession of Notification No. 15, dated the 1st October 1912, and in exercise of the power conferred by Section 3, sub-section (3) of the Punjab Steam-boilers and Prime-Movers Act, 1902, II of 1902, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the Electrical Engineer, Delhi Province, to be the Authority to hear appeals under Section 12 of the said Act in lieu of the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi.

No. 3546-*Home*.—The following return of births and deaths at the undermentioned municipal towns in the Province of Delhi for the week ending 25th May 1915, is published for information :—

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17
			Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.									Infants under one year of age.				
No.	Name of Municipal Towns.	Population of 1911.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Measles and chicken-pox.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population per annum.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
	Delhi . .	225,471	97	78	175	114	106	220	1	...	...	122	6	54	...	37	11	52	45	97	39·6	49·8
	Notified Area	3,673	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total .	229,144	97	78	175	115	106	221	1	...	.	123	6	54	...	37	11	52	45	97	...	...

No. 3558-*Education*.—In supersession of the bye-laws sanctioned by Punjab Government Notification No. 454, dated 6th October 1900, the following revised bye-laws to regulate the construction of buildings within the limits of the Delhi Municipality, made under the provisions of Section 189(3) and 190 of Act III of 1911, have been approved by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi Province, and are hereby published for general information.

The bye-laws will come into force six weeks after the date of publication of the Notification in the Gazette.

Bye-laws to regulate the construction of buildings under Section 189(3) and 190 of Act III of 1911.

1—For the purposes of these bye-laws :—

(a) "Masonry Buildings" shall mean buildings of which the external walls are constructed mainly of stone, brickwork, or cement-concrete.

(b) "Domestic building" means any kind of building whatsoever except a public building or building of a warehouse class.

(c) "Dwelling house" means a building used or constructed or adapted to be used wholly or principally for human habitation.

(d) "Inhabited room" means a room in which some person passes the night or which is used as a living room.

2—Every person who intends to erect or re-erect any building shall give notice in writing of such intention in the form prescribed in Schedule I, form A, a copy of which may be obtained free of charge at the Municipal Office, and shall also submit (1) a site plan, (2) a building plan, and (3) the specifications detailed in Schedule I, form B.

3—The site plan must be drawn to a scale of not less than one-eighth of an inch to the foot, must be submitted in duplicate, and must show :—

(a) the direction of the north point ;

(b) the boundaries of the site ;

(c) the position of the site in relation to the neighbouring streets and (by an elevation section) the relative level of the site to the street ;

(d) the position of the proposed building in relation to :—

(i) The boundaries of the site.

(ii) All adjacent streets, and, in outline, buildings, and premises within a distance of 20 ft. from the boundaries of the site.

(e) The names, if any, and width of all streets on which the site abuts and, if known the names of the owners of all adjoining houses and premises ;

(f) The position, form, and dimensions of all privies, urinals, drains, cesspools, stables, cattle-sheds, cow-houses, wells and other appurtenances of the building.

4—The building plan must be drawn to a scale of not less than one-eighth of an inch to the foot, must be sent in duplicate, and must show :—

(a) the plan of the ground floor, and of every additional floor ;

(b) the position and dimensions of all projections beyond the main walls of the building ;

(c) the position of all drains ;

(d) the plinth-level of the building with reference to the level at the centre of the street on which the front of the proposed building is to abut ;

Note—If any person is unable to provide the plans, etc., required by these rules he may apply to the Secretary of the Committee to have them prepared for him, and for this service such fees as may from time to time be fixed by the Municipal Committee shall be paid in advance.

5—In addition to the plans and specifications detailed in rule 2, the Committee may also require every person who has submitted an application to erect or re-erect any building to submit elevations and sections of the proposed building, together with full specifications comprising information as to the materials and methods of construction to be used for external walls, party-walls, foundations, roofs, ceilings, floors, stair-cases, bath-rooms, fire-places and chimneys.

6—The plinth of masonry buildings shall be—

(a) not less than 2 ft. above the level of the centre of the street or open space on which the front of the building abuts if the ground floor is to be used for human residence or occupation ;

(b) not less than 1 ft. above such level in other cases.

7—No room shall be built below the level of the plinth unless it be a regular *taikhana*.

8—(i) No *chhajja* shall be built to project over public land except on such terms as the Committee shall prescribe.

(ii) *Chhajja* verandahs shall be built either on the continuation of beams used in the construction of the roof or floors of the building, or on stone corbels (*toras*) built into the wall against which the verandah is to be placed.

(iii) No such verandah shall be less than 2 ft. wide, nor shall any such verandah be more than 3 ft. wide unless the Committee is satisfied as to its structural stability.

9—Buildings within the city walls shall not be roofed with straw or any other easily inflammable material, and the Committee may, by resolution to take effect 6 weeks after the passing of the resolution, extend the provisions of this rule to other parts of the City.

10—No fire-place to be used as such shall be constructed unless the floor beneath it and around it for a width of 3 ft. has been rendered fireproof by being covered with earthen-ware tiles or concrete with cement plastering or mud.

11—Every fire-place in a masonry building before use as such must be provided with a chimney with an iron, brick-work, or stone-work flue to afford free means of exit for smoke.

12—No flue shall pass less than 1 ft. distant from any wall or structure made of inflammable material except at the point of exit, at which it must be rendered safe by a casing of uninflammable material at least one foot thick.

13—In no building shall any open sewer, or drain, run through any inhabited room.

14—No drain for the disposal of rain-water or house-drainage shall be constructed within the thickness of any wall of any building.

15—All stack-pipes for the disposal of roof-drainage shall be of cast iron.

16—Masonry latrines and privies which are not water-borne shall be so constructed that all solids fall directly into a moveable receptacle of metal or pottery fitting close beneath the seat.

17—A drain shall be provided for every latrine, privy, urinal, bath-room and cooking-place. Such drain shall be constructed of glazed pipes, or other impervious material and shall connect the floor of the latrine, privy, urinal, bath-room or cooking-place with :—

[a] a Municipal masonry drain, or

[b] a private cess-pool constructed as hereinafter prescribed.

18—The floor of every latrine, privy and urinal :—

[a] shall be of masonry, or of tiles, or of cement,

[b] shall be in every part at a height of not less than 3 inches above the level of the surface of the ground adjoining the latrine, privy or urinal, and

[c] shall slope to the drain in such a way that liquid will flow off quickly.

19—In every urinal the walls to a height of 3 ft. above the floor, and in every latrine and privy both the seat and the walls to a height of 3 ft. above the floor, shall be of metal or masonry, provided that in the case of a water-closet of European type the seat may be of wood.

20—Every latrine, privy, or urinal shall be provided with adequate ventilation which, in the case of a latrine, privy, or urinal situated in or near a building shall be effected by an opening not less than 1 ft. square in area in one of the walls, as near the top of the wall as may be practicable, and communicating directly with the open air.

21—Every latrine or privy shall be so constructed that—

[a] there shall be adequate access thereto for the purpose of cleansing,

[b] when the outer door thereof is open, the seats shall not be visible from the street or other public place.

22—No privy other than a water-closet of European type shall be placed on any upper floor of a building unless moveable receptacles are provided.

23—No robas shall be constructed.

24—A private cess-pool shall be constructed only

[a] where there is no Municipal masonry drain within 100 ft. of the premises for which it is required;

[b] within the boundaries of private land;

[c] of masonry with a cast iron moveable covering; and

[d] so that there shall be adequate access thereto for the purpose of cleansing.

25—No portion of any building in a street in which a line of frontage has been fixed by a resolution of the Committee, shall be built to project beyond such line of frontage.

26—No portion of any building abutting on any street or lane, to which from time to time the Committee may, by resolution, declare this rule to apply, shall be built within 7½ ft. of what was the centre of such street or lane at the time of the passing of these bye-laws, and no portion of any building abutting on any other street or lane shall be built within 4 ft. of what was the centre of such street or lane at the time of the passing of these bye-laws, provided that when the Municipal Committe has laid downe a building line to regulate the frontage of buildings in any street or lane, the Municipal Committee may permit a building to be constructed up to that line irrespective of the distance of any portion of it from the centre of the existing street or lane.

27—No dwelling house of not more than two storeys shall have an interior courtyard of a superficial area of less than 100 square feet and no dwelling-house of more than two storeys shall have an interior courtyard of a superficial area of less than 150 square feet.

28—[i] Every interior courtyard must be raised at least 1 ft. above the level of the nearest street so as to admit of easy drainage into such street.

[ii] Every such interior courtyard must be open to the sky throughout its entire area and must be kept accessible for the purpose of cleansing, and no structure except iron or wooden fencing for protection against monkeys shall be erected within or above or so as to project over the same.

29—Every room in a domestic building which is intended to be used as an inhabited room shall have a superficial floor area of not less than 100 square ft.

30—Every room in a domestic building which is intended to be used as an inhabited room shall be provided for the purpose of light, and ventilation with one or more windows, doors, or other apertures, of a total area of not less than one-eighth of the floor area, opening directly on to a space not less than 6 ft. wide and open to the sky or on to a verandah opening on to such space, and every such door or window shall be so constructed that the whole of it can be opened.

31—The maximum height of a building abutting on any street or lane shall be regulated by the width of such street or lane.

When the width of the street is less than 8 ft. the maximum height excluding the height of the plinth shall be 12 ft.

When the width of the street is 8 ft. but less than 15 ft., the maximum height excluding the height of the plinth shall be 23 ft.

When the width of the street is 15 ft. but less than 25 ft., the maximum height excluding the height of the plinth shall be 33 ft.

When the width of the street is 25 ft. but less than 35 ft., the maximum height excluding the height of the plinth shall be 43 ft.

When the width of the street is 35 ft. or more, the maximum height excluding the height of the plinth shall be one and a half times the width of the street.

Provided [a] that if a building is to be erected on a corner plot so as to abut on more than one street, the height of such building shall be regulated by the wider of such streets so far as it will abut on the narrower of such streets to a distance of 55 ft. from the wider street,

[b] that if a building is to be erected in a street opposite to the point where another street joins such street, the maximum height of such building may be increased by half the width of such other street,

[c] that the Municipal Committee may permit chimneys, minarets of mosques, towers of churches, temples and similar structures to be erected of a height exceeding the maximum height hereinbefore prescribed,

[d] that the height of *barsatis*, *saibans* and *mamtis* to be erected on the rear half of a building shall not be taken into account when calculating the maximum height of the building permissible,

[e] that the Municipal Committee may, if it think fit. permit *parduh* walls if a maximum heigth of 6 ft. on any single-storeyed building.

32—Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 32, no building other than a masonry building shall be of more than 2 storeys and no building at all shall be of more than 5 storeys.

33—In the case of buildings of more than one storey the height of each storey shall be not less than as follows:—

Storey.	Masonry buildings.	Non-masonry buildings.
1st „	12 feet.	12 ft.
2nd „	11 „	10 „
3rd „	10 „	
4th „	10 „	
5th „	10 „	

34—Any horizontal division of a building so constructed as to be capable of use as a living or sleeping apartment shall be considered to be a storey although such division does not extend over the whole depth or width of the building.

35—The height of storeys shall be reckoned as follows:—

[a] in the case of single-storeyed buildings and of the uppermost storey of buildings of more than one storey, from the level of the upper surface of the floor at any point along the walls within the building, to the level of the under side of the tie-beam, or if there is no tie-beam, to the meeting point of the outside walls and roof,

[b] in the case of any storey except the uppermost storey of buildings of more than one storey, from the level of the upper surface of the floor to the level of the upper side of the beams or joists on which the floor above rests, or, if the floor above is ceiled, to the level of the under side of the ceiling.

36—In every building no stair-case shall be less than 2½ ft. in width, and no step shall have a rise of more than 9 inches or a tread of less than 9 inches measured from the vertical face of the rise.

37—No part of the second or of any higher storey of any building shall be more than 100 ft. from some stair-case leading to the ground floor.

NOTE.—In cases where strict adherence to these bye-laws would involve the Municipal Committee in liability for payment of excessive compensation under Section 196 (2) of Act III of 1911, the Committee may, if it think fit, grant permission to erect buildings in contravention of the bye-laws.

SCHEDULE I.

Form A.

Form of Notice of intention to erect or re-erect a building.

From

To

The Secretary,
Municipal Committee,
Delhi.

Dated________________191

I/We hereby give you notice that I/We intend to erect/re-erect a __________ storeyed building in____________Street, Ward No. ______ in accordance with the bye-laws made under Section 190, Punjab Municipal Act, 1911.

I/We attach :—

(*a*) plans and elevations in duplicate as required by the bye-laws under section 189 (3), Punjab Municipal Act, 1911,

(*b*) a specification of the proposed building.

*Signature*______________

Form B.

Specification of Proposed Building.

(*a*) In case of re-erection of a house, the house number of the house to be re-erected_____

(*b*) The purpose for which it is intended to use the building ____________________

(*c*) The materials to be used in construction of the walls____________________

(*d*) The number of storeys of which the building will consist____________________

(*e*) The position and dimensions of all doors, windows, and ventilation openings________

(*f*) The approximate number of inhabitants proposed to be accommodated__________

(*g*) The number of latrines to be provided____________________

(*h*) Whether the site has been built upon before or not: if so, when did the previous buildings cease to be fit for occupation.

Signature ______________

The 31st May 1915.

No. 3588-*Education*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 (3) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, VII of 1904, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confirm notification No. 2541, dated the 17th April 1915, which declared the undermentioned monuments to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act.

Name of monument.	Locality
The Gateways of Badli-ki-Serai . . .	Village of Pipalthala . . . . . .

By order,

G. F. DEMONTMORENCY,

Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 29th May 1915.

No. 1672-*R*.—The privilege leave for twenty days granted to Khan Sahib Rana Muhammad Ali Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chagai, in this office Notification No. 1454-R., dated the 8th May 1915, is hereby extended by two days

By order,

DENYS BRAY,

First Assistant.

THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 27th May 1915.

No. 1218-*D*.—Major H. O Warren-Codrington, Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow, is granted privilege leave for 30 days with effect from the forenoon of the 17th May 1915.

No. 1223-*D*.—During the absence of Major H O. Warren-Codrington, Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, on privilege leave for 30 days and with effect from the forenoon of the 17th May 1915, Captain H P. Pott is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow.

By order,

S. F. BAYLEY,

for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Abu, 27th May 1915.

No. 1456.—Mr J. G. Hogan, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Ajmer-Merwara, officiated as Superintendent of Police in that District from the forenoon of March 24th to the afternoon of March 25th, 1915 inclusive, *vice* Mr L. B. Goad, transferred.

By order,

L. M. KAYE,

Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

STATEMENT OF SILVER OPERATIONS AT THE CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 23RD TO 31ST MAY 1915.

(In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.)

Name of Mints.	Coinage of British India Government Coins.												Coinage of British Dollars.			Subsidiary Coinage for the Straits Settlements Government.		
	Receipts.				Coinage.			Balance of Bullion and Coin.										
	Purchased silver.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins from Treasuries, etc.	Native State coins.	Total.	New rupees and small silver coins delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department.	New rupees made over to Native State.	Total.	New coin ready for delivery.	Currency Bullion.	Other Government Bullion.	Withdrawn and uncurrent coins.	Total.	Receipt of Bullion for Dollar Coinage.	Dollar coined and paid over.	Closing balance of Bullion.	Receipt of Bullion for subsidiary coinage.	Subsidiary coin coined and paid over.	Closing balance.
Calcutta	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	6	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	1	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...

A. McCORMICK, MAJOR, R.E.,
Master of the Mint.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Calcutta, the 4th June 1915.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909).

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of presentation of petitions.			Date of the adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
320—1915	Antia Shemaji *alias* Ananta Mahadeo Moray.	Hindu	Mazagaon	Coppersmith in the G. I. P. Railway	17th	May	1915	17th	May	1915
319—1915	Abdula Sidick Memon	Mohomedan	Rangari Molla	Lately petty dealer in grocery under the name of A[illegible]lkarim Nurmahomed and now a servant in the employ of Ally Haji.	"	"	"	18th	"	"
312—1915	Ahmedbhoy Mahomedally Damoodi.	"	Bhusari Molla	Lately carrying on business in partnership with Ebrahim Abdulkader, a sleeping partner, under the name, style and firm of Abdulkader, Mahomedalli & Co., as dealer in clocks and watches and now unemployed	18th	"	"	"	"	"
323—1915	Habibbhai Ebrahim Khoja	"	Khadak	Cutter of umbrella cloth	19th	"	"	19th	"	"
324—1915	Ganpatrao Balkrishna Ram	Hindu	Khater Gully Lane	Formerly a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Nowroji Wadia & Sons and now unemployed.	"	"	"	"	"	"
322—1915	Moroba Antoba Mahatray	"	Mangalwadi	Sawyer in the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., Colaba.	18th	"	"	20th	"	"

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to this Court, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909)—*continued.*

No.	Names.	Denomination.	Address in Bombay.	Description.	Date of Presentation of Petitions.			Date of the Adjudication.		
					Day.	Month.	Year.	Day.	Month.	Year.
326—1915	Ramchandra Gangaram Shinde and Hari Gangaram Shinde.	Hindu	Haines Road	Lately vegetable cultivators and now dealers in vegetables.	19th	May	1915	21st	May	1915
327—1915	Husein Mohidin Shaik and Aba Jamal Shaik.	Mahomedan	Parel, Ferguson Road	Electric motor drivers in the century Mills	24th	,,	,,	24th	,,	,,
328—1915	Crishna Laxumon Powar	Hindu	Parel	Fitter in the B., B. & C. I. Railway	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
329—1915	Rajaballi Hussonalli Khoja	Mahomedan	Khadak	Lately servant in the employ of Gulamali Hussonalli and now unemployed.	25th	,,	,,	25th	,,	,,
330—1915	Kuber Jadhowji Sha	Hindu	No. 2-4, Barbhaya Molla	Formerly a speculator in Jotta and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
331—1915	John Clive	Anglo-Indian	Victoria Terminus Running Room.	Lately fitter in the G. I. P. Railway and now unemployed.	26th	,,	,,	26th	,,	,,
332—1915	Laxumon Vinayek Javalkar	Hindu	629, Girgaum Road	Municipal pensioner	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
333—1915	Hormusji Perosha Sakhidas	Parsi	115, Frere Road	Lately salesman at Messrs. Schroder Smidt & Co., and now unemployed.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
334—1915	Poondlik Soodkoji Surve	Hindu	Bhoiwada, Parel	Fitter in the Old David Mills at Elphinstone Road.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
335—1915	Balla Appa Vani	,,	Tardeo	Jobber in the Jaaraj Baloo Mills	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

336—1915	Rustomji Dorabji Dhapla	Parsi	Solakoti Building, Grant Road.	Carrying on business in cycles and cycle accessories under the name and style of Binning & Co.	27th	„	„	27th	„	„
337—1915	Janoo Tatea Rakhshay	Hindu	Parel	Jobber in the Narayen Mills	31st	„	„	31st	„	„
338—1915	Jugjiwan Lalji Sha and Fulchand Lalji Sha.	„	Bhendy Bazar	Lately doing partnership business in Udad (grams) flour wafers, etc., under the name of Chunilal Ratanji and now unemployed.	„	„	„	„	„	„

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed debtors' petitions, that the said debtors have been adjudged Insolvents, and the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court have been duly made.

H. H. WADIA,
Chief Clerk.

CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
Fort, Bombay, this 1st day of June 1915.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

No. 474 OF 1913.

Bombay, the 5th May 1915.

Re Mustafakhan Munawarkhan Pathan of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at No. 229, Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, lately a dealer in Embroidered caps and now unemployed, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 28th day of August 1913 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

No. 511 OF 1913.

Bombay, the 5th May 1915.

Re Manekji Dadabhai Pigdiwala of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at No. 23, Dhobi Talao, a Clerk in the Bombay Port Trust, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 22nd day of September 1913, against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

No. 514 OF 1913.

Bombay, the 5th May 1915.

Re Dewji Govind *alias* Govan Surti of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at No. 96, Delisle Road, a Chipper in the B., B. & C. I. Railway, an Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 25th day of September 1913 against the said Insolvent has been this day annulled.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CASE No. 37 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 19th May 1915.

In the matter of Subbaya Rowloo, cooly maistry, residing at No. 38, 3rd Street, Rangoon.

Notice is hereby given that the order of this Court adjudging the said Subbaya Rowloo an insolvent pursuant to the provisions of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was annulled by an order made on the 18th day of May 1915.

CASE No. 98 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 14th May 1915.

In the matter of Maung Po Kha, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Kha, Dyer, residing at No. 3-75, Upper Puzundaung, Rangoon, on the 12th day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Kha.

CASE No. 99 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 14th May 1915.

In the matter of Albert John D'Monte, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Albert John D'Monte, clerk, residing at No. 23, Phayre Street, Rangoon, on the 13th day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Albert John D'Monte.

CASE No. 100 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 14th May 1915.

In the matter of J. D. Lewis, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by J. D. Lewis, 2nd Engineer, Tug Hlaing, residing at No. 13, Botataung Street, Rangoon, on the 14th day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said J. D. Lewis.

CASE No. 101 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 14th May 1915.

In the matter of Abdul Mojid, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Mojid, Book-Binder, residing at No. 71, 32nd Street, Rangoon, on the 14th day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Mojid.

CASE No. 102 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 15th May 1915.

In the matter of Maung Po Shwe, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maung Po Shwe, Dyer, residing at No. 3-75, Upper Puzundaung, Rangoon, on the 14th day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maung Po Shwe.

CASE No. 103 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 18th May 1915.

In the matter of Salvador Sebaastian Fernandez, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Salvador Sebaastian Fernandez, clerk in the Burma Restaurant, residing at No. 36, Sule Pagoda Road, Rangoon, on the 17th day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the 18th day of May 1915 against the said Salvador Sebaastian Fernandez.

CASE No. 104 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 20th May 1915.

In the matter of E. Balakrishna, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by E. Balakrishna, son of Ellappa, clerk, residing at No. 85, 40th Street, Rangoon, on the 20th day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said E. Balakrishna.

CASE No. 105 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 21st May 1915.

In the matter of K. A. Hajee Kader Batcha and Abdool Shakoor, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by K. A. Hajee Kader Batcha and Abdool Shakoor, carrying on business in partnership at No. 97, Dalhousie Street, Rangoon, on the 21st day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said K. A. Hajee Kader Batcha and Abdool Shakoor.

CASE No. 106 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 25th May 1915.

In the matter of John Roberts, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by John Roberts, Teacher, residing at No. 13-75, Upper Pazundaung, Rangoon, on the 22nd day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said John Roberts.

CASE No. 107 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 25th May 1915.

In the matter of Abdul Guffoor, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Abdul Guffoor, Trader, residing at Kyaikto, Thaton District, on the 24th day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Abdul Guffoor.

CASE No. 108 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 25th May 1915.

In the matter of Nagendralal Borua, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Nagendralal Borua, Proprietor, Borua Bros. & Co., of No. 101, Fraser Street, Rangoon, on the 25th day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Nagendralal Borua.

CASE No. 109 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 28th May 1915.

In the matter of Sunkara Ramurty, Municipal Maistry, residing at No. 24, 39th Street, Rangoon, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Sunkara Ramurty, Municipal Maistry, residing at No. 24, 39th Street, Rangoon, on the 27th day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Sunkara Ramurty.

CASE No. 110 OF 1915.

Rangoon, the 28th May 1915.

In the matter of Clarence James Forbês Oliver, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Clarence James Forbes Oliver, Assistant, Messrs. British Plumbing Co., residing at No. 43, 39th Street, Rangoon, on the 27th day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Clarence James Forbes Oliver.

Case No. 111 of 1915.

Rangoon, the 28th May 1915.

In the matter of Maveedi Yankaya, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on a petition for the benefit of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, presented by Maveedi Yankaya Maistry, residing at No. 26, Barr Street, Rangoon, on the 28th day of May 1915, an order of adjudication of insolvency was made by the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the same day against the said Maveedi Yankaya.

J. HORMASJI,

Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF M. RAHIM BAKHSH, M.A., JUDGE, INSOLVENCY COURT, DELHI.

SUIT No. 35 OF 1915.

Delhi, the 26th May 1915.

In the matter of Insolvency of Mahd. Moosa *alias* Salim Mirza, Caste Mughal of Delhi Bazar Sita Ram, Debtor.

It is hereby notified under section 12 of Act 3 of 1907 that an application filed by Mahd. Moosa to be adjudicated an insolvent has been admitted in this Court and will be heard on 16th June 1915.

RAHIM BAKHSH,

Judge, Insolvency Court, Delhi.

IN THE COURT OF THE POLITICAL AGENT IN BHOPAL AND DISTRICT JUDGE.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

FORM NO. 13.

Order of Discharge under section 44 of the Provincial Insolvency Act (III) of 1907.

On the application of Harry Eastland Redman, Captain, 99th Infantry, adjudged insolvent, on the 16th day of April 1915, and upon taking into consideration the report of the Receiver as to the insolvent's conduct and affairs and objection to the grant of discharge filed by Messrs. Marks & Co., Poona, and hearing Magan Mull, agent of Rai Sahib Seth Gyanchand and Seth Bansi Lal, creditors.

It is ordered that the insolvent be discharged absolutely from the 1st June 1915.

W. S. DAVIS,

Political Agent in Bhopal and District Judge.

SEHORE, C.I.;
The 22nd May 1915.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

In Insolvency.

Notice of Adjudication Order.

No. 132 OF 1915.

Dated the 1st June 1915.

Re Yusut Hossain, residing at No. 3, David Joseph Lane in the Town of Calcutta, formerly a trader but at present without any occupation.

Ex parte the debtor.

G. C. Chunder & Co., Insolvent's Attorneys.

On the 31st day of May 1915 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed as an Insolvent.

NOTE.—All debts due to the estate should be paid to me.

C. E. GREY,

Official Assignee of Calcutta.

By his duly constituted attorneys,

W. C. LANGER.

10, OLD POST OFFICE STREET.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 26th May 1915.

No. 17.—The services of 4th Class Assistant Surgeon J. F. C. Rose-Meyer, I.S.M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, for employment as Resident Medical Officer, Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, with effect from the 26th March 1915.

The 27th May 1915.

No. 18.—The Services of No. 1307, 3rd class, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bhupendranath Lahiri, I.S.M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Director, Medical Services in India, with effect from the 26th April 1915.

The 28th May 1915.

No. 19.—2nd Class, Assistant Surgeon J. A. Gueizelar, I.S.M.D., is appointed to the Civil and Railway Hospital, Quetta, with effect from the 13th April 1915.

2. This office Notification No. 13, dated the 10th May 1915 is hereby cancelled.

C. P. LUKIS, M.D., Surgn.-Genl.,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(POST OFFICE.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th May 1915.

No. 472-s.-*Ap*.—Babu Surendra Benod Sinha, Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 19 days, with effect from the 19th May 1915.

No. 476-s.-*Ap*.—Maung Tin, Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 19 days, with effect from the 7th May 1915.

Mr. L. A. Creagan, Probationary Superintendent of post offices, Burma, pay Rs. 150, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of post offices, 5th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Maung Tin, or until further orders.

The 1st June 1915.

No. 525-s-*A.p*.—Mr. M. P. C. Byrne, Deputy Postmaster-General, 1st grade, Madras, is granted privilege leave for 26 days with effect from the 21st May 1915.

2. The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. W. A. Roussac, Deputy Postmaster-General, 2nd grade, and Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Southern Circle, to act in the 1st grade;

Mr. A. B. Thompson, Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, and Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting Northern Circle, to act in the 2nd grade;

Mr. J. B. M. Gorman, Superintendent of post offices, 1st grade to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, Madras.

No. 529-s-*Ap*.—Mr. S. C. W. Rose, Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd grade, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for 38 days with effect from the 26th May 1915.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 31st May 1915.

No. 2552-*T*.—The following promotions are sanctioned with effect from the 6th May 1915 :—

Name.	Rank.		Nature of promotion.
	From	To	
Mr. S. P. Joseph	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Deputy Superintendent, 1st class.	Officiating.
,, J. A. Rodrigues	Telegraph Master	Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class.	Ditto.

No. 2558-*T*.—Mr. J. Owen, Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, pay Rs. 400—500, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st May 1915. Mr. J. Davis, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, pay Rs. 250—325, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st class, and Mr. P. E. W. Rosemeyer, Telegraph Master, pay Rs. 220—250, as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd class, during the absence of Mr. Owen, or until further orders.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Gharial, this 29th day of May 1915.

Number, Rank, and Name—8921, Private, William Lovalt.
Age—25 years 6 months.
Height—5 feet 5¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown.
Trade—Miner.
Date of enlistment—23rd April 1908.
Place of enlistment—Lichfield, Staffs, England.
Parish and County in which born—Longton Staff's, England.
Date of desertion or absence—28th May 1915.
Place of desertion or absence—Chenab, West Bank, Multan, India.
Marks—Scar right side of head. Several scars inside left knee.
On furlough.
Under 8 years' service.

E. V. FOX, Major,
Commanding, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Gharial, this 29th day of May 1915.

Number, Rank, and Name—9098, Private, Harold James Moorcroft.
Age—24 years 9 months.
Height—5 feet 6¼ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, medium; hair, brown; eyes, blue.
Trade—Farm labourer.
Date of enlistment—26th January 1909.
Place of enlistment—Burton-on-Trent, Staffs, England.
Parish and County in which born—Burton-on-Trent, Staffs, England.
Date of Desertion or absence—28th May 1915.
Place of Desertion or absence—Chenab, West Bank, Multan, India.
Marks—Small mole left side of back.
On furlough.
Under 7 years' service.

E. V. FOX, Major,
Commanding, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment.

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[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List No. II of 1914, dated 31st December 1914, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 3a. 9p. (1d).

"**Act III of 1864 (Foreigners) as modified up to 1st April 1915.**" Price annas three and six pies and postage with packing anna 1.

"**Table showing Effect of Legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1914.**" Price annas thirteen and postage with packing annas 2.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

List of the High Court Vakils corrected up to 1st January 1915. Royal 8vo. Paper cover, Re. 1-4 or 2s. (2a.)

Rules made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913. Royal 8vo Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d (2a.)

The Quarterly Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments, Government of India. No. 31. Corrected to 1st January 1915. Royal 8vo. Board 11a. or 1s. (3a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India. April to June 1915. Foolscap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Fauna of British India—Mollusca. Vol. II. Trochomorphidæ Janellidæ guide. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 15 or 22s. 6d.

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1913 with Appendices and Returns of Sickness and Mortality among European Troops, Indian Troops and Prisoners in India for the year. (Published in 1915.) Foolscap. Board. Re. 1-12 or 2s. 7d. (7a.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

List of Officers in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, and in the Departments under its Administrative Control. Corrected to 1st January 1915. Royal 8vo. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Design of Drainage Syphons, as built on the Upper Jhelum Canal. Public Works Department Technical Paper No. 32, March 1915. Foolscap. Paper cover. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (1a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Imperial Service Troops. Army List, Simla, 1st January 1915. As. 8 or 9d. (2a.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Classified List of Officers of Indian Finance, 25th February 1915. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Classified List of Officers of the Indian Finance Department, 25th March 1915. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (2a.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Posts and Telegraphs. Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1915-16 Foolscap. Board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (5a.)

Notification No. 2298 (Insurance), the 6th March 1915. Foolscap. Pies 3. (1a.)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Indian Army List, April 1915. Royal 8vo Paper cover. Rs. 2-12 or 3s. 6d. (6a.)

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden, as existing on the 30th June 1914. 33rd issue. Royal, board. Re. 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

RAILWAY BOARD.

[illegible]lement to the Alphabetical List of Stations on Indian Railways corrected up [illegible] 31st December 1912, showing additions and alterations during the year [illegible] with the 31st December 1914. Foolscap. Stitched. 5a. or 6d. (1a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

App[illegible]iation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1913-14. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (7a.)

[illegible]inance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1913-14. Rs. 2 or 3s. (10a.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS.

Monthly Accounts relating to the Seaborne Trade and Navigation of British India for February 1915. No. 11 of 1914-15. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

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Declaration of London, 1909. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2a. 6p. or 3d. (1a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases for 1913. Compiled under orders of the Government of India by B. D. Bose, Esq., Bar.-at-Law. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4-4 or 6s. 6d. (4a.)

The Unrepealed General Acts of the Governor-General in Council, Volume VII, 4th Edition, 1909 to 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 5 or 7s. 6d. (10a.)

List No. 1 of 1914, dated 30th June 1914, of Addenda et Corrigenda to List of General Rules and Orders. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 3a. 3p. (1a.)

The following Digest of Indian Law Cases are offered for sale at the reduced prices noted against them :—

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orrelation in Seasonal variations of weather, III, on the criterion for the reality of relationships or periodicities. Memoirs of the Indian Meteorological Department, Vol. XXI, Part IX. By Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. arto. Paper cover. Price annas 8.

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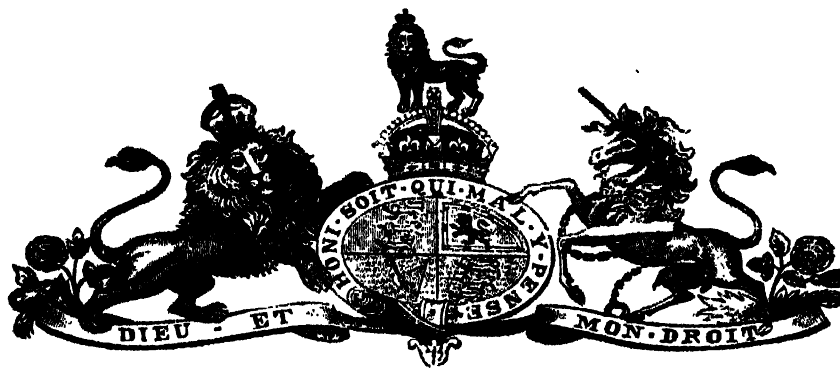
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Monthly Weather Review for November 1914 (illustrated by 7 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. Price Re. 1.

REGISTERED No. C. 696.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

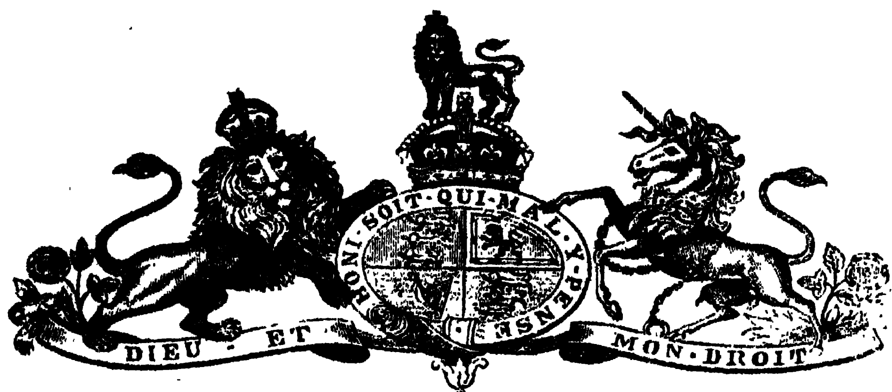
LOST OR STOLEN.

The lower half of the Government Promissory Note No. 092778 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 500 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Ram Chandra Dass, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of Duplicate in favor of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

Name of the Advertiser--SHUSHIL CHANDRA DASS,
Administrator Estate Ram Chandra Dass.

Residence—Mission Compound, Lahore.

REGISTERED No. C. 696



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 23. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1915.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time containing such official papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUP[illegible]MENT separately on a payment of Rupees five per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees eight if sent by [illegible]st. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees s[illegible]r annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Rupees nine if sent by [illegible]st

No [illegible]ficial Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, of [illegible]ich it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such [illegible]ers and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, MAY 27, 1915

Final WHEAT forecast, 1914-15.

This forecast is based on the final reports on the wheat crop of the present season received from local authorities, and refers to 99·8 per cent of the total reported wheat acreage of India. The statistics, therefore, cover all the important wheat-growing areas.

The total area reported is 32,230,000 acres as compared with 32,148,000 acres reported in the special forecast published on the 14th April, 1915, and 28,475,000 acres, the revised final area of last year. The present figure, therefore, shows an increase of 3,755,000 acres, or 13 per cent, as against the final estimate of 1913-14. The total yield is estimated at 10,269,000 tons (or 47,922,000 quarters of 480 lbs.) as compared with 8,358,000 tons (or 39,004,000 quarters), the revised final estimate of last year, or an increase of nearly 23 per cent.

The detailed figures are as follows :-

(1) Area.

Provinces and States	AREA IN THOUSAND ACRES		
	1914-15 Crop, May 1915	1913-14 Crop, May 1914	Increase + or decrease —
Punjab (a)	11,195	(b) 9,588	+ 1,607
United Provinces	7,303	(b) 6,406	+ 897
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	3,393	(b) 3,384	+ 9
Bombay (a)	2,194	(b) 2,102	+ 92
Sind (a)	696	(b) 490	+ 206
Bihar and Orissa	1,218	1,342	—124
North-West Frontier Province	1,176	992	+ 184
Bengal	134	144	—10
Ajmer-Merwara	19	5	+ 14
Central India	3,096	(b) 2,695	+ 401
Rajputana	904	(b) 622	+ 282
Hyderabad	898	702	+ 196
Mysore	4	3	+ 1
Total	32,230	28,475	+ 3,755

(a) Including Native States.
(b) Revised figures.

(2) *Yield*

Provinces and States	YIELD IN THOUSAND TONS			Yield per acre 1914-15
	1914-15 Crop, May 1915	1913-14 Crop, May 1914	Increase + or decrease −	
				lbs
Punjab (*a*)	3,925	(*b*) 3,189	+736	785
United Provinces	3,041	(*b*) 2,221	+820	933
Central Provinces and Berar (*a*)	789	(*b*) 688	+101	521
Bombay (*a*)	584	(*b*) 506	+78	596
Sind (*a*)	332	(*b*) 197	+135	1,069
Bihar and Orissa	347	583	−236	638
North-West Frontier Province	301	259	+42	573
Bengal	32	51	−19	535
Ajmer-Merwara	5	2	+3	589
Central India	642	(*b*) 496	+146	464
Rajputana	219	(*b*) 122	+97	543
Hyderabad	51	43	+8	127
Mysore	1	1	...	560
Total	10,269	8,358	+1,911	714

(*a*) Including Native States.
(*b*) Revised figures.

In addition to the areas for which particulars are given above, the crop is grown in certain other tracts (namely, Burma, Madras, and Manpur Pargana) for which no reports are made, and the average area so grown for the last five years has been about 51,000 acres. An addition of approximately 0·2 per cent should be made to the estimated total yield on this account.

The seasonal conditions were, on the whole, favourable, except in the two provinces of Bihar and Orissa and Bengal, where the wheat crop is not of much importance. Some damage to the crop was, however, caused by rain and hail in April in almost all the tracts.

The *total* yield now estimated is a record one, even higher than the heavy crops of 1903-04, 1910-11, 1911-12, and 1912-13. The outturn per acre, it may be noted, works out to 714 lbs (or approximately 12 bushels), as against 657 lbs in 1913-14, 735 lbs in 1912-13, 714 lbs in 1911-12, 737 lbs in 1910-11, 768 lbs in 1909-10, 652 lbs in 1908-09, 599 lbs in 1907-08, 651 lbs in 1906-07, 728 lbs in 1905-06, 597 lbs in 1904-05, and 760 lbs in 1903-04. The highest outturns per acre in the present season are in Sind (1,069 lbs), in the United Provinces (933 lbs), and in the Punjab (785 lbs); these contain over 58 per cent of the total area under wheat.

It will be seen that the present estimate of yield, as against the final estimate of last year, shows an increase per cent of 79 in Rajputana, 68 in Sind, 37 in the United Provinces, 29 in Central India, 23 in the Punjab, 19 in Hyderabad, 16 in North-West Frontier Province, 15 in Bombay and the Central Provinces and Berar, while Bihar and Orissa shows a decrease of 40 per cent and Bengal 37 per cent.

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Punjab (33·1 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown is now returned at 11,195,000 acres (9,778,000 acres in British districts and 1,417,000 acres in Native States); this is 17 per cent larger than the area of last year. The total estimated yield is 3,925,000 tons (577,000 tons being in Native States), which is 23 per cent more than the yield of last year. The weather cleared after the middle of February; but there was moderately heavy precipitation in the second week of March, which benefited the unirrigated crop in the south-east and west. The rest of the month was fine, but it was followed by very unsettled weather and thunderstorms in the first fortnight of April, which damaged the crop slightly in a few central districts. In some of the submontane tracts the crop suffered from excessive rainfall. The clear and abnormally hot weather during the last week of April and the first week of May was favourable for harvesting operations, and the yield is generally normal to good. The crop has not, however, threshed out as well as was expected.

United Provinces (23·5 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area is reported to be 7,303,000 acres as compared with 6,406,000 acres of last year, or an increase of 14 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 3,041,000 tons, which is 37 per cent larger than that of last year. There is little to add to the character of the season described in the special forecast issued in April last. Though some rain fell in the first two weeks of that month, it was not heavy and did not seriously interfere with harvesting operations. When [illegible] the special forecast was issued the crops of all [illegible] divisions, except Meerut and Rohilkhand, had cu[illegible]; and the estimates then reported stand, except in these two divisions where the [illegible] caused by heavy rainfall was more serious [illegible] first anticipated. For the province as a wh[illegible] crop is estimated at 85 per cent of the normal, compared with 90 per cent reported in April last.

Central Provinces and Berar (11·7 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The combined area of British districts and Native States (3,393,000 acres) shows only a slight increase (0·3 per cent) over the area of last year. The total yield is estimated at 789,000 tons (29,000 tons being in Native States), which is 15 per cent larger than the yield of last year. Sowings were generally successful and germination on the whole good. Cloudy weather caused some withering in parts of Damoh and in the Nerbudda Valley. Light to moderate rain was received in the subsequent months (December to March) and materially improved the condition of the young plants, especially in the northern districts, where the crop was suffering from lack of moisture. Some damage was, however, caused in places by the cloudy weather and hail which accompanied the rain. The weather was fairly dry in April, and this facilitated harvesting, threshing, and winnowing operations.

Bombay (5·7 per cent of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area is reported to be 2,194,000 acres (711,000 acres being in Native States), which is 4 per cent larger than the area of last year. The total estimated yield is 584,000 tons (223,000 tons being in Native States), which is 15 per cent above the yield of last year. The crop was damaged to some extent by cloudy weather and rain at the close of the season in parts of Gujarat and Deccan and by rust in places. In Khandesh it was damaged by rats and in Sholapur and east of Poona it suffered from deficiency of moisture. Elsewhere the crop did well.

Sind (1·7 **per cent** of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area is reported to be 696,000 acres (40,500 acres being in Native States), which is 42 per cent above the area of last year. The total estimated yield is 332,000 tons (21,600 tons being in Native States); this is 68 per cent in excess of the yield of last year. The crop was fair in Hyderabad and Karachi, and was slightly affected by rust in Thar and Parkar. Elsewhere it throve well.

Bihar and Orissa (4·4 **per cent** of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown is estimated at 1,218,000 acres, which shows a decrease of 9 per cent as compared with the area of last year. The total estimated yield (347,000 tons) shows a decrease of 40 per cent as compared with that of last year. The short rainfall at the sowing period and during the period of growth as well as attacks of insects in some areas affected the crop in the important districts of Bihar and in Palamau. Some damage was also caused by hailstorms in Saran and Hazaribagh.

North-West Frontier Province (3·5 **per cent** of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area is reported to be 1,176,000 acres, which is nearly 19 per cent above the area of last year. The total yield is estimated at 301,000 tons, or 16 per cent larger than that of last year. The rainfall was favourable at sowing time. The month of January was practically rainless except in Hazara which received light showers. General rain in February and March, though below the average, except in Hazara, Peshawar, and Kohat, proved very beneficial to the standing crops which were helped to maturity by the copious and well distributed rains of April. The season on the whole was very favourable, although damage was caused in April by hail in Kohat and Bannu and by floods in Dera Ismail Khan and Kurram.

Bengal (0·5 **per cent** of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area sown is estimated at [illegible],000 acres, which is 7 per cent below the area of last year. The total estimated yield (32,000 tons) is 37 per cent smaller than that of last year. The season on the whole was unfavourable owing to deficient rainfall.

Ajmer-Merwara (0·1 **per cent** of the total area under wheat in India).—The area is 19,000 acres and the estimated yield 5,000 tons as against 5,000 acres and 2,000 tons last year.

Central India (8·6 **per cent** of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area reported amounts to 3,096,000 acres, which is 15 per cent above that of last year. The total yield is estimated at 642,000 tons, which is 29 per cent larger than that of last year. The details are as follows (the estimates of last year being given in brackets):—

Area:—Gwalior 1,208,000 acres (1,075,000), Indore 396,000 acres (402,000), Bhopal 783,000 acres (806,000), Bundelkhand 263,000 acres (79,000), Baghelkhand 124,000 acres (29,000), Malwa 150,000 acres (136,000), and Southern States 172,000 acres (168,000).

Yield:—Gwalior 289,000 tons (240,000), Indore 59,000 tons (47,000), Bhopal 159,000 tons (146,000), Bundelkhand 54,000 tons (15,000), Baghelkhand 23,000 tons (5,000), Malwa 23,000 tons (19,000), and Southern States 35,000 tons (24,000).

Rajputana (3·5 **per cent** of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area reported is 904,000 acres, which is 45 per cent larger than that of last year. The total estimated yield (219,000 tons) is 79 per cent above that of last year. Of the twenty States the more important are (the figures of last year being given in brackets):—

Area:—Bikaner 27,600 acres (6,700), Marwar 87,800 acres (112,200), Mewar 40,000 acres (36,000), Tonk 120,000 acres (71,800), Bundi 70,800 acres (38,100), Kotah 286,900 acres (161,300), Jaipur 77,700 acres (43,500), Alwar 34,900 acres (33,300), Bharatpur 44,200 acres (29,700), Dholpur 18,000 acres (10,800).

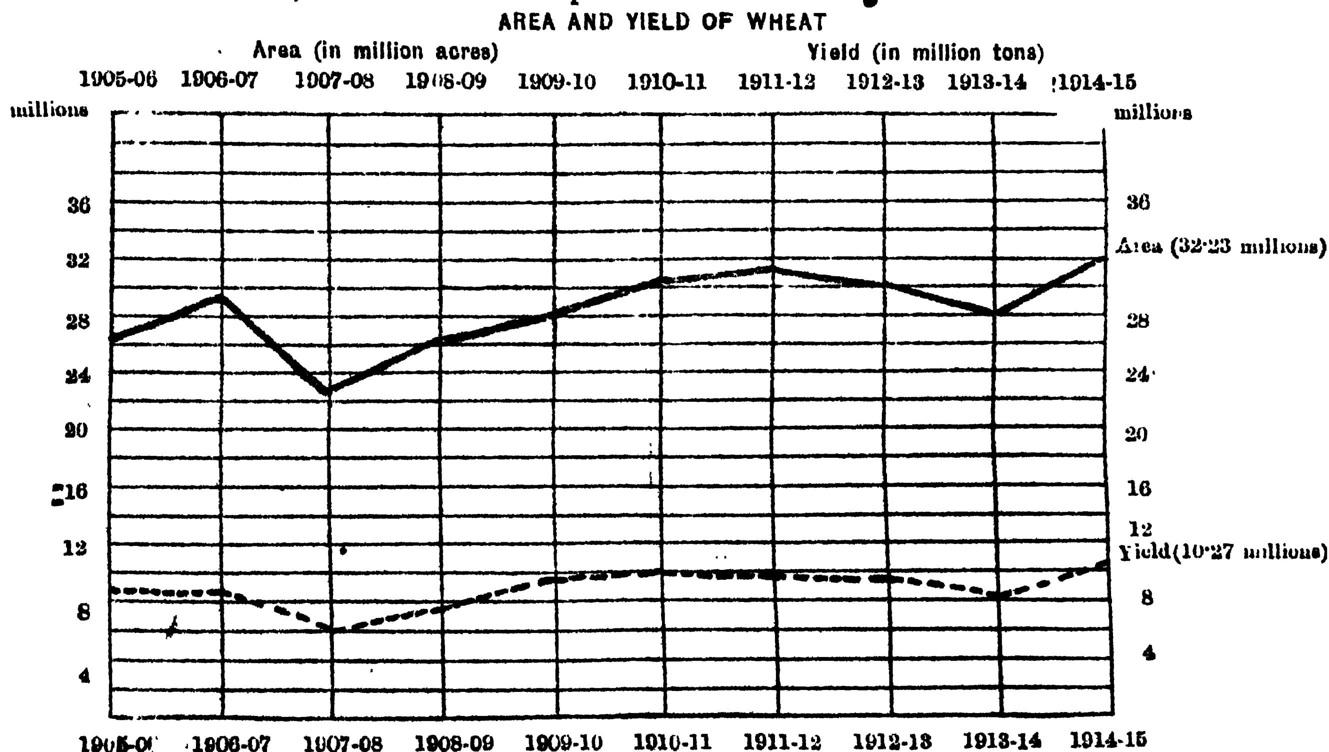
Yield:—Bikaner 5,400 tons (1,100), Marwar 22,600 tons (23,400), Mewar 12,100 tons (10,700), Tonk 18,900 tons (9,000), Bundi 7,500 tons (3,200), Kotah 78,400 tons (14,900), Jaipur 18,800 tons (14,300), Alwar 15,400 tons (15,300), Bharatpur 13,000 tons (8,800), Dholpur 7,200 tons (3,500).

Hyderabad (3·5 **per cent** of the total area under wheat in India).—The total area is returned at 898,000 acres, which is 28 per cent larger than that of last year. The total estimated yield (51,000 tons) shows an increase of 19 per cent as compared with that of last year.

Mysore (0·01 **per cent** of the total area under wheat in India).—The area is estimated at 4,000 acres and the yield at 1,000 tons as compared with 3,000 acres and 1,000 tons of last year.

Chart.—The chart below illustrates the variations in the total estimates of area and yield for India in the last ten years:—

AREA AND YIELD OF WHEAT



Prices.—The following statement shows the wholesale prices of wheat (in rupees per maund of 82$\frac{2}{7}$ lbs.) at 30th April 1915 as compared with quotations at the corresponding date of the preceding three years at the stations named :—

Stations	1912		1913		1914		1915	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Calcutta (Club No. 2)	4	1	3	12	4	4	4	13
Bombay (Delhi Pessy No. 1)	3	15	4	4	4	6	4	11
Karachi { White	4	1	4	1	4	0	4	12
Karachi { Red	4	0	4	0	3	15	4	11
Lahore	3	13	3	13	3	10	4	3
Cawnpore	3	4	3	5	3	15	4	5
Nagpur	3	5	3	7	3	15	4	5
Patna	2	15	3	8	3	14	4	9

Prices of wheat per quarter in London at the end of April 1915, as compared with quotations at corresponding date of the preceding two years, are stated below :—

Description	1913		1914		1915	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Choice White Karachi	*38	3	37	0	†66	6
No. 2 North Manitoba	40	6	35	0	68	6
English Red	35	6	35	0	63	6
English Gazette average	31	8	31	9	55	4

* Forward price June and July.
† „ „ May.

Freights.—The rates of freight on wheat from Calcutta and Bombay to London and from Karachi to Liverpool at the end of April 1915, as compared with those at the corresponding date of the preceding two years, are given below :—

Rates per ton

	1913			1914			1915		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Calcutta to London	1	6	3	0	15	0	*4	7	0
Bombay to London	0	15	6	0	10	0	2	18	0
Karachi to Liverpool	0	17	6	0	10	6	3	5	0

* Including surcharge

Exports.—The exports of wheat from British India by sea to foreign countries during each month of the last four official years and during the month of April 1915 are stated below :—

Month	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
April	67,900	68,900	27,300	9,100	10,600
May	135,700	107,000	166,300	24,500	(a)
June	189,500	243,500	260,400	169,000	...
July	266,200	328,000	318,500	169,500	...
August	125,200	153,200	134,700	42,500	...
September	65,800	231,500	134,800	56,100	...
October	65,700	148,500	52,700	88,300	...
November	74,100	114,300	46,700	55,000	...
December	97,300	79,600	21,700	37,000	...
January	101,900	99,100	20,700	25,000	...
February	75,200	51,500	9,700	21,600	...
March	96,700	35,100	8,700	8,800	...
TOTAL	1,361,200	1,660,200	1,202,200	706,400	...

(a) Exports during the first half of May 1915 amounted to 57,500 tons, as compared with 15,800 tons and 123,900 tons in the corresponding periods of 1914 and 1913, respectively

Wheat crops in other countries.—In the present season, 1914-15, the chief wheat-producing countries are, in order of importance, the United States of America, Russia, India, France, Italy, Canada, the Argentine, Spain, and Australia; and the chief exporting countries are, in order of importance, the United States of America (89,000,000), the Argentine (13,000,000), Canada (7,000,000) and India. The figures stated in brackets after each country are the latest trade estimates of exportable surplus in quarters of 480 lbs each, for the year ending 31st July 1915 (including the quantities already exported). In regard to these figures, it is to be remembered that the focus of the world's wheat market is the United Kingdom, which took about 36 per cent of the total world's exportable surplus on the average of the last three years (1911-12 to 1913-14). Indian wheat generally predominates in the English market from July to September, Argentine wheat from March to May, Canadian wheat in June, Russian wheat in October and November, and American wheat from December to February.

The latest available information from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, regarding the wheat crop of 1914-15 is as follows :— In the United States of America the estimate of the area under winter * wheat stands at 41,246,000 acres, or an increase of 11 per cent over last year's area, but the estimate for the winter * crop of Canada has been reduced to 1,062,000 acres, which is 9 per cent above the area of last year. In Italy the area sown is reported to be 12,350,000 acres, or nearly 5 per cent above the area of 1913-14. In the Argentine the estimate of area is 15,474 000 acres and that of yield 5,176,000 tons, the latter being 70 [illegible] cent larger than last year's yield. In Australia [illegible] while the estimates of yield are 790,000 to[illegible] 609,000 tons, respectively, the former sho[illegible] decrease of 71 per cent, but the latter an [illegible] of 90 per cent, as compared with 1913-14.

From unofficial sources it appears that in the United Kingdom the weather has been fine and favourable for all agricultural operations and spring sowing is nearing completion under much more favourable circumstances than was expected in February and March. The area sown to winter wheat is about 10 per cent and to spring wheat 5 per cent larger than in 1914. In France the weather has been on the whole fine and the area sown will show a smaller decrease than had been previously expected. The suspension of the import duty on wheat of 7 francs per quintal (220 lbs) from the first week of August 1914 has tended to encourage the import of wheat into France. In Italy a full average crop materially in excess of last year's is expected provided climatic conditions in the future are normal. The suspension and reduction of import duty on wheat in Italy of 7·50 lire per quintal from the 1st February 1915 has tended to lower the price. It appears that France and Italy have now discontinued making heavy purchases. In the United States of America, the weather in most parts of the wheat belt has continued quite favourable except in the important State of North Dakota, where drought had retarded the progress of wheat; reports from the Southern States are that more food and less cotton will be planted this year than last. In Canada an increase in the acreage is practically assured, the season being favourable and price inducement encouraging. In the Argentine the weather continued unsettled and was therefore detrimental to harvesting, but the reported loss of 500,000

* Winter wheat forms only about 10 per cent of the total wheat crop of Canada, while in the United States it is about 63 per cent as calculated from the figures of 1913-14.

tons seems too pessimistic. In Russia, the crop outlook on the whole is a favourable one; spring sowings are making seasonable progress and autumn wheat is doing well. It is said that as regards the spring wheat a very considerable reduction in outturn may be expected owing to lack of labour and to the disorganization of railway transport. Russia is in the background as a wheat shipper at the present time, but it is stated * that navigation at Archangel is either open or at the point of opening. In Spain crop prospects were unfavourable in a number of districts owing to drought, but later on rains have fallen in many places and the crop outlook has improved appreciably.

* Broomhall's *Corn Trade News.*

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

Final Estimate of the Wheat Crop of 1914-15

Provinces and States	Area (in acres)			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in the current year over	
	Current year (1914-15)	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years
				per cent	per cent
Punjab (including Native States)	11,195,000	9,588,000	9,985,000	+16·8	+12·1
United Provinces	7,303,000	6,406,000	6,902,000	+14·0	+ 5·8
Central Provinces and Berar (including Native States)	3,393,000	3,384,000	3,445,000	+ 0·3	− 1·5
Bombay (including Native States)	2,194,000	2,102,000	1,696,000	+ 4·4	+29·4
Sind (" " ")	696,000	490,000	492,000	+42·0	+41·5
Bihar and Orissa	1,218,000	1,342,000	1,285,000	− 9·2	− 5·2
orth-West Frontier Province	1,176,000	992,000	1,029,000	+18·6	+14·3
gal	134,000	144,000	139,000	− 7·0	− 3·6
-Merwara	19,000	5,000	*	+280·0	...
dia	3,096,0[illegible]	2,695,000	2,724,000	+14·9	+13·7
	904,[illegible]	622,000	1,027,000	+45·3	−12·0
	898,[illegible]	702,000	945,000	+27·9	− 5·0
	[illegible]	3,000	3,000	+33·3	+33·3
TOTAL	32,230,000	28,475,000	29,672,000†	+13·2	+ 8·6

Provinces and States	Yield (in tons)			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in the current year over	
	Current year (1914-15)	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years	Previous year (1913-14)	Average of preceding five years
				per cent	per cent
Punjab (including Native States)	3,925,000	3,189,000	3,535,000	+23·1	+11·0
United Provinces	3,041,000	2,221,000	2,800,000	+36·9	+ 8·6
Central Provinces and Berar (including Native States)	789,000	688,000	937,000	+14·7	−15·8
Bombay (including Native States)	584,000	506,000	432,000	+15·4	+35·2
Sind (" " ")	332,000	197,000	125,000	+68·5	+165·6
Bihar and Orissa	347,000	583,000	493,000	−40·5	−29·6
North-West Frontier Province	301,000	259,000	238,000	+16·2	+26·5
Bengal	32,000	51,000	38,000	−37·3	−15·8
Ajmer-Merwara	5,000	2,000	*	+150·0	...
Central India	642,000	496,000	722,000	+29·4	−11·1
Rajputana	219,000	122,000	230,000	+79·5	− 7·2
Hyderabad	51,000	43,000	60,000	+18·6	−15·0
Mysore	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
TOTAL	10,269,000	8,358,000	9,617,000†	+22·9	+6·7

* Not available † Excluding Ajmer-Merwara

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1, 1915

Final Forecast WINTER OILSEEDS (Rape, Mustard and Linseed), 1914-15

This forecast is based upon reports received from provinces where rape, mustard, and linseed are grown to any considerable extent. These provinces contain 99·2 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard, and 99 per cent of the total linseed area in British India. Of the Native States, estimates are furnished by Hyderabad and the States in the Bombay Presidency (including Baroda). No report is made by any other Native State.

The total area under rape and mustard is now reported to be 6,402,000 acres, which is 136,000 acres or 2 per cent larger than the finally revised area of last year. The total estimated yield is 1,195,000 tons, as compared with 1,087,000 tons, the revised final figure of last year, or an increase of 10 per cent. The detailed figures for the provinces are (in thousands of acres and tons) :—

Rape and Mustard

Provinces	Final forecast (May)			
	Area (1,000 acres)		Yield (1,000 tons)	
	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14
United Provinces	2,540	2,304	574	350
Bengal	1,316	1,313	232	266
Punjab	1,[illegible]77	1,003	168	165
Bihar and Orissa	681	752	98	106
Assam	305	299	58	61
North-West Frontier	107	141	12	16
Sind (a)	286	365	32	42
Bombay (a)	83	88	21	21
Hyderabad	[illegible]	6	...	...
Total	6,402	6,266	1,195	1,087

The total area under linseed amounts to 3,332,000 acres, which is 301,000 acres or 9 per cent larger than the finally revised area of last year. The total estimated yield is 396,000 tons, as against 386,000 tons, the revised final estimate of last year, or an increase of 2·5 per cent. The detailed figures for the provinces are (in thousands of acres and tons):—

Linseed

Provinces	Final forecast (May)			
	Area (1,000 acres)		Yield (1,000 tons)	
	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14
Central Provinces and Berar.	1,224	952	8[illegible]	71
United Provinces	886	608	157	98
Bihar and Orissa	624	653	102	150
Bengal	189	194	27	34
Bombay (a)	128	173	17	14
Punjab	47	39	4	3
Hyderabad	234	412	9	16
Total	3,332	3,031	396	386

(a) Including Native States

In addition to the areas for which particulars are given above, the crops are grown in certain other tracts in British India, and the average areas so grown for the last five years have been some 47,000 acres of rape and mustard and some 33,000 acres of linseed. An addition of approximately 0·8 per cent (9,000 tons) should be made to the estimated total yield of rape and mustard, and of 1 per cent (4,000 tons) to that of linseed, on this account.

The condition of the crop on the whole is reported to be from fair to good, except in Bihar and Orissa and Bengal, and in the southern and eastern districts of the United Provinces, when the crops were adversely affected by drought.

The provincial reports are summarised below :—

Rape and mustard.

United Provinces (40·5 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown with the unmixed crop is reported to be 190,300 acres, which is 26 per cent over the area of last year. The yield is estimated at 43,400 tons, being nearly 89 per cent above last ye[illegible] yield. The area and yield of rapeseed grown [illegible] with other crops, chiefly for home consum[illegible] roughly estimated at 2,350,000 acres and 53[illegible] as compared with 2,154,000 acres and 3[illegible] last year. The sowing season was o[illegible] favourable, but was followed by [illegible]nged drought, which lasted till the beginnin[illegible] [illegible]ebruary. The rain came somewhat late fo[illegible] crops which are sown in unirrigated land. Some da[illegible] was also caused, particularly in the western [illegible]tricts, by the heavy rain of February and Ma[illegible] In the two eastern divisions, where rapeseed [illegible] largely grown unmixed, it suffered from the absence of rain in the early months, and the yield has been poor. Elsewhere it has been fair.

Bengal (21·4 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The area sown is reported to be 1,315,600 acres, which is 0·2 per cent more than last year's area. The yield is estimated at 232,000 tons, being 13 per cent less than the yield of last year. The continued drought from February till the time of harvesting adversely affected the outturn. The season, on the whole, was unfavourable.

Punjab (18·9 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The total area is estimated at 1,076,900 acres, which is 7 per cent above last year's area. The yield is estimated at 168,200 tons, being nearly 2 per cent above last year's yield. The season was throughout favourable for sowings, but in some districts of the south-east and west of the province, rain, hail, and frost in the second week of March and in the first half of April damaged the crops, with the exception of *toria*, (an early variety of rapeseed), which is harvested in December and January.

Bihar and Orissa (10·7 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The total area sown is reported to be 681,300 acres as against 751,900 acres for last year. This shows a decrease of 9 per cent, which is attributed to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time.

The total yield is estimated at 97,600 tons, being 41 per cent below last year's yield. In February and March the rainfall was above the average in most districts. The short rainfall during the periods of sowing and growth and the excessive rainfall towards the end of the season affected the outturn in several districts.

Assam (4·7 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The total area sown is estimated at 304,500 acres, which is 2 per cent larger than the area of last year. The yield is estimated at 58,200 tons, being 5 per cent less than that of last year. The short rainfall was unfavourable to the crop at the sowing time, and the continued drought in December and January retarded its growth to a considerable extent.

North-West Frontier Province (1·8 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The total area sown is reported to be 107,300 acres, which is 24 per cent less than last year's area. The yield is estimated at 12,200 tons, which is 23 per cent short of last year's yield. The season was favourable for sowings, but the high price of wheat prevailing in the market at the sowing season led to a large increase in the area under wheat and caused a corresponding reduction in the area under oilseeds in all districts except Kohat and Bannu.

Sind (1·1 per cent of the total area under rape [illegible] mustard in British India).—The total area [illegible]orted to be 286,400 acres (12,300 acres [illegible] Native State of Khairpur), which is 21 per [illegible]han last year's area. The total yield is esti[illegible]200 tons (600 tons being in the Native [illegible]rpur), which is 23 per cent less than last [illegible] The cultivation was restricted owing [illegible]ter attention being paid to wheat, (2) [illegible] water supply in Nawabshah, and (3) [illegible] being under water at the time of sowing in [illegible]chi. The crop is reported to have turned out [illegible] in Karachi; elsewhere it was fair.

Bombay (0·1 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).—The total area reported is 83,200 acres (79,000 acres being in Native States), which is practically the same as last year's area. The total yield is estimated at 20,700 tons (20,100 tons being in Native States), which is nearly 3 per cent short of last year's yield. The crop is reported to have done well in Gujarat where it is principally grown.

Hyderabad reports under mustard 7,000 acres and 200 tons as compared with 5,600 acres and 100 tons last year.

Linseed.

Central Provinces and Berar (37·9 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The total area sown is reported to be 1,223,700 acres, which is 28 per cent above the area of last year. The yield is estimated at 79,600 tons, which is nearly 13 per cent larger than the yield of last year. Winter showers, where received, benefited the crop; but damage was done in several districts by insufficiency of moisture and cloudy weather, while the crop also suffered in places from hail, rust, and insects.

United Provinces (32·9 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The area under the unmixed crop is reported to be 266,300 acres, or 11 per cent more than last year's area. In the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions the area fell off considerably; elsewhere there has been an increase. The yield is estimated at 47,600 tons, which is nearly 23 per cent above the yield of last year. The area and yield of linseed grown mixed with other crops, chiefly for home consumption, are roughly estimated at 620,000 acres and 110,000 tons, as compared with 367,000 acres and 59,000 tons for last year. Reports as to the character of the season are the same as summarised above under "rape and mustard." In Bundelkhand, where linseed is largely grown unmixed, the crop suffered from the absence of rain in the early months, and the yield has been poor; elsewhere it has been fair.

Bihar and Orissa (16 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The total area is reported to be 623,800 acres, which is 4 per cent short of last year's area. The total yield is estimated at 101,700 tons, being 32 per cent less than that of last year. The character of the season and the condition of the crop are the same as described above under "rape and mustard."

Bengal (6 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The total area sown is reported to be 188,700 acres, which is nearly 3 per cent short of last year's area. The yield is estimated at 26,600 tons, or 22 per cent less than the yield of last year. The season was, on the whole, unfavourable owing to drought.

Bombay (5 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The total area sown is reported to be 128,000 acres (9,500 acres being in Native States), which falls 26 per cent below last year's area. The total yield is estimated at 17,000 tons (600 tons being in Native States), which is 21 per cent above the yield of last year. The decrease in area is attributed to diminished demand for export abroad owing to the outbreak of the war. Except for some slight damage by rats in Khandesh and from deficiency of moisture in Sholapur and east of Poona, the crop did fairly well everywhere.

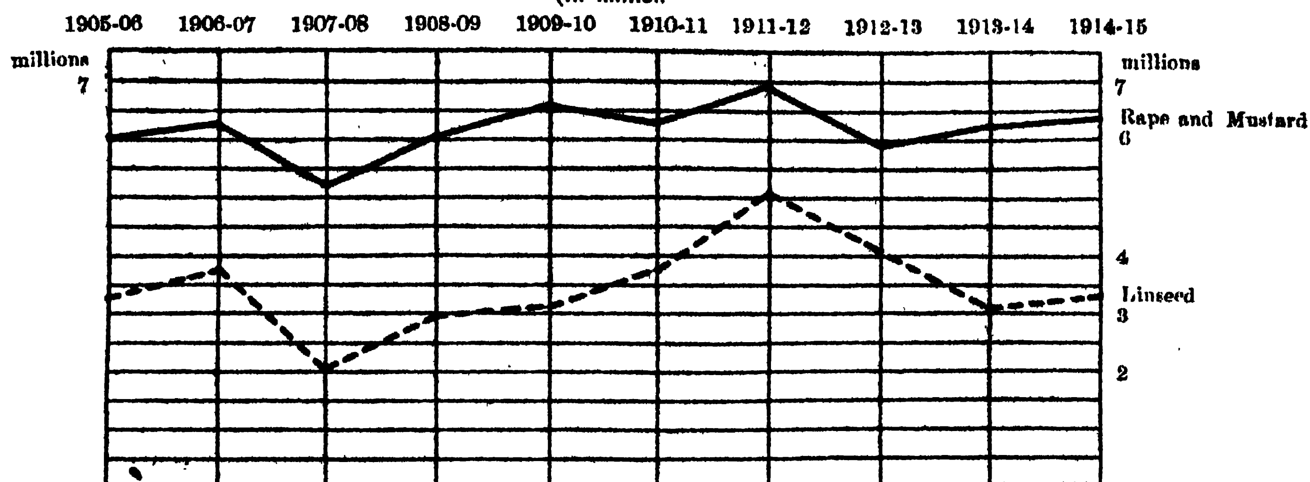
Punjab (1·2 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India).—The area sown is reported to be 47,200 acres, which is 21 per cent larger than the area of last year. The yield is estimated at 4,500 tons, which is 36 per cent above last year's yield. The character of the season is the same as described above under "rape and mustard."

Hyderabad reports 234,000 acres under linseed, which is 43 per cent below last year's area. The total yield is estimated at 8,900 tons, being 46 per cent less than the yield of last year.

Charts.—The charts below illustrate the variations in the area and yield of each crop in the last ten years.

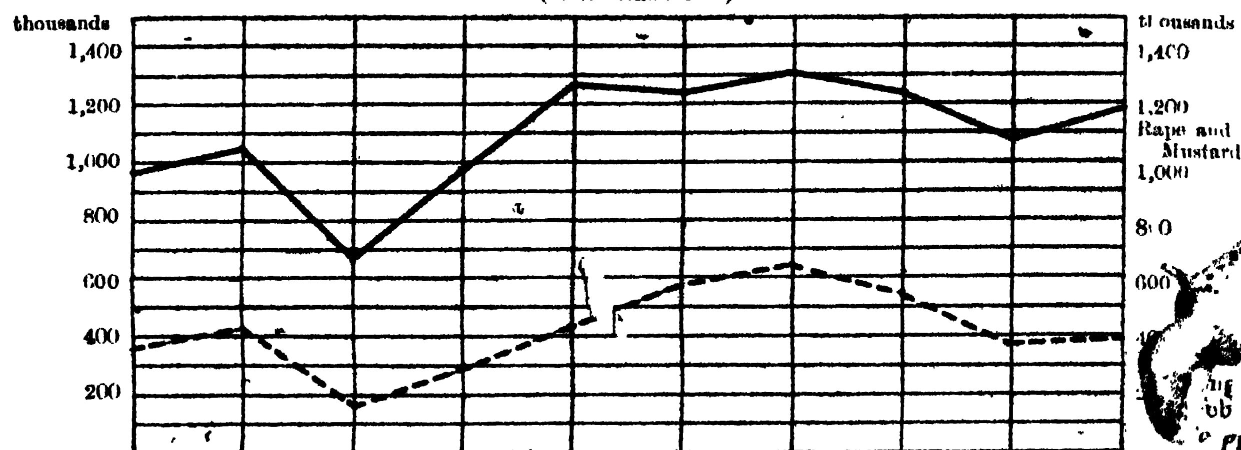
AREA OF RAPE AND MUSTARD AND LINSEED

(In million)



YIELD OF RAPE AND MUSTARD AND LINSEED

(In thousand tons)



Prices.—The figures below represent the quotations on the 15th May 1915 and at the same date in the four preceding years :—

	Rapeseed		Linseed	
	Bombay (per cwt)	Karachi (per cwt)	Calcutta (per maund of 82⅐ lbs)	Bombay (per cwt)
	Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
1911 . .	7 0 0	6 13 11	9 0 0	12 11 0
1912 . .	8 11 6	8 11 4	8 10 6	12 1 0
1913 . .	8 14 0	7 14 4	5 5 6	7 12 6
1914 . .	9 12 0	8 9 11	5 15 0	8 14 6
1915 . .	7 3 0	6 11 3	4 12 0	7 7 6

Exports.—The quantity exported by sea to foreign countries during each of the last five years has been (in tons) :—

	Rapeseed	Linseed
1910-11	329,652	370,552
1911-12	235,477	522,023
1912-13	217,329	354,489
1913-14	249,005	413,873
1914-15	96,912	321,577

The countries to which the exports of the two years were directed are stated below :—

	Rapeseed		Linseed	
	1913-14 tons	1914-15 tons	1913-14 tons	1914-15 tons
United Kingdom .	14,099	24,081	157,3?5	206,110
Germany . . .	58,199	8,107	48,323	10,053
Holland . . .	3,824	...	9,576	1,149
Belgium . . .	98,869	26,861	38,459	24,418
France . . .	53,943	20,593	115,459	39,716
Spain . . .	550	1,060	3,410	1,598
Italy . . .	13,727	14,758	30,057	31,137
Austria-Hungary .	5,472	700	6,500	890
Other countries .	322	152	4,141	6,506
Total .	249,005	96,912	413,873	321,577

Oilseed crops in foreign countries :—The latest information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, shows that the estimates of the linseed crop of 1914-15 in the Argentine are 4,261,000 acres and 1,288,000 tons, as compared with 4,395,000 acres and 977,000 tons last year. His Majesty's Consul-General at Odessa reported that in Russia the linseed crop was good in quality, but below the normal in quantity ; winter rapeseed was decidedly above the normal crop and summer rape a satisfactory one ; mustard seed was fully satisfactory as regards both quantity and quality. From unofficial sources it would appear that in Canada the estimate for linseed is 188,000 tons against 438,500 tons in the previous year, and in the United States the estimate for the same crop is 389,000 tons or 57,000 tons short of the previous year.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

Estimate of the Winter Oilseeds Crop of 1914-15.

Provinces and States	Area (in acres)			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over	
	Current year 1914-15	Previous year 1913-14	Average of preceding five years	Previous year 1913-14	Average of preceding five years
				Per cent	Per cent
Rape and Mustard					
United Provinces — Unmixed	190,300	150,400	156,300	+26·5	+21·8
United Provinces — Mixed	2,350,000	2,154,000	2,408,000	+9·1	—2·4
Bengal	1,315,600	1,312,600	1,358,800	+0·2	—3·2
Punjab	1,076,900	1,002,900	1,191,900	+7·4	- 9·6
Bihar and Orissa	681,300	751,900	673,900	—9·4	+1·1
Assam	304,500	299,200	302,200	+1·8	+0 8
North-West Frontier Province	107,300	141,300	114,700	—24·1	—6·5
Sind (including Native States)	286,400	365,000	(a)	—21·5	(a)
Bombay (including Native States)	88,200	83,500	69,000	—0·4	+20·6
Hyderabad	7,000	5,600	9,500	+25·0	- 26·3
TOTAL — Unmixed	4,052,500	4,112,400	...	—1·5	...
TOTAL — Mixed	2,350,000	2,154,000	2,408,000	+9·1	—2·4
Linseed					
Central Provinces and Berar	1,223,700	952,100	1,263,400	+28·5	—3·1
United Provinces — Unmixed	266,300	240,600	464,000	+10·7	—42·6
United Provinces — Mixed	620,000	367,000	633,000	+68·9	—2·1
Bihar and Orissa	623,800	652,900	504,600	—4 5	+23·6
Bengal	188,700	193,700	201 400	—2·6	—6·3
Bombay (including Native States)	128,000	173,100	174,800	—26·1	—26·8
Punjab	47,200	[illegible]9,000	40,400	+21·0	+16·8
Hyderabad	234,000	412,600	570,300	—43·3	—59·0
Total — Unmixed	2,711,700	2,664,000	3,218,900	+1·8	—15·8
Total — Mixed	620,000	367,000	633,000	+68 9	—2·1

Provinces and States	Yield (in tons)			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the current year over	
	Curr[illegible] year 1[illegible]-15	Previous year 1913-14	Average of preceding five years	Previous year 1913-14	Average of preceding five years
				Per cent	Per cent
Rape and Mustard					
United Provinces — Unmixed	43,400	23,000	33,800	+88·7	+28·4
United Provinces — Mixed	530,000	327,000	522,000	+62·1	+1·5
Bengal	232,000	266,200	231,000	—12·8	+0·4
Punjab	168,[illegible]00	165,000	179,800	+1·9	—6·5
Bihar and Orissa	97,600	165,700	130,000	—41·1	—24·9
Assam	58,200	61,300	55,800	—5·1	+4·3
North-West Frontier Province	12,200	15,900	13,100	—23·3	—6·9
Sind (including Native States)	32,200	42,000	(a)	—23·3	(a)
Bombay (including Native States)	20,700	21,300	(a)	—2·8	(a)
Hyderabad	200	100	200	+100 0	...
Total — Unmixed	664,700	760,500	...	—12·6	...
Total — Mixed	530,000	327,000	522,000	+62·1	+1·5
Linseed					
Central Provinces and Berar	79,600	70,700	117,300	+12·6	—32·1
United Provinces — Unmixed	47,600	38,800	90,200	+22·7	—47·2
United Provinces — Mixed	110,000	59,000	122,000	+86·4	—9·8
Bihar and Orissa	101,700	149,700	96,600	- 32·1	+5·3
Bengal	26,600	34,200	33,300	—22·2	—20·1
Bombay (including Native States)	17,000	14,000	16,400	+21·4	+3·7
Punjab	4 500	3,300	(a)	+36·4	(a)
Hyderabad	8,900	16,500	22,000	—46·1	—59·5
Total — Unmixed	285,900	327,200	...	—12·6	..
Total — Mixed	110,000	59,000	122,000	+86·4	—9·8

(a) Not available

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

REGISTERED No. L 848.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 23.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1915.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

Simla, the 2nd June, 1915.

No. 685.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following amendment shall be made in the description of the uniform to be worn by all officers of the Indian Police published with the Home Department Notification no 612-C, dated the 2nd December 1914 :—

In the description of Boots for Full Dress—Cold Weather—for the word " Blucher " *substitute* " Butcher ".

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1915.

No. 982.-I.C.—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :—

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the 2nd Class or Knight Commander of the said Most Honourable Order.

Lieutenant-General HENRY BULCKLEY BURLTON WATKIS, C.B.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the 3rd Class or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

Major-General CHARLES IRWIN FRY.

Colonel RICHARD HENRY EWART, C.I.E., D.S.O., A.-D.-C.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) ALFRED HORSFORD BINGLEY,

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) WILLIAM GEORGE LAWR BEYNON, D.S.O.

J. B. WOOD,
Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1915.

No. 25.-S.I.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the said Order :—

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable Mr. PAZHAMARNERI SUNDARAM AIYAR SIVASWAMI AIYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, Madras.

Sir FREDERICK WILLIAM DUKE, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service (retired), a Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

The Honourable Mr. EDWARD ALBERT GAIT, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

His Highness Nawab AHMAD ALI KHAN Bahadur, Chief of Maler Kotla, Punjab.

His Highness Raja AMAR PARKASH Bahadur, Chief of Sirmur (Nahan), Punjab.

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER FLEETWOOD PINHEY, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.A., Indian Political Department, Resident, Hyderabad.

The Honourable Mr. WILLIAM HENRY CLARK, C.S.I., C.M.G., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

The Honourable Sir WILLIAM STEVENSON MEYER, K.C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

To be Companions.

The Honourable Mr. ALAN BUTTERWORTH, Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

STEPHEN MEREDYTH EDWARDES, Esquire, C.V.O., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The Honourable Mr. NICHOLAS DODD BEATSON-BELL, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Bengal.

Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS HARDINGE ELIOTT, Indian Army, Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division, Burma.

Major-General ROBERT CHARLES OCHILTREE STUART, Royal Artillery, Director-General of Ordnance in India.

The Honourable Mr. HERBERT JOHN MAYNARD, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Lahore Division, Punjab, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. REGINALD PEMBERTON RUSSELL, Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Mr. JAMES BENNETT BRUNYATE, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Lieutenant-Colonel ARMINE BRERETON DEW, C.I.E., I.A., Indian Political Department, Political Agent, Kalat, Baluchistan (on leave).

The Honourable Mr. WILLIAM MALCOLM HAILEY, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Chief Commissioner of Delhi.

HUGH TROWBRIDGE KEELING, Esquire, A.M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and a member of the Delhi Imperial Committee.

The Honourable Mr. ALFRED HAMILTON GRANT, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

By Order of the Grand Master,

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1915.

No. 43.-I.E.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the said Order:—

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

The Honourable Sir CHARLES STUART BAYLEY, K.C.S.I., I.S.O., Indian Civil Service, Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

The Honourable Maharaja Sir RAMESHWAR SINGH, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Darbhanga, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable Mr. PRABHASHANKAR D. PATTANI, C.I.E., Temporary Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Honourable Maharaja MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI, of Kasimbazar, Zemindar, Murshidabad, Bengal, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN RAMSAY, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Political Department, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

The Honourable Mr. WILLIAM MAXWELL, C.I.E., M.V.O., Indian Civil Service, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Nawab FARIDOON JANG Bahadur, or FARIDOONJI JAMSHEDJI, Esquire, C.S.I., C.I.E., Assistant Minister, Political Department, to the Government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Mr. MOKSHAGUNDAM VISVESVARAYA, C.I.E., Dewan of Mysore.

His Highness Maharaja BIR SINGH DEO Bahadur, Chief of Samthar, Bundelkhand, Central India.

JOHN STUART DONALD, Esquire, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Political Department, Resident in Waziristan, North-West Frontier Province.

Lieutenant-Colonel PERCY MOLESWORTH SYKES, C.M.G., C.I.E., His Majesty's Consul-General at Kashgar.

To be Companions.

CECIL BERNARD COTTERELL, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras (on leave).

ALFRED WINDHAM LUSHINGTON, Esquire, Imperial Forest Service, Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Madras.

Sardar Sahib SULEMAN HAJI KASIM MITHA, merchant and Justice of the Peace, Bombay.

GEORGE PRIDEAUX MILLET, Esquire, Indian Forest Service, Senior Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency.

Babu RAM CHARAN MITRA, Vakil of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Bengal, and Law Officer of Government.

The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel WALTER THOMAS GRICE, V.D., head of the firm of Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Commandant, 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

Lieutenant-Colonel HECTOR TRAVERS DENNYS, Indian Army, Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.

SELWYN HOWE FREMANTLE, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Collector and Magistrate of Allahabad, United Provinces.

Dr. ZIA-UD-DIN AHMED, M.A., D.SC., Professor in the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, United Provinces.

Mr. ABDUL KARIM ABDUL SHAKUR JAMAL, merchant in Rangoon, Burma.

Lieutenant-Colonel CECIL CHARLES STEWART BARRY, Indian Medical Service, Medical Superintendent, General Hospital, Rangoon, Burma.

JOHN FREDERICK GRUNING, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, Bihar and Orissa.

The Honourable Brigadier-General BENJAMIN HOLLOWAY, Indian Army, Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Major CYRIL MOSLEY WAGSTAFF, Royal Engineers, General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Army Head-Quarters, at present on Field Service.

ARTHUR ROBERT ANDERSON, Esquire, Member, Railway Board.

Colonel CHARLES HENRY COWIE, Royal Engineers, Agent, North-Western State Railway.

Kunwar MAHARAJ SINGH, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Provincial Service, Senior Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department.

DAVID PETRIE, Esquire, M.A., Indian Police, Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

GODFREY CHARLES DENHAM, Esquire, Indian Police, Superintendent of Police, Bengal.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES JOSEPH WINDHAM, I.A., Indian Political Department, Resident, Western Rajputana States.

HERBERT GEORGE CHICK, Esquire, Commercial Adviser to the Resident in the Persian Gulf, at present on deputation as Supervisor of the Ottoman Bank.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES HENRY DUDLEY RYDER, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, Deputy Superintendent of Survey of India, and lately in charge Turco-Persian Frontier Commission, Survey detachment.

GEOFFREY FITZHERVEY DEMONTMORENCY, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Raja PRATAB SINGH, Chief of Ali Rajpur, Bhopawar, Central India.

By Order of the Grand Master,

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KNIGHTHOOD.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1915.

No. 983.-I.C.—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—

The Honourable Mr. Justice WILLIAM BOCK AYLING, Indian Civil Service, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Fort St. George, Madras.

RUTHVEN GREY MONTEATH, Esquire, senior resident partner, Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta, and lately an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Dr. RASH BEHARY GHOSE, C.S.I., C.I.E., D.L., Pleader, High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Bengal.

The Honourable Mr. Justice JOHN GEORGE WOODROFFE, Barrister-at-Law, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Bengal.

HENRY LEDGARD, Esquire, partner in the firm of Cooper, Allen & Co., Cawnpore, President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, and lately a Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

Dr. RABINDRANATH TAGORE of Bolpur, Bengal.

ROBERT RICHARD GALES, Esquire, A.M.I.C.E., F.C.H., Indian Public Works Department, Engineer-in-Chief, Hardinge Bridge, Sara, Bengal.

HAJI MUHAMMAD YUSUF, a prominent Musalman gentleman of Bombay.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1915.

No. 984.-I.C.—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments :—

To be Companions.

(*a*) *Office of the Secretary of State for India.*



CHARLES EDWARD JAMES TWISADAY, Esquire, Clerk in the Indo-European Telegraph, Public Works Department, India Office.

ERNEST CHARLES WINCHESTER, Esquire, lately Staff Clerk, India Office.

(*b*) *Civil Services in India.*

The Honourable Justice Sir GEORGE EDWARD KNOX, KT., Indian Civil Service, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.

Rai CHUNI LAL BASU Bahadur, M.B., F.C.S., 1st Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government, Teacher of Physics and Chemistry, Campbell Medical School, and Fellow of the Calcutta University.

HARRINGTON GEORGE BULKLEY, Esquire, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Thana, Bombay Presidency.

Rai Bahadur LALA GAURI SHANKAR, Provincial Service, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

FRANK DACOMB BIRD, Esquire, V.D., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras (on leave).

MAUNG PAW TUN, K.S.M., Provincial Civil Service, Judge, Sub-Divisional Courts of Insein and Taikkyi, Burma.

RICHARD JOSHUA KEYS, Esquire, Indian Telegraph Department, Deputy Superintendent, Traffic, Simla.

Mr. BOMONJI NOWROJI KHAMBATTA, Head Clerk, Office of Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, 6th (Poona) Division.

JAMES HENRY TAYLOR, Esquire, Provincial Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner of Angul, Bihar and Orissa.

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD ABDUL KARIM KHAN, Provincial Service, Extra Assistant Commissioner, District Judge, Hazara, North-West Frontier Province.

Rai Sahib LALA BHAG MALL, Personal Indian Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1915.

No. 985.-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

The LADY WILLINGDON.

LADY CARLYLE, wife of the Honourable Sir Robert Carlyle, K.C.S.I. [illegible]

LADY LUKIS, wife of the Honourable Surgeon-General Sir Pardey [illegible]s K.C.S.I., K.H.S.

Reverend Mother ST. LUCIE, Provincial of the Congregation of Jesu and Mary, The Convent, Agra, United Provinces.

EDWARD BELCHAM FRANCIS, Esquire, Indian Civil Service (retired).

Rai Bahadur GOPAL DAS, Bhandari, Pleader and Municipal Commissioner, Amritsar, Punjab.

Dr. THOMAS FRANKLIN PEDLEY, M.D., V.D., Medical Practitioner, Rangoon Burma, and Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel in the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES THORNHILL BELL, Royal Artillery, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.

Khan Bahadur Nawab ARBAB MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN KHAN of Landai Yarghajo, Honorary Magistrate, North-West Frontier Province.

EDWARD CLARK CARTER, Esquire, General Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, National Council, India and Ceylon.

Sardar PARASHRAM KRISHNARAO BIWALKAR, of Alibag, Kolaba District, Bombay.

MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law.

No. 985 (a).-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

BAI GALBIBAI, widow of Seth Khadbilal Subhagchand of Radhanpur, Bombay.

ANANTRAV RAGHUNATH PRABHU, Mill-owner and Municipal Councillor, Bijapur, Bombay Presidency.

Mrs. LILIAN REED, wife of Dr. Stanley Reed, Editor, "Times of India," Bombay.

DILSHAD BEGUM, wife of the Nawab of Murshidabad.

BAI SUNDRABAI, wife of Mr. V. R. Sirur, Vakil of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

BAI JAIJEE (Mrs. PETIT), wife of Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit of Bombay.

Mrs. ADELA COTTLE, Superintendent, Calcutta Nursing Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Babu PURNA CHANDRA CHAUDHURI, Pleader, Judge's Court, Pabna, Bengal.

GEORGE OSWALD COOMBS, Esquire, Forest Department, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Jhansi Division.

Reverend AHMAD SHAH, Missionary of the S. P. G. Mission, Hamirpur, United Provinces.

Miss MARY JANE CAMPBELL, in charge of the Avalon Girls' School, Pathankot, Punjab.

Mr. DIDAR SINGH, a member of the staff of the Scotch Mission, Gujrat, Punjab.

THOMAS CHARLES EAGLES, Esquire, Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Committee of Hazaribagh, Bihar and Orissa.

Honorary Lieutenant and Senior Assistant Surgeon EDWIN JOSEPH MURPHY, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Civil Surgeon and Health Officer, Myaungmya District, Burma.

Miss LOUISE HELEN MAUDE LAUGHLIN, Superintendent of St. Mary's Girls' Anglo-Vernacular High and Normal Schools, Rangoon, Burma.

Miss ANNIE JANE WEIGHELL, lately Lady Superintendent of the Lady Roberts' Hospital for Officers at Murree.

Honorary Captain and Senior Assistant Surgeon ARTHUR WILLOUGHBY WOODWARD SADLIER, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the Railway Hospital, Ajmer, Rajputana.

ROBERT THOMSON FRASER, Esquire, V.D., Tea-planter, Sylhet, Assam.

STIFFANI EDWARD RITA, Esquire, Provincial Civil Service (retired), of Shillong, Assam.

Mrs. GRACE STEPHENS, Lady Superintendent, Jayarogya Hospital for Women, Lashkar, and Secretary, "Gwalior Ladies' War Fund".

No. 986.-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Bar to the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

Miss FLORENCE SWAINSON, Founder and Manager, Deaf and Dumb School, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly District, Madras.

Sister JANE FRANCES, Sister Superior, Lady Canning Home, Calcutta.

Khan Bahadur KAZI SAIYID FARZAND AHMAD, Zemindar of Bihar and Orissa.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd June 1915.

No. 987.-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Bahadur Raghunath Sikhar Deo, Feudatory Chief, Gangpur State, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa, the title of Maharaja, as a personal distinction.

No. 988.-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Rai Jyot Kumar Mukharji Bahadur, of Utterpara, Hooghly, in Bengal, the title of Raja, as a personal distinction.

No. 989.-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Kunwar Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, of Chhitari, Bulandshahr, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the title of Naw[illegible] as a personal distinction.

No. 990.-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maulvi Muhammad Ahmad, of Deoband, Saharanp[illegible] in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the title of Shams-ul-Ulam[illegible] as a personal distinction.

No. 991.-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Diwan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Mannath Krishnan Nair Avargal, B.A., B.L., Diwan of Travancore, Travancore State, in the Madras Presidency.

Ranchhodbhai Udayaram, retired Native State official and author, in the Bombay Presidency.

Rao Bahadur Bihari Lal Khazanchi, of Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces.

No. 992.-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Sardar Sahib Sukha Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, in the Punjab.

Sardar Jiwan Singh, of Padama, Honorary Magistrate, Lahore District, in the Punjab.

Subadar-Major Sunder Singh, Mandalay Battalion, Burma Military Police.

No. 293-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Malang Hyath Batcha Sahib, merchant of Vaniyambadi, North Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

Khan Sahib Ghulam Yassin Ghulam Mustafa, Inspector, Pritchard Salt Works, Kharaghoda, in the Bombay Presidency.

Maulvi Wasimuddin Ahmed, B.L., Vice-Chairman, District Board, Pabna, in Bengal.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Musharraf Hussein, of Jalpaiguri, in Bengal.

Khan Sahib Maulvi Zahiruddin Ahmad, of Jagatdal, 24-Parganas, in Bengal.

Shaikh Muhammad Husain, Subordinate Judge of Ghazipur, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Chaudhri Sharif-ul-Hasan, of Mahaban, Honorary Magistrate, and Member of the District Board, Muttra, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Khan Sahib Munshi Saif-ullah Khan, Deputy Collector, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Khan Sahib Pir Muzaffar Ahmad, Deputy Collector, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the Punjab.

Khalifa Saiyid Hamid Hussain, Revenue and Financial Secretary, Patiala State, in the Punjab.

Mir Abdullah Shah, Foreign Minister of the Maler Kotla State, in the Punjab.

Saiyid Shah Wajid Husain, landholder, Khusrupur, Patna District, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Seth Tehmarasji Cowasji Bajan, of Murwara, in the Central Provinces.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Saiyid Abdul Majid, elected Member of the Assam Legislative Council, previously Chairman of the Sylhet Municipality and still a Municipal Commissioner, in the Province of Assam.

Haji Kasim-ud-din Molla, head of the firm of Messrs. Golam Hyder and Sons, Shillong, in the Province of Assam.

Khan Sahib Sultan Muhammad Khan, jagirdar of Bir, Hazara District, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Khan Sahib Sarfaraz Khan, Chamkanni, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Khan Sahib Bahram Khan, of Toru, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Abdur Rahim, B.A., B.L., pleader of Secunderabad, and member of the Secunderabad Cantonment Committee.

Khan Sahib Sheikh Abdulla, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Delhi.

Mr. Dorabji Sorabji Captain, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Bombay.

No. 994.-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Trichinopoly Ramaswami Lakshmanaperumal Pillai Avargal, L.M.S., Civil Surgeon, and Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer, North Arcot, in the Madras Presidency.

Dr. Haridhan Dutt, of No. 37, Beniatolah Lane, Calcutta, in Bengal.

Mr. Rajendra Nath Dutt, late District and Sessions Judge, in Bengal.

Babu Rajani Bhusan Mukharji, of Kundala, Birbhum, in Bengal.

Babu Debendra Nath Ballabh, of Dhankuria, 24-Parganas, in Bengal.

Babu Ram Sadan Bhattacharji, Deputy Magistrate, in Bengal.

Babu Bahadur Singh, Honorary Magistrate and Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board, Pilibhit, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Sahu Parsotam Saran Kothiwala, member of the District Board, Moradabad, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Pandit Soti Raghubans Lal, M.A., Subordinate Judge, Shahjahanpur, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Sadh Achraj Lal, Honorary Magistrate, and member of the Municipal Board, Mirzapur, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Shuhrat Singh, zamindar of Chandpur, and Honorary Magistrate, District Basti, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Rai Sahib Pandit Balkishen Kaul, Lecturer and Superintendent, Lahore Medical College, in the Punjab.

Rai Sahib Priya Nath Dutt, B.A., Assistant Registrar of the University of the Punjab.

Lala Damodar Das, B.A., Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab.

Lala Jai Lal, member of the Municipal Committee, Simla, in the Punjab.

Babu Sidh Narain Singh, of Anapore, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

The Hon'ble Babu Dwarka Nath, B.A., LL.B., of Muzaffarpur, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Rai Sahib Jwala Prasad, Government pleader, Arrah, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

The Hon'ble Babu Nalini Kanta Ray Dastidar, elected Member of the Assam Legislative Council, Honorary Magistrate and Vice-Chairman of the Sylhet Local Board, in the Province of Assam.

Rai Sahib Betharam Sarma, Sub-Deputy Collector, Tezpur, Darrang, in the Province of Assam.

Rai Sahib Diwan Jaggannath, Secretary to the Municipal Committee and District Board, Dera Ismail Khan, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Seth Sarupchand Hukamchand, merchant, Indore, in Central India.

Pandit Manik Lal Joshi, Chief Minister of Bundi, in Rajputana.

Rai Sahib Akshay Kumar Sarkar, B.A., Superintendent in the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India.

No. 995.-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Royapuram Nallaveeran Arogyaswami Mudaliar Avargal, B.A., B.C.E., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib Tikkani Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu, Deputy Collector, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib Kottayi Krishnan Avargal, Civil Apothecary, Palghat, Malabar District, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Oyitti Krishnan Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Calicut, Malabar District, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Rao Sahib Saravana Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Madras City.

Vinayak Sadanand Joshi, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Pandharinath Wamanrao Shikhare, Civil Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, in the Bombay Presidency.

Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar, District Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, in the Bombay Presidency.

Rao Sahib Jamiatram Gavrishankar Shastri, B.A., Educational Inspector, Northern Division, Bombay.

Maganlal Motiram Modi, L. M. & S., Civil Surgeon, in the Bombay Presidency.

Gajanan Mahadev Kamat, land-owner, Kolaba District, in the Bombay Presidency.

Damodar Bapu Rao Patwardham, B.A., Superintendent, Nandgaon State, in the Central Provinces.

Mukkatti Aiyappa, of Devanagiri, in Coorg.

Thakur Sadul Singh, of Bagsen, in Bikaner, Revenue Member of Council, Bikaner, in Rajputana.

No. 996.-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Vappu Maricair Malumiar Sinna Maricair Malumiar, merchant of Nagore, Tanjore District, in the Madras Presidency.

Shaik Alli Mahomed Hussen, 3rd Grade Inspector, Bombay District Police.

Dosabhai Framji Katrak, head clerk in the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency District.

Sayed Abdul Rahiman, senior grade 2nd class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Kazi Ismail Kazi Muhammad Porebandri, editor of the "Akhbar-i-Islam", Bombay.

Maulvi Abdul Aziz Khan, Chairman, English Bazar Municipality, Malda in Bengal.

Maulvi Saiyid Abdul Latif, Deputy Collector, Bakarganj, in Bengal.

Maulvi Sami-ullah, member of the District Board of Ballia, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Sayad Sharif Hussain, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab.

Chaudri Ghulam Rasul, Inspector of Police, in the Punjab.

Kazi Siraj-ud-din Ahmad, Barrister-at-Law, Rawalpindi, in the Punjab.

Khwaja Gul Muhammad, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee, Ferozepore, in the Punjab.

Sheikh Amir-ud-din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mir Munshi to the Government of the Punjab.

Khan Muhammad Zaffar Khan, I.O.M., Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab.

Muhammad Abdullah, of Darbhanga, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Maulvi Abdul Latif Khan, of Dhanbaid, District Manbhum, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Dhanjishah Nasarwanji Avasia, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Instructor at the Forest School, Balaghat, in the Central Provinces.

Maulvi Abdul Mannan Chaudhuri, zemindar of Silbaras, Sylhet District, in the Province of Assam.

Ahmad Khan, Inspector of Police, in the North-West Frontier Provi[illegible]

Ghulam Hyder Khan, of Taikal Bala, Peshawar, in the North-[illegible] Frontier Province.

Subadar-Major Boi Khan, Frontier Constabulary, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Said Jalal, Mian, of Taja, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Sharifulla Khan, of Chamkanni, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Wali Muhammad Khan, of Hangu, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Muhammad Ali Khan, Officiating Political Tahsildar, Tochi Agency, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Risaldar-Major Ahmad Mir Khan, Zhob Militia, in Baluchistan.

Mir Shadi Khan, Bangalzai, of Baluchistan.

Mir Hajjian Khan, Massori Bugti, of Baluchistan.

Sardar Bairam Khan, Lahri, of Baluchistan.

Shaikh Wali Mahomed, Physician to Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, in Central India.

Kazi Niaz Ali, Sirohi Vakil, attached to the Western Rajputana States Residency.

Mirza Ghulam Mustafa, Wazir Wazarat, Anantnag, Jammu and Kashmir State.

Munshi Abdul Alim, lately head clerk and accountant to the British Commissioner, Turco-Persian Frontier Commission.

Haji Karam Elahi, Sethi, general merchant, Peshawar, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Malikdad Khan, Risaldar, Aden Troop.

Zamin Ali, Subadar-Major, 44th Merwara Infantry, Ajmer.

Shaikh Imam, *Bahadur*, Subadar-Major, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, Poona, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Jamsetjee Eduljee Batlivala, Assistant Auditor, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Munshi Munsoor Ali Khan, Goods Inspector and Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 997.-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Munshi Partab Singh, Deputy Collector, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the Punjab.

Sardar Udham Singh, Inspector of Police, in the Punjab.

Sardar Mehr Singh, Chachi, Honorary Magistrate, Wazirabad, in the Punjab.

No. 998.-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Vangal Thiruvenkata Krishnama Achari Avargal, B.A., B.L., Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Madras.

M. R. Ry. Emmanuel Cajetan Martin Mascarenhas Avargal, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Kuttalam Subba Ayyar Kodandarama Ayyar Avargal, B.A., chief accountant, 2nd Class, Accountant-General's Office, Fort St. George, Madras.

M. R. Ry. Anantarama Ayyar Seturama Ayyar Avargal, Mirasidar of Nidamangalam, Tanjore District, in the Madras Presidency.

Babu Tarini Charan Bhattacharji, head assistant, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in Bengal.

Babu Abinash Chandra Bose, Honorary Organizer, Co-operative Societies, Pingla, Midnapore, in Bengal.

Babu Tarapada Ghosh, District Sub-Registrar, 24-Parganas, in Bengal.

Babu Hara Kishor Biswas, Deputy Collector, in Bengal.

Babu Ishan Chandra Das, of Gopalpur, Faridpur, in Bengal.

Babu Behari Lal Sarkar, editor of the "Bangavasi," Calcutta, in Bengal.

Chaube Chhakan Lal, Honorary Magistrate, Meerut, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Pandit Keshab Deo (*alias* Kabuli Singh), member of the Municipal and District Boards, Muttra, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Raj Bahadur, M.A., LL.B., Chairman, Municipal Board, Etah, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Babu Sant Ram, overseer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Lala Sarju Prasad, banker and contractor, Fyzabad, in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Lala Badri Dass, pleader, Jullundur, in the Punjab.

Lala Narayan Das, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, in the Punjab.

Lala Kashi Ram, retired superintendent, office of the Sanitary Commissioner, in the Punjab.

Lala Jugal Kishore, B A., Officiating Inspector of Schools, Ambala Division, in the Punjab.

Lala Dina Nath, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the Punjab.

Mahabir Prasad Misra, of Madhubani, District Darbhanga, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Priya Nath Mitra, head clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Police, Patna District, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Dayanidhi Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Provincial Educational Service, Headmaster, Patna Training School, Officiating Inspector of Students' Residences at Patna and Bankipore, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Surya Prasad, Government pleader, Bhagalpur, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Girija Prasad Dube, District Inspector of Vaccination, Shahabad, in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

Babu Harcharandas, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Chhindwara, in the Central Provinces.

Babu Sobharam Das, overseer, Public Works Department, in the Province of Assam.

Babu Bepin Chandra Deb Lashkar, Mauzadar and Honorary Magistrate, Lakhipur, Cachar, in the Province of Assam.

Lala Prabh Dial, Barrister-at-Law, Public Prosecutor, Peshawar Division, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Diwan Nand Ram, Tahsildar, in the North-West Frontier Province.

Lala Lachman Dass, sarishtedar, Quetta-Peshin Agency, in Baluchistan.

Munshi Hanuman Pershad, B.A., Diwan of the Nagod State, in Central India.

Pandit Jisukh Ram, Revenue Officer of the Rajgarh State, in Central India.

Munshi Baldeo Parshad, City Magistrate and Vice-President, Municipality, Bharatpur, in Rajputana.

Lala Ram Chand Lohia, proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Nanna Mal Jankidas, Delhi.

Lala Bala Pershad, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi.

Lala Brij Lal, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Delhi.

Thakur Bhikham Singh, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Jammu and Kashmir State Forces, Divisional Forest Officer, Jammu and Kashmir State.

Duni Chand, Major in the Jammu and Kashmir State Forces, Chief Medical Officer, Jammu.

Babu Nalinaksha Bannerji, Personal Assistant to the State Engineer, Jammu and Kashmir State.

Lala Gobind Sahai, head clerk and Treasury Officer, Gilgit Agency.

Saidapet Pachai Rathanasabapathy Moodeliar, head clerk, Commissariat Department, Port Blair.

Mr. Madhava Prasad Sinha, M.A., Chief Superintendent, office of the Accountant-General, in the United Provinces.

Mr. Bepin Behari Banerjee, B. A., Superintendent in the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India.

Pandit Sri Kishan Munshi, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

Pandit Ram Pershad, late chief clerk, Locomotive Superintendent's Office, Metre Gauge System, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Ajmer.

Chaudri Nihal Singh, contractor, North-Western Railway.

No. 999-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

M. R. Ry. Pondicherry Ponnu Krishnaswami Pillai Avargal, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Tiruppattur, North Arcot District, in the Madras Presidency.

M. R. Ry. Calavala Ramanujam Chetti Garu, merchant, Madras.

M. R. Ry. Srinivasa Tirumalai Ayyangar Avargal, Deputy Collector, in the Madras Presidency.

Bhalchandra Manjunath Basrur, land-owner, Kanara District, in the Bombay Presidency.

Yeshwant Vinayak Randive, Mamlatdar on special duty, Belgaum District, in the Bombay Presidency.

Shankar Sadashib Metkar, 3rd Grade Inspector, Bombay District Police.

Yeshavant Harischandra Desai, overseer, 1st Grade, in the Bombay Presidency.

Narayan Shripad Kulkarni, Private Medical Practitioner, of Hubli, Dharwar District, in the Bombay Presidency.

Kakubhai Ichhashakar Pandit, Divisional Inspector, Excise Department, Bombay.

Nagesh Vishvanath Pai, B.A., LL.B., Public Prosecutor and Government pleader, Sholapur, in the Bombay Presidency.

Vaman Narayan Barve, 3rd grade Deputy Superintendent, Bombay District Police.

Popatlal Lallubhai Sabugora, senior grade 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, in the Bombay Presidency.

Shivram Balwant Bawdekar, agency head clerk, Savantvadi, in the Bombay Presidency.

Mahadeo Kashinath Oke, headmaster, Government High School, Chanda, in the Central Provinces.

Manik Rao Balwant Rao Deshmukh, of Matargaon, Buldana District, in Berar.

Pandit Apaji Trimbak, of Chaurai, District Chhindwara, in the Central Provinces.

Keshav Govind Parande, Subordinate Judge and Deputy Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Nagpur, in the Central Provinces.

Powar Rup Singh, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh, in Rajputana.

Mr. Mahashankar Chhaganlal Raval, postmaster, Bhavnagar, in the Bombay Presidency.

No. 1000.-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-Gen pleased to confer the title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwè ya Min, as a p distinction, upon—

Maung Thin, A. T. M, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in Burma.

Subadar Maung Aung Bwin, Chindwin Battalion, Burma Military Police.

No. 1001.-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Ba Thaw, Myoôk, in Burma, the title of Thuyè gaung ngwe Da ya Min, as a personal distinction.

No. 1002.-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min, as a personal distinction, upon—

Maung Po Kyaw, Extra Assistant Commissioner, in Burma.

Maung Ba U, Judicial Myoôk, in Burma.

Maung Yet The Aung, Myoôk, in Burma.

Maung Peik, Forest Ranger, in Burma.

Maung Min Gyaw, clerk, Burma Secretariat.

No. 1003.-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Aggamahāpandita, as a personal distinction, upon—

U Kaweinda, Maukkyo *Sayadaw*, Burma.

U Nada, Sangyaung *Sayadaw*, Burma.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st May, 1915.

No. 939-I.-B.—*Corrigendum.*—In the first line of the schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 621-I.-B., dated the 29th April 1915, the word "or" shall be substituted for the word "of" before the words "metallic oxides".

No. 1194-Est.-A.—Captain G. F. W. Anson, of the Political Department, is posted as District Judge, Peshawar, with effect from the 10th May 1915.

The 1st June, 1915.

No. 856-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Senor Don Manuel de Caabeyro to be in charge of the Consulate-General for Portugal at Bombay, during the absence of Senhor A. Casanova.

No. 1205-Est.-A.—Mr. L. G. L. Evans, Indian Civil Service, is posted temporarily as an additional Assistant Master at the Mayo College, Ajmer, with effect from the 10th May 1915, and until further orders.

The 2nd June, 1915.

No. 867-G.—With reference to notification No. 2617-G., dated the 19th November, 1914, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Dr. Charles Freeman Underwood as Consul for Liberia at Bombay has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 963-I.-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I.-B., dated the 22nd March 1913, which applied certain enactments to the Administered Areas in the Hyderabad State, *viz*:

In the first schedule, against entry No. 65, the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), for the existing entry in column 3 the following shall be substituted, *viz*:

"Section 1, sub-section (*3*), and section 38, sub-sections (*1*), (*2*) and (*3*) shall be omitted."

No. 964-I.-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 582-I. B., dated the 22nd March 1913, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the Indian Electricity Rules, 1911, as applied to the said Cantonment by the like notification, No. 1577 I.-B., dated the 1st July 1913, *viz*:—

1. For rule 38 the following shall be substituted, namely,

"38. The following provisions shall apply to service lines and any apparatus in connection therewith on a consumer's premises, *viz*:—

(1) All such lines, being underground lines, and all apparatus in connection therewith placed by a licensee shall be so insulated and protected as to be secure under all ordinary conditions against electrical, mechanical, chemical or other injury to the insulation, and against access of moisture.

(2) From the point where any service line enters a building, or becomes accessible without the aid of a ladder or other special appliance, such line and all apparatus in connection therewith shall be insulated and protected in the manner prescribed by sub-rule (1).

(3) Any metal forming part of the electric circuit of any such line shall not, unless connected with earth, be exposed so that it can be touched."

2. In rule 49, clause (*d*), after the word "conductor" in line 2, the words "placed near the apparatus in such a position as to be readily handled by the operator" shall be added.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 2nd June, 1915.

No. 664-F. E.—The designation of the Accountant General, Post Office and Telegraphs, has been altered to Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, and those of his Deputy and Assistant Accountants General to Deputy and Assistant Accountants General, Posts and Telegraphs.

J. B BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st May, 1915.

No. 22 —With the approval of the Secretary of State for India Messrs T. I. Dixon and C. A Colyer, temporary Engineers, Punjab, are appointed to the Imperial Engineer Service as Assistant Engineers, and are posted to the Punjab.

The 1st June, 1915.

No. 23 —Mr. G L Searight, Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, Bihar and Orissa, is promoted to Chief Engineer, 2nd class, permanent, with effect from the 25th March 1915.

R. P. RUSSELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS

FORESTS.

Simla, the 1st June, 1915.

No. 760 F.294-45.—With reference to this Department notification No. 452 F.-294-35, dated the 6th April 1915, the following promotions are made consequent on the furlough vacancy of Mr. A. V. Monro Conservator of Forests, 1st grade:—

Mr H Carter, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade (on leave), to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, from 8th May 1915 to 12th May 19 5 inclusive.

Mr. A W. Blunt, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade (on leave), to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, from 13th May 1915 to 2nd July 1915 inclusive.

Mr. H. H. Forteath, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, from 8th May 1915 until further orders.

No. 763-F.294-46 —With reference to this Department notification No. 602-F.-294-43, dated the 7th May 1915, the following promotion is made consequent on the furlough vacancy of Mr. H. Carter, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade:—

Mr. F. A. Leete, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, from 13th May 1915 until further orders.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 5th June, 1915.

No. 7949-122.—The Honourable Sir William Maxwell, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., I.C.S., Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the afternoon of the 24th June, 1915, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, in combination with furlough of such duration as will bring the whole period of his absence up to one year.

No. 7952-122.—Mr. C. H. Harrison, I.C.S., Postmaster General, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Director General of Posts and Telegraphs with effect from the date that the Honourable Sir William Maxwell, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., I.C.S., proceeds on leave and until further orders.

No. 8048-140.—Babu Hemanta Kumar Raha, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to be Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd grade, Bengal and Assam, on probation for one year, with effect from the 17th May 1915.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATION.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

Simla, the 31st May, 1915.

No. 194.—Mr. J. A. Page, who was appointed to be Assistant Superintendent, rchæological Survey, Western Circle, in the Department of Education Notification no. 239, ted the 30th May 1913, is confirmed in that appointment.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd June 1915.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 521.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions in, and admissions to, the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified :—

To the 1st Class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

1. Risaldar-Major Muhi-ud-din Khan, *Bahadur*, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, *vice* Subadar-Major and Honorary Captain Wazir Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 15th Sikhs, deceased. Dated 28th August 1914.

2. Risaldar-Major Malik Sher Bahadur Khan, *Bahadur*, 20th King George's Own Light Cavalry, *vice* Subadar-Major and Honorary Captain Shaikh Ahmad, *Sardar Bahadur*, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, deceased. Dated 18th January 1915.

3. Subadar-Major Bhairo Singh, *Bahadur*, I.O.M., 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment). Dated 3rd June 1915.

4. Subadar Fateh Din, *Bahadur*, 23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery (Frontier Force). Dated 3rd June 1915.

5. Subadar Mukhmad Jan, *Bahadur*, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 3rd June 1915.

6. Subadar-Major Khusial Singh, *Bahadur*, 72nd Punjabis. Dated 3rd June 1915.

7. Subadar-Major Mirza Karam Ali Beg, *Bahadur*, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment). Dated 3rd June 1915.

8. 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Suhail Singh, *Rai Bahadur*, *Bahadur*, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, *vice* 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Hukum Chand, *Sardar Bahadur*, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, deceased. Dated 2nd January 1915.

To the 2nd Class with the title of " Bahadur."

1. Risaldar-Major Natha Singh, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), *vice* Risaldar-Major Muhi-ud-din Khan, *Bahadur*, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, promoted. Dated 28th August 1914.

2. Subadar Amir Khan, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), *vice* Risaldar-Major Muhammad Khan, *Bahadur*, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's), deceased. Dated 25th November 1914.

3. Risaldar-Major Ghaus Muhammad Khan, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse), *vice* Subadar Annasamy, *Bahadur*, 1st Madras Pioneers, deceased. Dated 26th November 1914.

4. Subadar Lachman Singh, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, *vice* Subadar Veragoo, *Bahadur*, 25th Madras Infantry, deceased. Dated 20th December 1914.

5. Risaldar Suraj Mal, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, *vice* Risaldar-Major Malik Sher Bahadur Khan, *Bahadur*, 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry, promoted. Dated 18th January 1915.

6. Risaldar Muhammad Hanif, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse). Dated 3rd June 1915.

7. Subadar-Major Karam Sher Khan, 18th Infantry. Dated 3rd June 1915.

8. Subadar-Major Bhola Sing Kandari, 1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 3rd June 1915.

9. Subadar Alah Nur, 22nd Punjabis. Dated 3rd June 1915.

10. Subadar Jalal Khan, 19th Punjabis. Dated 3rd June 1915.

11. Subadar Somayya, 81st Pioneers. Dated 3rd June 1915.

12. Subadar-Major Chittahang Limbu, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 3rd June 1915.

13. Subadar-Major Akbar Ali, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners. Dated 3rd June 1915.

14. Subadar Kehar Singh, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs. Dated 3rd June 1915.

15. Subadar-Major Beli Singh, 38th Dogras. Dated 3rd June 1915.

16. Subadar-Major Kalka Singh, 97th Deccan Infantry. Dated 3rd June 1915.

17. Subadar Mahadeorao Sondkar, 116th Mahrattas. Dated 3rd June 1915.

18. Subadar Nanak Singh, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated 3rd June 1915.

19. 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Saiyid Ali Naki, *Khan Sahib*, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, *vice* 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Suhail Singh, *Rai Bahadur*, *Bahadur*, promoted. Dated 2nd January 1915.

No. 522.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of Risaldar Ganda Singh, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force), to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with effect from the 3rd June 1915, in recognition of good and loyal services rendered by him.

The above appointment will be supernumerary to the authorized establishment and will be absorbed by the lapse of one appointment in the next three vacancies.

No. 523—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments to the Order of British India :—

To the 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Sundar Singh, 29th Mountain Battery
Subadar-Major Nand Ram, 10th Jats
Subadar Parmod Singh, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force)
} , dated 3rd June 1915.

These appointments will be supernumerary to the authorised establishment and will be absorbed by the lapse of one appointment in every five vacancies.

No. 524.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion in, and admissions to, the Order of British India, among Indian officers of the Military Police and Frontier Militia Corps, with effect from the 3rd June 1915 :—

To the 1st Class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur".

Subadar-Major Jawas Khan, *Bahadur*, I. O. M., Khyber Rifles.

To the 2nd Class with the title of " Bahadur ".

Subadar-Major Pir Muhammad Khan, *Khan Bahadur*, Burma Military Police.

Subadar Azad Khan, *Khan Sahib*, Frontier Constabulary.

Subadar-Major Ram Narain, Burma Military Police.

Subadar Khudadad Khan, Burma Military Police.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 525.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following admissions to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit :—

For admission to the 2nd Class of the Order.

(*a*) No. 2131 Sepoy Dasunda Singh, 89th Punjabis, for conspicuous gallantry in the operations on the Suez Canal on the 3rd February 1915. He brought up ammunition under a heavy fire and each time on the return journey carried back a wounded man to the ambulance which was some 800 to 1,000 yards in rear. He also carried Sepoy Hakim Singh, who was killed, and Sepoy Sucha Singh,

who was wounded, from the firing line, removing his boots in order to perform the journeys quicker.

(b) No. 1753 Havildar Muhammad Azim, 92nd Punjabis, for conspicuous gallantry near Serapeum in operations on the Suez Canal on the 4th February 1915. He was wounded in the side when close to the trench of the enemy, who had made signs of surrender and apparently treacherously fired on the company he was with. He remained with his section though wounded and when his company took up a position to re-engage the enemy he kept his men steady under a hot fire and directed their fire with coolness and pluck. He was present at the final surrender of the enemy and marched back with the prisoners to camp, refusing any attention to his wound until he arrived there.

(c) No. 279 Naick Safdar Ali (killed) and No. 1878 Sepoy Sher Khan, 62nd Punjabis, for conspicuous bravery in the action near Tussum in the Suez Canal operations on the 3rd February 1915. These two men led their comrades down a steep sandy bank practically to the water level, under a particularly hot fire, to charge the enemy who were landing from a boat. Sepoy Sher Khan was severely wounded 6 yards from the boat. In the final advance to the boat Naick Safdar Ali was again in advance of his comrades and was hit one yard from the water's edge. He died a few minutes later. The widow (if any) of Naick Safdar Ali is admitted to the pension of the 2nd Class of the Order with effect from the date of his death.

(d) No. 1775 Naick Mihan Singh, 92nd Punjabis, for conspicuous gallantry at Tussum in the operations on the Suez Canal on the 3rd February 1915, when his company moved out to counter-attack some of the enemy in a trench close to the post. Naick Mihan Singh, alone, worked his way to a point whence he shot and killed one of a group of the enemy who were firing on and had wounded some of his company, the remainder of the group rushing back to their trench. On being joined by other men of his squad he kept up a fire on the enemy in the trench and enabled his company to get to a point from which they could enfilade the trench, after which the enemy surrendered. During the remainder of the day's fighting Naick Mihan Singh led his squad with coolness and pluck.

(e) Jemadar Indar Singh, and No. 3397 Havildar Ganda Singh, 128th Pioneers, for gallant conduct and good work at Tussum on the 3rd February 1915 in the operations on the Suez Canal. When Lieutenant Fitzgibbon who commanded a platoon was killed, the command of the platoon devolved upon Jemadar Indar Singh who continued the fight until relieved by the 2nd Rajputs. Jemadar Indar Singh and Havildar Ganda Singh behaved gallantly in charging a number of the enemy who had landed with fixed bayonets.

(f) No. 805 Rifleman Joglal Rai (died of wounds), 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles, for conspicuous bravery on the 3rd February 1915 in the operations on the Suez Canal, in responding to a call for volunteers to carry a message along the firing line to 2nd-Lieutenant Scott. Rifleman Joglal Rai ran along the firing line with the message and was wounded twice before he delivered it to 2nd-Lieutenant Scott who had him attended to. This rifleman showed great pluck in remaining in the firing line after he was wounded and until the order was received to retire when he went back with the company. He had to be ordered to go to hospital and died of his wound six days later.

His widow (if any) is admitted to the pension of the 2nd Class of the Order with effect from the date of his death.

(g) No 726 Havildar (now Jemadar) Suba Singh, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force), for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, when in command of a patrol of nine men on the Suez Canal on the 22nd March 1915. Havildar Suba Singh surprised and engaged a strong raiding party of Turks estimated at 400, under German officers, and in the fight that ensued he showed a determined front and fought with great gallantry. Although severely wounded, Havildar Suba Singh continued to lead and encourage his men and extricated his patrol from a very difficult situation with a loss of two killed and three wounded, whilst the losses to the enemy were estimated at 12 killed and 15 wounded.

No. 526.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following admissions to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit :—

For admission to the 2nd Class of the Order.

(a) Subadar Bakhtawar Singh, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment), for gallant behaviour in the action at Tanga on the 3rd November 1914. Although severely wounded, he continued to rally his men and to cover the retirement.

(b) No. 1222 Sepoy Fazil Khan, 101st Grenadiers, for gallant behaviour in the action at Tanga on the 3rd November 1914 He remained with Lieutenant Hughes, the Adjutant of his regiment, and two other men until they were all killed. He refused to leave Lieutenant Hughes until he was assured that this officer was dead and he then brought the latter's sword away with him.

(c) Subadar Harnam Singh, Jind Infantry, Imperial Service Troops, for his gallant conduct at Jasin on the 18th January 1915. He rallied a small party to cover a retirement and held the enemy in check until his party were all killed and he himself severely wounded and taken prisoner.

(d) Subadar Rhandir Singh, 2nd Kashmir Rifles, Imperial Service Troops, for his gallant behaviour in the action at Tanga on the 4th November 1914, when in command of a detachment which charged and secured the enemy's trenches and captured a machine gun. In leading his men he was severely wounded.

(e) No 310 Sepoy Bal Bahadur Chetti, and No. 1275 Sepoy Dal Bahadur Thapa, } 2nd Kashmir Rifles, Imperial Service Troops, for gallant behaviour on the night of the 18th-19th January 1915 at Jasin, in volunteering to carry a message to Jasin Post. The post was surrounded by the enemy and the errand was one of great danger. At night with two Africans they proceeded in a dug-out through the mangrove swamps adjoining the post and, though unable to get through the enemy's outposts which were in a close ring round the post and fired on them, remained out all night and brought in useful information.

No. 527.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following admission to the Military Division of the Indian Order of Merit :—

For admission to the 2nd Class of the Order.

Jemadar Pat Khan, Northern Waziristan Militia, for conspicuous gallantry in the action at Dredoni on the 27th March 1915, when his personal leading was mainly responsible for the successful action of the party he commanded.

During the pursuit of the enemy it became necessary to seize a hill directly overlooking the line of their retreat. This hill was held by the enemy and Jemadar Pat Khan, on his own initiative, advanced with a section and rushed the hill, he himself reaching the top at least 50 yards ahead of his men. From the position thus gained he was able to bring an effective fire to bear on the retreating enemy thereby inflicting considerable loss on them.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.

No. 528.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to the undermentioned:—

Subadar-Major Farman Ali, 92nd Punjabis.

No. 2393 Lance-Naick Badan Singh, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

Risaldar Subbaraja Urs, Mysore Imperial Service Lancers.

No. 2062 Driver Abdulla, 33rd Mule Corps.

No. 529.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to the undermentioned:—

Jemadar Sher Ali Khan, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

No. 3843 Sowar Sundar Singh, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force.

Subadar Karam Khan, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

No. 2299 Sepoy Pirdhan, 10th Jats.

No. 2284 Lance-Naick Zar Khan, Northern Waziristan Militia.

No. 2203 Drill Naick Syad Akhmad, Northern Waziristan Militia.

No. 530.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the award of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to the undermentioned:—

No. 727 Naick Bachan Singh, 27th Mountain Battery.

No. 1211 Gunner Mehr Khan, 28th Mountain Battery.

No. 1879 Sepoy Girdhari Singh, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).

No 1566 Sepoy Daulat Singh, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).

No. 3587 Havildar Bhagwan Singh, 29th Punjabis.

No 905 Sepoy Sabdal Khan, 101st Grenadiers.

Subadar Mardan Ali, 2nd Kashmir Rifles, Imperial Service Troops.

No. 1091 Sepoy Billu, 2nd Kashmir Rifles, Imperial Service Troops.

No. 6 Sepoy Saif Ali, 2nd Kashmir Rifles, Imperial Service Troops

No. 2 Havildar Madhu, 2nd Kashmir Rifles, Imperial Service Troops.

No. 9 Sepoy Bhagwan Singh, 2nd Kashmir Rifles, Imperial Service Troops.

No. 2476 Sepoy Ganga Ram, 3rd Kashmir Rifles, Imperial Service Troops.

No. 1131 Sepoy Devi Singh, 3rd Kashmir Rifles, Imperial Service Troops.

No. 1837 Havildar Gujar Singh, Jind Infantry, Imperial Service Troops.

No. 2276 Sepoy Sadhu Singh, Jind Infantry, Imperial Service Troops.

No. 2287 Sepoy Lakha Singh, Jind Infantry, Imperial Service Troops.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th June 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 531.—In Army Department Notification No. 466, dated the 21st May 1915, *for* " Major J. E. M. Hughes, " *read* " Major J. E. Hughes."

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 532.—The following temporary appointments are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Lieutenant.

Edward Charles Graham. Dated 4th June 1915.

To be Second Lieutenant.

Eric Studd. Dated 4th June 1915.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No 533.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Edwin Walter Fraser is retained in the service after the age of 55 years, with effect from the 10th March 1915, until further orders, and will be borne as supernumerary in his rank and grade.

INDIAN ARMY.

No 534.—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Edward Maxwell West, 8th Rajputs. Dated the 27th January 1915.
Alfred John Home Ross, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment). Dated the 30th January 1915.
Geoffrey Pigot, 19th Punjabis. Dated the 30th January 1915.
Donald Powell, 30th Punjabis. Dated the 25th January 1915.
Arthur Michael Austen Collins, 38th Dogras. Dated the 26th January 1915.
Rowland Richardson, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated the 26th January 1915.
George Alexander Maconchy, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force). Dated the 26th January 1915.
Jasper Searle Lloyd, 46th Punjabis. Dated the 27th January 1915.
Douglas Maxwell Arthur Herbert, 82nd Punjabis. Dated the 15th March 1915.
Charles James Stewart Fraser, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force). Dated the 26th January 1915.
William George Hugh Gough, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles). Dated the 28th January 1915.
Edward Alfred Stead, 35th Sikhs. Dated the 26th January 1915.
Reinzi Stephen Barry Beckett, 94th Russell's Infantry. Dated the 11th February 1915.
John Montgomerie Hunt, 87th Punjabis. Dated the 12th February 1915.
Richard de Beauvoir De Lisle, 97th Deccan Infantry. Dated the 12th February 1915.
Charles Wilbraham Watson Ford, 35th Sikhs. Dated the 11th February 1915.
John Richard Landon Bradshaw, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers. Dated the 13th March 1915.
Cyril Percy Hancock, 114th Mahrattas. Dated the 18th February 1915.
Arthur Handcock Bagley, 8th Rajputs. Dated the 11th February 1915.

ARMY RESERVES.

No 535.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

Joseph O'Connor Fitzpatrick.
Bernard Harper Wiles. } Dated 4th June 1915.

Infantry Branch.

Joseph John Rodgers. Dated 28th May 1915.
John Peake Wildeblood.
George Conrad Spring. } Dated 4th June 1915.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 536.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Supplement dated the 24th April 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 23rd April 1915, pages 4033 and 4038.

War Office,
24th April 1915.

* * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Colonels (Honorary Brigadier-Generals), Retired List, to be temporary Brigadier-Generals :—

* * * * * * * *

Edward H. Molesworth, C B , Indian Army.

* * * * * * * *

"London Gazette" dated the 27th April 1915, pages 4063 and 4071.

War Office,
27th April 1915.

* * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned are granted temporary rank as follows :—

As Brigadier-General—

Colonel Alexander Cadell, Indian Army. Dated 1st March 1915.

Colonel Wyndham C. Knight, D S O., Indian Army, Aide de-Camp to The King. Dated 10th March 1915.

* * * * * * * *

As Lieutenant-Colonel—

Dated 9th April 1915.

* * * * * * * *

Major Gilbert R. Cassels, 35th Sikhs, Indian Army.

* * * * * * * *

Major Herbert J. P. Browne, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force), Indian Army.

Major Harry A. V. Cummins, 24th Punjabis, Indian Army. Dated 28th April 1915.

* * * * * * * *

Supplement dated the 28th April 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 27th April 1915, page 4143.

War Office,
28th April 1915.

His Majesty the KING has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned Warrant Officer, non-commissioned officer, and men for their conspicuous acts of bravery and devotion to duty, whilst serving with the Expeditionary Force :—

* * * * * * * *

No. 1685 Rifleman Gobar Sing Negi, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

For most conspicuous bravery on 10th March 1915, at Neuve Chapelle.

During our attack on the German position he was one of a bayonet party with bombs who entered their main trench, and was the first man to go round each traverse, driving back the enemy until they were eventually forced to surrender.

He was killed during this engagement.

* * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 537.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

28th May 1915.

Frederick William Thomas, Commandant, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Captain to be Major.

2nd June 1915.

William Hastings LaTouche Darley, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 538.—1st Class Assistant Surgeon Joseph Malir, *seconded*, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, and to remain *seconded*, subject to His Majesty's approval, and

1st Class Assistant Surgeon Joseph Alexander Hercules Holmes to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant E. J. Culpeper, deceased ; with effect from the 1st March 1915.

No. 539—Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant Charles William Ernest Kerr, *seconded*, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, and to remain *seconded*, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant Joseph Lee (supernumerary Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain), is absorbed in the rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval,

1st Class Assistant Surgeons—

William John Gillson
Frederick George Handel Decks } *seconded*, to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, and to remain *seconded*, subject to His Majesty's approval, and

1st Class Assistant Surgeon William Bamford to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Captain E. W. Fraser, supernumerary on attaining the age of 55 years ; with effect from the 10th March 1915.

No. 540.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant Charles James Fox, *supernumerary, and seconded*, to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, *supernumerary, and to remain seconded*, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Senior Assistant Surgeons and honorary Lieutenants—

William James Corridon
Edward James Greson } *seconded*, to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain and to remain *seconded*, subject to His Majesty's approval,

Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Lieutenant Eugene Alfred St. Romaine (Supernumerary Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain), is absorbed in the rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval, and

1st Class Assistant Surgeon William George Mersh to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

with effect from the 19th March 1915 ; to complete establishment.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 541.—Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, ranking as Jemadar, Shiurakhan Laal (E) to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, ranking as Subadar, and

No. 737, 1st Class Sub Assistant Surgeon Salig Ram (E), to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, ranking as Jemadar,

vice 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Muhammad Abdur Rahim, invalided ; with effect from the 1st May 1915.

No. 542.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, having completed five years' service in that class, and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 1st May 1915 :—

No. 1143, Bishan Singh (E).

No. 543.—The undermentioned 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years service in that class, and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 1st May 1915:—

No. 1294, Durga Parshad Misra.

No. 1297, Basant Singh.

No. 1299, Kishan Chand.

(E) Passed in English.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 544.—The following promotions are made:—

No. 6 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery.

Havildar Sher Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 18th February 1915.

Remount Training Depôt, Mhow.

Havildar-Major Sultan Ali to be Jemadar in Force "A;" with effect from the 18th February 1915.

1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

Dafadar Murtaza Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th April 1915.

3rd Skinner's Horse.

Jemadar Amar Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Malim Singh, dismissed the service; with effect from the 21st January 1915.

13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).

Jemadar Partab Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadars Burhan Ali and Harbhaj to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th April 1915.

Dafadar Jindwada Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 19th April 1915.

14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Kot-Dafadar Lakhpat Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th April 1915.

28th Light Cavalry.

Kot-Dafadar Sohan Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 12th May 1915.

Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).

Ressaidar Muhammad Sarwar Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Ratan Chand to be Ressaidar and Dafadars Ganda Singh and Saadat Husain to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th April 1915.

1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

Colour-Havildar Chagatta, I.O.M., to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th March 1915.

Jemadar Fazl Shah to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 12th March 1915.

3rd Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Ali Bahadur to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Nur Alam to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 16th March 1915.

13th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).

Havildar Hari Singh, Colour-Havildar Mohan Singh and Havildar Puran Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th April 1915.

Havildar Amresar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jagannath Singh, deceased; with effect from the 26th April 1915.

31st Punjabis.

Havildar Arjan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th April 1915.

Jemadar Beli Ram to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Tulsi Ram to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 17th May 1915.

2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Jemadar Sangram Sing Negi to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the .1th April 1915.

41st Dogras.

Jemadar Gulaba to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 29th January 1915.

55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Havildars Gul Din and Karam Dad to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 26th April 1915.

Havildar Fauja Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 16th May 1915.

82nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Muhammad Husain to be Subadar and Havildar Mauladad to be Jemadar, *vice* Gulab Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 15th March 1915.

Colour-Havildars Amir Khan and Kirpal Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th April 1915.

Jemadar Phuman Singh to the Subadar and Colour-Havildar Partab Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 6th April 1915.

Jemadar Khyali Ram to be Subadar and Havildars Shiu Ram and Kishena Ram to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 15th April 1915.

87th Punjabis.

Jemadar Muhammad Ali to be Subadar, Havildar Major Harphul, Colour Havildar Hakim Khan and Havildar Karam Bakhsh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1.th April 1915.

94th Russell's Infantry.

Havildar Major Shiubalak Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th April 1915.

107th Pioneers.

Havildar Ghani Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 1st November 1914.

Colour-Havildar Laximan Jankar to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 28th December 1914.

121st Pioneers.

Havildar Narayan Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 4th January 1915.

122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Havildar-Major Abdul Shakur Khan to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 31st October 1914.

2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Jemadar Rajbir Gurung to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 29th March 1915.

2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Dhanraj Thapa to be Subadar and Havildar Damar Sing Gurung to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 27th January 1915.

Havildar Kharak Sing Gurung to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 10th February 1915.

Jemadar Hari Singh Burathoki to be Subadar and Havildar Ganj Sing Gurung to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 13th February 1915.

Jemadar Hari Chand to be Subadar and Havildar Sibu Rana to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 9th March 1915.

Jemadars Puran Sing Thapa and Arjun Thapa to be Subadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 11th March 1915.

2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Major Puran Bahadur Pun to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 5th April 1915.

2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Santabir Rana to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Amar Bahadur Gurung to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 2nd April 1915.

Jemadar Santbir Thapa to be Subadar, Colour-Havildars Bishanbir Thapa and Asbahadur Gurung and Havildar-Major Dhanbir Gurung to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 19th April 1915.

22nd Derajat Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).

The promotion of Havildar-Major Santa Singh to the rank of Jemadar has effect from the 18th February 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 482, dated the 21st May 1915.

31st Punjabis.

The promotion of Havildar Fazaldad Khan to the rank of Jemadar has effect from the 17th March 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 383, dated the 23rd April 1915.

The promotion of Havildar Karam Khan to the rank of Jemadar has effect from the 7th April 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 437, dated the 7th May 1915.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

Army Reserves.

No. 545.—Second Lieutenant James Edward Halpin is permitted to resign his commission, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 27th May 1915.

RETIREMENTS.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 546.—*Rai Sahib* L. N. Bose, Superintendent, 2nd grade, is permitted to retire from the service; with effect from the 6th June 1915.

REWARDS.

INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 547.—In Army Department Notification No. 1168, dated the 24th December 1914 *for* " No. 2336 Lance-Naik Net Singh, " *read* " No. 2336 Naick Net Singh."

SPECIAL.

No. 548.—With reference to paragraph 305, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for 10 years, is transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the date specified :—

Captain Charles Fraser Mackenzie, Political Employ,—15th February 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bihar Light Horse.

No. 549.—Lieutenant Blayney Sydney Hickey to be Captain, *vice* F. B. Fraser, appointed Paymaster. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Second Lieutenant Cecil George Lees to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Second Lieutenant Ney Lindsay Hervey to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 550.—Veterinary-Lieutenant Charles Ingram to be Veterinary-Captain. Dated the 1st March 1915.

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 551.—Second Lieutenant Thomas Augustine Duffy to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1915.

Henry James Ford to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1915.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 552.—Walter Gasper Gregory to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st September 1914.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 553.—Second Lieutenant Cyril John Keelan to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. A. Gardiner, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 19th March 1915.

Joseph Wright to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* J. L. Muir, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 18th February 1915.

Arthur John Cracknell to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* C. J. Keelan, promoted. Dated the 19th March 1915.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 554.—Lieutenant Henry Seaton Rhodes to be Captain, *vice* W. R. C. Beadon, transferred to the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles. Dated the 1st January 1915.

Second Lieutenant William Browne Brander to be Lieutenant, *vice* H. S. Rhodes, promoted. Dated the 1st January 1915.

Jeffrey Bernard Hale Tennent to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* W. B. Brander, promoted. Dated the 15th April 1915.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 555.—Eustace Marmion Ferrers Nicholson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 6th May 1915.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 556.—Hugh Claxton Aylmer to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st April 1915.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 557.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :—

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Frederick Edward Lowe.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th June, 1915.

Under Clause 58 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates

specified, were received in the Army Department [illegible]

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. 2 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery.	Lieutenant Herbert Bailey	24th May 1915	Rawalpindi.	
4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs, attached 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.	Captain Percy Beattie-Crozier	19th May 1915	France.	Killed in action.
15th Ludhiana Sikhs	Lieutenant Richard Edward John Thomson	19th May 1915	France.	Killed in action.
64th Pioneers ...	Captain Edmund Marsden	26th May 1915	Myitkyina.	
1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.	Captain Hugh Richard Augustine Whytehead	22nd May 1915	Mediterranean.	Killed in action.
Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).	Lieutenant Stephen Alexander Macmillan.	9th May 1915	France.	Died of wounds.
Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.	2nd-Lieutenant Charles Cecil Nott-Bower	16th May 1915	France.	Killed in action.

Statement of Deposits on accounts of Estates between the 17th March and 2nd June 1915.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps	Date of Decease	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.	
Leonard Grey Dudley*	Captain ...	6th Jat Light Infantry	24th November 1914	Intestate.	279 14 6	3rd August 1915.

* *Widow* — Mrs. Ada Dudley.
Address — C/o Colonel W. E. Dudley, 18, Portland Place, Bath, Somerset.
Child — Monica Grey Dudley.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th June, 1915

No. 148.—Mr. G. W. Ford, Assistant Signal Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is promoted temporarily to the rank of Senior Assistant Signal Engineer on that Railway, with effect from the 4th June 1915.

No. 149.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 204, dated the 6th August 1914, Mr. H. E. Rose, officiating Senior Assistant Signal Engineer, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Signal Engineer, with effect from the 4th June 1915.

No. 150.—Mr. F. H. Reaks, District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, in Class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Traffic Manager with temporary rank in Class I of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1915 and until further orders.

P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 29th May 1915 is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	25	23
		Kaira District	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Panch Mahals ,,	...	...
		Ahmedabad ,,	...	...
		Broach ,,	...	...
		Broach Port	...	...
		Bulsar Port	...	1
		Surat Town and Port	2	...
		Surat District	1	4
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra ,,	1	1
		Bassein ,,	...	...
		Thana ,,	...	...
		Kalyan ,,	...	...
		Kurla ,,	...	...
		Vesava ,,	...	...
		Agashi ,,	...	...
		Thana District	...	...
	Central	Nasik District	7	6
		Ahmednagar District	...	...
		East Khandesh ,,	...	...
		Poona Town	...	...
		Poona District	...	...
		Chinchni Port	...	...
		Satara District	4	4
		Sholapur Town	...	1
		Sholapur District	6	5

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Southern	Panvel Port	...	...
		Kolaba District	2	1
		Ratnagiri "	...	...
		Belgaum "	85	25
		Dharwar "	10	5
		Hubli Town	...	...
		Bijapur District	...	...
	Sind ...	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	3	1
		Karachi Town and Port	60	56
		Karachi District	1	1
		Sukkur "	2	2
		Larkana "	...	...
		Nawabshah "	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	3	3
		Cutch "	...	...
		Mandvi Port	5	4
		Porbandar "	...	...
		Bhavnagar "	...	...
		Rewa Kantha Agency	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	1	1
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	14	11
		Akalkot State	...	...
		Khairpur "	...	...
		Surat Agency	...	...
		Satara "	...	...
		TOTAL	182	155
MADRAS PRESIDENCY		Anantapur District	...	...
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	7	1
		Mangalore Town and Port	...	...
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	2	1
		Coimbatore Town	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Trichinopoly District	...	...
		Chingleput "	...	...
		Nilgiris "	1	...
		Ramnad "	1*	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	11	2
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	5	5
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur "	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna "	...	...
		TOTAL	5	5
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	...	...
		Patna District	13	12
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	...	...
		Shahabad "	6	8
	Tirhut	Saran District	28	30
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur "	3	3
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	16	12

* Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	5	4
		Purnea "	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	1	1
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	...	...
		TOTAL	72	70
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	...	...
		Saharanpur City	3	3
		Saharanpur District	1	1
		Muzaffarnagar "	8	5
		Meerut City	...	...
		Meerut District	8	8
		Bulandshahr "	6	21
	Agra	Aligarh City	...	...
		Aligarh District	1	1
		Muttra City	...	...
		Muttra District	2	2
		Agra City	...	...
		Agra District	...	...
		Mainpuri "	...	...
		Etah "	...	1
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	...	...
		Bareilly District	...	...
		Bijnor "	24	24
		Budaun "	...	...
		Moradabad City	...	...
		Moradabad District	13	2
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	...
		Pilibhit "	...	...
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Etawah "	...	...
		Cawnpore City	1	1
		Cawnpore District	...	...
		Fatehpur "	...	...
		Allahabad City	...	...
		Allahabad District	4	4

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun „	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	...	...
		Benares District	...	...
		Mirzapur „	...	...
		Jaunpur „	...	...
		Ghazipur „	16	16
		Ballia „	32	32
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	21	19
		Basti „	9	7
		Azamgarh „	9	8
	Kumaun...	Naini Tal „	...	...
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	...	...
		Lucknow District	...	...
		Unao „	4	3
		Rae Bareli „	10	10
		Sitapur „	2	2
		Hardoi „	1	1
		Kheri „	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	...	...
		Gonda „	...	...
		Bahraich „	...	...
		Sultanpur „	...	...
		Partabgarh „	...	...
		Bara Banki „	22	22
		TOTAL	120	193
PUNJAB	Ambala	Hissar District	58	31
		Gurgaon „	5	5
		Rohtak „	25	14
		Karnal „	33	33
		Ambala „	9	13
	Jullundur	Kangra District	1	...
		Hoshiarpur „	109	109
		Jullundur City	2	2
		Jullundur District	107	80
		Ludhiana „	52	28
		Ferozepore „	152	78
	Lahore	Lahore City	6	5
		Lahore District	1,275	814
		Amritsar City	...	...
		Amritsar District	131	131
		Gurdaspur „	689	667
		Sialkot „	872	871
		Gujranwala „	593	592

1 the return for the week ending 22nd May 1915 against the Naini Tal district *read* 1 case, 1 death *for nil.*

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	86	81
		Gujrat "	450	447
		Jhelum "	424	434
		Rawalpindi "	765	570
		Attock "	247	266
		Mianwali "	...	...
	Multan	Montgomery District	1	1
		Lyallpur "	46	42
		Jhang "	...	...
		Multan "	6	5
		Muzaffargarh "	...	...
	NATIVE STATES	Nabha State	...	...
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	1,112	946
		Kapurthala State	...	...
		Malerkotla "	...	...
		Nalagarh "	2	2
		Jind "	5	6
		Kalsia "	1	1
		TOTAL	7,264	6,274
*BURMA	Pegu	Rangoon Town	...	...
		Hanthawaddy District	...	...
		Tharrawaddy "	...	...
		Pegu District	...	...
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	...	...
		Bassein District	...	...
		Henzada "	...	...
		Myaungmya "	...	...
		Maubin "	...	...
		Pyapon "	...	...
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	...	...
		Thaton "	...	...
		Moulmein Town	...	...
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...
		Magwe "	...	...

*Report not received.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	...	...
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha "	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	...	...
	Shan States	Northern Shan States	...	...
		TOTAL	...*	...*
ASSAM	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur	Nagpur District	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment	...	...
		Bhandara Town	...	...
		Bhandara District	...	...
		Wardha Town	...	...
		Wardha District	...	...
		Balaghat Town	...	...
		Balaghat District	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	...	...
		Saugor District	...	...
		Damoh Town	...	...
		Damoh District	...	...
		Seoni Town	...	...
		Seoni District	...	...
		Mandla Town	...	...
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	...	...
		Nimar "	...	...
		Narsinghpur "	...	1
		Chhindwara District	2	2
	Berar	Amraoti Town	1	...
		Amraoti District	...	...
		Akola Town	1	1
		Akola District	...	...
		Buldana "	...	...
		TOTAL	4	4
COORG	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...

* Report not received.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Mysore State	...	Bangalore [illegible] Military Station	3	3
		Bangalore [illegible]	...	...
		Bangalore District	...	...
		Mysore City	2	1
		Mysore District	10	4
		Hassan "	...	...
		Kadur "	...	...
		Kolar "	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	...
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga "	...	...
		Chitaldroog "	...	...
		TOTAL	15	8
Hyderabad State	...	Raichur District	1	1
		Bidar "	...	...
		Medak "	...	...
		Parbhani "	...	...
		Gulbarga "	...	...
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	...	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Usmanabad "	...	...
		Aurangabad "	...	...
		TOTAL	1 (a)	1 (a)
Central India	...	Bhopal City	...	...
		Bhopal State	...	...
		Gwalior "	...	...
		Indore City	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
Rajputana	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	...	...
		Alwar State	...	...
		Jaipur "	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Serohi "	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
N.-W. F. Province	...	Peshawar City	2	2
		Peshawar District	43	29
		Abbottabad "	...	...
		Hazara District	6	6
		Dera Ismail Khan City	...	...
		Kohat City	...	...
		TOTAL	51	37
Kashmir	...	Jammu Province	195	163
		TOTAL	195	163
Baluchistan	...	Kalat State	...	...
		Hirok	...	...
		Total	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	7,920	6,912

(a) From the 17th to the 23rd May 1915.

In the return for the week ending 22nd May 1915 against the Peshawar district *read* 20 deaths *for* 26 deaths.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 hours on Thursday, the 3rd June 1915, based on the Indian Daily Weather Reports of the period.

1 The indications of unsettled weather over the south of the Arabian Sea, referred to in the last weekly report, disappeared without any important change occurring on the coast and ordinary hot weather conditions prevailed during the week over the greater part of the country Rainfall continued in Burma, Assam and Bengal, and there were a few showers, chiefly associated with thunderstorms, in Bihar, Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India East, the north Punjab and surrounding hills, and the south and west of the Peninsula.

2. *Burma* —Nearly general rain fell in Lower Burma on the 2nd June, and in Upper Burma on the 30th and 31st May

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall was nearly general in Assam throughout the week, except on the 28th and 29th May It was nearly general in Bengal on the 31st May, and in Chota Nagpur on the 2nd June

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—A few light showers occurred on the 1st June in the United Provinces and Central India East

Northwest India.—Light rain fell at Rawalpindi and at a few stations in the western Himalayas

The Peninsula —Scattered falls of rain were reported, chiefly from the south of the division

3. The chief falls of rain were as follows —

May 27th Victoria Point 1 25", Gauhati 1 06" Dhubri 1 70", Cherrapunji 6 40", Mymensingh 2 99", Bogra 1 78" and Darjiling 2 12"

" 28th. Morywa 1 49", Chittagong 1 11", Mymensingh 1 41" and Bogra 2 34"

" 29th. Moulmein 1 21", Maymyo 1 06", Myitkyina 2 53" Gauhati 2 83", Silchar 2 97" Barisal 2 05" and Mysore 1 35"

" 30th. Toungoo 4 39", Yamethin 2 32", Mandalay 0 90", Maymyo 1 18", Silchar 1 22", Shillong and Cherrapunji each 1 28" and Bangalore 1 20"

" 31st Rangoon 1 26", Kyaukpyu 1 72" Akyab 1 20", Myitkyina 1 51", Tezpur 1 20", Dhubri 1 79", Chittagong 1 33", Narayanganj 1 22", Saugor Island 1 40", Mymensingh 1 03", Bogra 1 68" Dinajpur 1 87", Jalpaiguri 1 07" and Purnea 0 90"

June 1st Bhamo 1 15" Dibrugarh 2 50" and Shillong 1 11"

" 2nd Diamond Island 1 18' Gauhati 1 12", Dhubri 4 47" Narayanganj 1 90", Mymensingh 3 66", Bogra 1 46" and Dinajpur 1 84"

4. Assam was the only division where the rainfall of the week was 20 per cent or more in excess It was within 20 per cent of the normal in Bengal, the United Provinces West, the Punjab East and North, Central India East, and Mysore No rain usually falls at this time of year in Baluchistan, Sind and Gujarat, but in all the remaining divisions rainfall was 20 per cent or more in defect

The rainfall from the 30th April to date is 20 per cent or more in excess in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Central India East, and differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent. in Orissa, the United Provinces East, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Southeast. It is 20 per cent or more in defect in all the remaining divisions, except Sind and Gujarat, where the absence of rainfall is a normal feature of the weather during this period of the year.

Division.	Rainfall data for week ending on 3rd June 1915.			Rainfall data from 30th April 1915 to 3rd June 1915.				
	Actual rainfall in inches.	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Actual rainfall to date in inches	Normal rainfall in inches.	Excess or defect in inches.	Percentage departure from normal. This week.	Percentage departure from normal. Last week.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bay Islands	0·7	5·2	- 4·5	6·9	19·6	— 12·7	— 65	— 57
Lower Burma	2·0	4·6	—2·6	23·2	16·8	+6·4	+ 38	+ 74
Upper Burma	1·6	2·1	—0·5	11·5	6·8	+4·7	+ 69	+111
Assam	5·0	3·4	+1·6	25·3	13·4	+11·9	+ 89	+108
Bengal	3·3	2·8	+0·5	13·4	9·5	+3·9	+ 41	+ 51
Orissa	0·1	1·0	-0·9	3·9	3·9	0	0	+ 31
Chota Nagpur	0·2	0·8	0·6	1·4	2·8	—1·4	— 50	— 40
Bihar	0·5	1·0	—0·5	3·9	3·1	+0·8	+ 26	+ 62
United Provinces, East	0·1	0·2	—0·1	0·8	0·9	—0·1	— 11	0
United Provinces, West	0·1	0·1	0	0·5	0·8	—0·3	— 37	— 43
Punjab, East and North	0·1	0·1	0	0·4	0·8	—0·4	— 50	— 57
Punjab, South-West	0	0·1	—0·1	0·1	0·4	—0·3	— 75	— 67
Kashmir	0·1	0·3	—0·2	0·6	2·6	—2·0	— 77	— 78
N.-W. Frontier Province	0	0·1	—0·1	0·3	0·6	0·3	— 50	— 40
Baluchistan	0	0	0	0	0·3	-0·3	—100	—100
Sind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajputana, West	0	0·1	-0·1	0	0·5	—0·5	—100	—100
Rajputana, East	0	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·7	—0·6	- 86	— 80
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central India, West	0	0·2	—0·2	0·1	0·4	—0·3	— 75	— 50
Central India, East	0·1	0·1	0	0·7	0·4	+0·3	+ 75	+100
Berar	0	0·5	0·5	0·2	0·6	0·4	- 67	+100
Central Provinces, West	0	0·3	-0·3	0·3	0·7	—0·4	— 57	— 25
Central Provinces, East	0	0·4	—0·4	0·6	1·0	—0·4	— 40	0
Konkan	0	2·5	2·5	0·8	3·1	—2·3	— 74	+ 33
Bombay Deccan	0·1	0·8	—0·7	1·8	1·6	+0·2	+ 13	+113
Hyderabad, North	0	0·3	—0·3	0·7	0·6	+0·1	+ 17	+133
Hyderabad, South	0	0·4	—0·4	0·9	1·1	—0·2	— 18	+ 29
Mysore	1·2	1·2	0	5·2	4·8	+0·4	+ 8	+ 11
Malabar	0·2	4·0	3·8	8·3	10·7	—2·4	— 22	+ 31
Madras, South-East	0·1	0·4	—0·3	2·1	2·3	—0·2	— 9	+ 5
Madras Deccan	0·3	0·5	—0·2	1·2	1·8	—0·6	— 33	— 31
Madras Coast, North	0·1	0·4	—0·3	1·1	1·7	—0·6	— 35	— 23

G. C. SIMPSON,
Offg. Director-General of Observatories.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
Dated 3rd June 1915.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 29th May 1915.

Burma.—Tharrawaddy reports 9·12 inches of rain. The rainfall in the seaboard tract and in Delta was light to moderate and was good in the north of the Province. In the dry zone the fall was light and unevenly distributed. Agricultural operations for winter rice in Lower Burma and for upland crops in Upper Burma are proceeding. Sowing of cotton and sesamum is progressing. Cattle are generally healthy. The price of unhusked rice at Rangoon has risen slightly as compared with that of the previous week and is Rs. 110 per 100 baskets against the normal price of Rs 111.

Assam.—Heavy rain fell in the Surma Valley and in parts of the Brahmaputra Valley interfering in places with agricultural operations. Floods have occurred in Sylhet, Kamrup, Nowgong and the Garo Hills and have caused damage and apprehension of damage to paddy Plucking and manufacture of tea continue Prospects are fair to good. Ploughing of land for the sowing of paddy is generally in progress. The price of common rice has risen slightly. Cattle disease is reported from five districts.

Bengal.—During the week heavy rain fell only in Mymensingh but the fall was light to moderate in the rest of the Province Ploughing of fields for winter rice is in progress Sowing of autumn crops has been almost finished Weeding of autumn paddy and jute is being hampered in places by excessive rain. Standing crops in Mymensingh and in some of the northern Bengal districts have somewhat suffered for the same reason. Elsewhere prospects are good. Cattle disease is reported from eleven districts. The average price of common rice for the Province has risen by about 0·5 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

Bihar and Orissa—Light and scattered rain was received in Bihar. There was practically no rain in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The weather was very hot. Preparation of lands and sowing of autumn crops continue. The standing sugarcane crop and vegetables are doing well. The average price of common rice has risen as compared with that of the preceding week. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient Cattle disease is reported from several districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa is good.

United Provinces.—Slight rain fell over the Himalayan and eastern submontane regions Standing crops are in good condition Sowings of indigo, cotton, maize and *chari* continue. Food, fodder and water are ample everywhere. Agricultural stock is in good condition but slight cattle disease is still reported from a few districts. Prospects are favourable. Markets are adequately stocked. Prices are practically stationary.

Punjab—Except for slight showers in a few districts in the southeast and west the weather was dry. Harvesting of spring crops continues except in the southeast. The yield is normal to good except in the submontane tracts where some of the wheat is being found shrivelled and small on threshing. This is doubtless due to the heavy rains and winds of the winter. Sowings of sugarcane, cotton and other autumn crops are in progress and are normal. The condition of standing extra spring crops, sugarcane and cotton is generally good. Cattle are healthy and fodder and water for drinking and irrigation are sufficient Prices of wheat and other food grains are fluctuating and are generally at warning rates while those of other grains are either stationary or are rising slightly and range between warning and scarcity rates or are above scarcity rates. Prices of wheat :—Ambala and Lyallpur 10 and Lahore and Rawalpindi 10½ seers per rupee.

North-West Frontier Province—The week was rainless. The weather is hot and clear. Standing crops both on irrigated and unirrigated areas are fairly good. Hail has fallen in a few villages of the Lakki tahsil of the Bannu district but has caused no damage. Sowings of extra spring and autumn crops in Peshawar and of autumn crops in the Bannu tahsil continue. Harvesting of spring crops is proceeding with outturn above average in Peshawar and good to average in Bannu. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder and water are procurable. Prices are high but are falling generally in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan and also in the case of wheat and maize in Peshawar where prices of barley and gram are rising.

Jammu.—Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 9 to 14 and maize from 11 to 18 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Cattle disease of mild type prevails in the Jasmergarh, Udhampur and Ramban tahsils. Fodder is sufficient.

Kashmir.—Insignificant rain fell during the week. Spring crops are poor in the Anantnag district and in the Sripartabsinghpura tahsil and good elsewhere. Agricultural operations for autumn crops are in progress. Cattle are generally healthy. Prices are high in the Baramulla tahsil and normal elsewhere. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Rajputana.—The weather is hot and clear. Lands are being prepared for autumn sowings. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices have fallen by half a seer in Bharatpur, Kotah and Jhalawar and are stationary elsewhere.

Central India.—Slight rain fell in Alirajpur of the Southern States. Harvesting of spring crops has been completed in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. Irrigation of sugarcane is in progress in Gwalior. Lands are being prepared for the coming autumn crops everywhere. The probable outturn is good in Malwa and in the Southern States. Agricultural stock is in good condition except in the Petlawad pargana of the Indore State. Cattle disease is reported from the Theonari and Teonthai tahsils of the Rewa State and from parts of Dhar and Alirajpur of the Southern States. The fodder supply is sufficient but water is somewhat deficient in the parganas of Khachrod, Shajapur, Agar and Bakaner of the Gwalior State. Prices are fluctuating slightly in the Mehidpur, Nimar and Rampura-Bhanpura districts of the Indore State, are normal in Bhopal, are high in Baghelkhand and are steady elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been hot and occasionally cloudy and windy. Preparation of land for the sowing of autumn crops is in progress. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Fluctuations in prices are unimportant.

Feudatory States.—Land is being prepared for autumn sowings. Sowing of early rice is in progress in parts of Bastar, Udaipur, Sirguja and Jashpur. Rice is dear in Bastar and Jashpur and gram in the latter State, while wheat is cheaper in both States.

Bombay.—Rain fell during the week in Ratnagiri, Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. Cotton picking continues in Kaira and Rewa Kantha. Preparation for the cultivation of autumn crops is progressing. The fodder supply is sufficient except in two mahals of Karachi, four talukas of Thar and Parkar, two talukas of Nawabshah and one taluka of Hyderabad. Cattle are in good condition. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in two talukas of Poona. Drinking water is adequate. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Prices are generally steady.

Hyderabad.—Very slight rain fell during the week. The average fall was 1 cent. The late rice crop is being harvested in a few parts. Lands are being prepared for autumn sowings. Water scarcity prevails in one taluka, fodder scarcity in two and cattle disease in four. Prices of grains are almost constant. The highest price in districts is *juar* 10½ seers in Warangal and the lowest 25 seers in Adilabad.

Mysore.—The rainfall was light to fair. The price of rice and *ragi* has fallen in Chitaldrug. Markets are well supplied. The outturn of the harvested paddy and sugarcane is fair. Ploughing, manuring and transplanting operations are in progress generally. Paddy, *ragi*, sugarcane and cotton have been sown in parts. Standing crops are generally in fair condition. Prospects of the season are generally good but more rain is wanted in parts. Cattle are generally healthy. Water and fodder are available.

Coorg.—Rainfall 61 cents. Ploughing for rice continues. Prices of food grains are high. The public health is fair. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Madras.—The rainfall was very heavy in Travancore, good in the west coast and the Nilgiris, fair in Coimbatore and light or *nil* elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good, but require rain in parts of one district. Harvesting of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops is proceeding with outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops are proceeding normally. The condition of cattle is generally good. The water-supply is sufficient except in Guntur, Kurnool and Trichinopoly and in parts of Godavari, the Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, central parts, Madura, Ramnad and the west coast. Pasture is sufficient except in Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah and South Canara and in parts of seven other districts. Fodder is sufficient. Prices show a slight tendency to rise.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTICE.

Sale of Andamans Timber in 1915.

It is notified for general information that, six-weekly, instead of quarterly, tenders will be invited during the remainder of the year 1915 for shipments of padauk, pyinma (*Lagerstrœmia hypoleuca*), and koko or siris (*Albizzia lebbek*) from Port Blair.

The quantities of timber and the conditions of sale will remain as in the previous notice.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Divisional Forest Officer, Andamans, Port Blair.

SIMLA; The 11th May 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTICE.

With reference to the notice, dated 10th February 1915 (which was published in the Supplement to the "Gazette of India", dated 13th February 1915 and in Provincial Gazettes) inviting tenders for a license to extract and purchase padauk and other timbers from the forests of the North and Middle Andaman Islands, it is hereby notified that tenders should be submitted so as to reach the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Simla, on or before the *1st June 1916* instead of the 1st September 1915 as previously announced in paragraph 19 of the notice.

SIMLA; The 17th May 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAYS.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK. During official year 1913-14.	MEAN MILEAGE WORKED. 1914.	MEAN MILEAGE WORKED. 1915.	TOTAL EARNINGS FOR WEEK ENDING 22nd May 1914.	TOTAL EARNINGS FOR WEEK ENDING 22nd May 1915.	EARNINGS PER MILE OPEN FOR WEEK 1914.	EARNINGS PER MILE OPEN FOR WEEK 1915.	TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 22nd May 1914.	TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 22nd May 1915.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Miles.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
State and Guaranteed Railways.												
Bengal-Nagpur (including 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	302	2,678	2,685	8,09,603	8,29,000	302	309	63,58,761	61,73,000	...	1,85,761	
Bezwada Extension	376	21	21	13,584	8,200	647	390	76,844	68,300	..	8,544	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	695	1,001	1,001	8,07,079	7,97,000	806	796	61,72,648	57,60,000	...	4,12,648	
Eastern Bengal (including 3′ 3⅜″ and 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	458	1,578	1,594	6,10,951	5,95,000	387	373	48,09,946	46,20,000	...	1,89,946	
East Indian	775	2,571	2,571	20,67,718	23,35,000	801	908	1,60,36,936	1,66,33,000	5,96,064	...	
Great Indian Peninsula (including Indian Midland)	650	2,537	2,552	16,85,441	16,83,000	634	659	1,38,75,327	1,28,67,000	...	10,08,327	
Agra-Delhi Chord	352	126	126	56,772	57,100	451	453	4,00,671	4,44,000	43,329	...	
Baran-Kotah	85	40	40	3,566	3,200	88	87	27,142	26,300	...	842	
Bhopal-Itarsi	506	57	57	26,143	[illegible]5,800	459	453	1,98,976	1,81,000	...	17,976	
Cawnpore-Banda	39	33	84	2,044	5,600	62	65	17,145	36,000	18,855	...	
Madras and Southern Mahratta (including 3′ 3⅜″ gauge lines)	278	2,553	2,551	8,49,357	8,63,000	333	338	63,50,892	62,84,000	...	66,892	
North-Western (including 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	411	4,012	4,010	21,19,538	19,20,000	528	479	1,17,01,186	1,19,00,000	1,98,814	...	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (including Cawnpore-Burhwal 3′ 3⅜″ link)	289	1,600	1,602	4,16,750	5,03,000	260	314	32,75,211	41,87,000	9,11,789	...	
Hardwar-Dehra	292	32	32	8,960	11,800	280	369	82,423	87,900	5,477	...	
Assam-Bengal	167	812	862	1,25,633	1,28,000	155	148	9,65,170	10,01,000	35,830	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	515	1,828	1,828	6,47,843	6,58,000	351	360	46,21,997	44,46,000	...	1,75,997	
Burma	306	1,342	1,312	4,58,757	4,03,000	342	300	37,40,132	31,69,000	...	5,71,132	
Burma Extensions	...	187	187	39,955	34,000	214	182	3,27,1[illegible]6	2,76,000	...	51,126	
Southern Shan States	...	23	70	899	5,000	39	71	7,690	29,000	21,310	...	
Dhone-Kurnool	...	32	32	2,472	3,000	77	94	18,166	20,700	2,534	...	
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British Section)	202	124	124	22,043	18,100	178	146	1,56,400	1,52,000	...	4,400	
Lucknow-Bareilly	151	312	314	44,956	48,000	144	153	3,25,689	3,00,000	...	25,689	
Mysore (including Kolar Gold Fields 5′ 6″)	179	411	411	67,254	80,600	212	196	6,22,591	5,76,000	...	46,591	
South Indian (including 5′ 6″ and 2′ 6″ gauge lines)	371	1,454	1,455	5,89,991	5,70,000	404	392	45,41,888	42,18,000	...	3,23,888	
Travancore Branch	161	108	108	17,028	16,400	158	152	1,33,989	1,24,000	...	9,989	
Tirhoot	251	788	799	2,19,229	2,01,000	278	251	16,82,969	13,82,000	...	3,00,969	
Broach-Jambusar (a)	...	...	30	...	700	...	23	...	7,200	7,200	...	(a) Opened from 23rd November 1914.
Jorhat Provincial	78	32	32	2,816	2,800	88	72	16,927	20,100	3,173	...	
TOTAL	415	26,292	26,520	1,17,36[illegible]	1,18,04,700	446	445	8,65,44,842	8,49,88,500	...	15,56,342	
All other Railways.												
[illegible]	255	56	56	9,810	13,000	175	232	82,742	87,000	4,258	...	
[illegible]	197	114	114	24,494	23,600	214	[illegible]	1,99,465	1,76,000	...	23,465	
[illegible]	80	[illegible]	146	12,081	10,600	86	71	1,16,625	83,200	...	33,425	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	238	[illegible]	4,47,565	[illegible]	40,4[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible] (Native State Section)	139	[illegible]	16	1,661	[illegible]	117	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	49	[illegible]	133	−2,905	10,000	−36	75	27,610	71,000	[illegible]	...	
[illegible]	32	[illegible]	22	691	700	31	32	6,624	6,100	...	524	
[illegible]-Dhuri-Jakhal	217	79	79	16,876	18,000	214	228	1,08,462	97,000	...	11,462	
Nagda-Ujjain	185	34	34	6,580	5,800	194	171	58,192	49,200	...	8,992	
Nizam's Guaranteed State	376	334	334	1,16,730	1,10,000	349	329	9,48,288	8,28,000	...	1,20,288	
Petlad-Cambay	168	34	34	8,887	7,600	261	223	61,591	51,800	...	9,791	
Rajpura-Bhatinda	352	108	108	27,[illegible]	30,000	251	278	1,52,883	2,05,000	52,117	...	
Southern Punjab	262	425	425	1,34,596	[illegible]3,000	317	289	7,11,204	7,44,000	32,796	...	
Southern Punjab—"Ludhiana" Extension	167	155	155	24,774	28,000	160	181	1,47,365	1,57,000	9,635	...	
Sutlej Valley	63	208	208	10,834	12,000	52	58	75,641	71,000	...	4,641	
Tapti Valley	198	155	155	32,186	31,400	207	203	2,61,009	2,52,000	...	9,009	
Ahmedabad-Dholka	70	34	34	3,346	2,800	98	82	22,592	18,900	...	3,692	
Ahmedabad-Parantij (including Brahmakhed Extension)	87	89	89	11,193	10,200	126	115	87,821	73,900	...	13,921	
Bengal and North Western	166	1,240	1,242	2,63,148	2,37,000	212	191	19,31,360	15,99,000	...	3,32,360	
Bengal-Dooars	206	153	153	25,544	24,100	167	158	1,91,098	1,65,000	...	26,098	
Bezwada-Masulipatam	131	52	52	8,590	10,500	165	202	64,092	75,200	11,108	...	
Bhavnagar (including Dhrangadra)	129	227	246	45,476	40,300	200	164	2,79,428	2,88,000	8,572	...	
Cooch Behar	175	33	33	4,983	5,000	151	152	41,550	37,000	...	4,550	
Dibru-Sadiya	303	86	86	25,099	25,900	292	301	1,99,997	1,93,000	...	6,997	
Gaekwar's Mehsana (including Vijapur-Kalol Kadi)	84	184	199	21,616	20,400	117	103	1,66,010	1,54,000	...	12,010	
Gondal-Porbandar (including Jetalsar-Rajkot)	124	220	220	35,006	30,600	160	139	2,45,124	2,16,000	...	29,124	
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley (including Hingoli Branch)	194	442	442	1,24,977	89,600	283	203	9,26,534	6,97,000	...	2,29,534	
Jaipur	82	73	73	7,007	6,200	96	85	52,796	47,900	...	4,896	
Jamnagar	104	54	54	7,279	7,800	135	144	50,907	44,100	...	6,807	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	102	1,074	1,074	1,12,866	97,200	105	91	8,01,370	6,54,000	...	1,47,370	
Junagad	105	114	121	15,232	15,000	134	124	1,21,002	99,400	...	21,602	
Kolhapur	226	29	29	6,992	7,800	241	269	63,316	55,800	...	7,516	
Mirpur Khas-Jhudo (including Khadro Section)	43	100	100	6,546	5,100	65	51	40,567	45,800	5,233	...	
Morvi (including Vankaner-Morvi 2′ 6″ gauge)	161	93	93	19,810	15,800	213	170	1,31,088	1,05,000	...	26,088	
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	179	56	55	8,374	12,000	152	218	69,975	80,700	10,725	...	
Rohilkund and Kumaon	149	268	268	41,470	38,400	155	143	2,92,502	2,93,000	498	...	
Sangli	153	5	5	923	1,000	184	200	7,992	7,000	...	992	
Shoranur-Cochin	195	65	65	14,733	14,200	227	218	1,06,561	98,500	...	8,061	
Tanjore District Board	183	103	112	21,174	21,400	206	[illegible]	1,59,087	1,54,000	...	5,087	
Udaipur-Chitorgarh	92	67	67	6,454	5,000	96	74	40,518	36,200	...	4,318	
Bangalore Chickballapur (b)	...		15	...	500	..	33	[illegible]	2,500	2,500	...	(b) Opened from 1st April 1915.
Barsi	219	116	116	28,486	22,500	246	194	2,57,325	2,11,000	...	46,325	
Bilimora-Kala-Amba (c)	...	...	26	...	500	...	19	...	3,100	3,100	...	(c) Opened from 23rd July 1914.
Kolar District	...	11	11	749	900	68	82	5,[illegible]68	6,000	132	...	
Champaner-Shivrajpur	83	20	20	1,722	1,300	91	65	16,429	10,600	...	5,829	
Dhond-Baramati (d)	...	27	27	233	2,000	9	74	(d) 233	15,200	14,967	...	(d) From 20th May 1914.
Gaekwar's Dabhoi	90	142	142	19,264	18,200	136	128	1,48,323	1,31,000	...	17,323	
Godhra-Lunavada	...	21	25	1,036	900	43	36	7,574	7,000	...	574	
Jacobabad-Kashmore (e)	...	...	76	...	1,500	...	21	...	8,800	8,800	...	(e) Opened from 1st December 1914.
Kosamba-Zankhvav	19	26	26	616	600	24	23	4,607	4,000	...	607	
Murtajapur-Ellichpur (including Karanja Sec.)	...	48	67	5,045	6,900	106	103	40,403	58,800	18,397	...	
Nadiad-Kapadvanj	71	28	28	3,297	3,200	118	114	22,836	20,800	...	2,036	
Petlad-Vaso (f)	...	...	19	...	500	...	26	...	3,300	3,300	...	(f) Opened from 10th December 1914.
Rajpipla	67	37	37	3,738	3,100	101	83	28,994	23,100	...	5,894	
Darjeeling-Himalayan	452	51	51	26,590	28,200	521	553	2,01,616	2,05,000	3,384	...	
Darjeeling-Himalayan Extensions (g)	...	...	95	...	2,000	..	21	...	10,600	10,600	...	(g) Opened from 16th June 1914.
Pipar-Bilara	20	25	25	587	500	[illegible]	20	4,428	3,200	...	1,228	
TOTAL	166	7,608	7,931	14,09,700	13,25,000	185	167	1,02,39,716	93,43,200	...	8,96,516	
GRAND TOTAL	359	33,900	34,451	1,31,46,085	1,31,29,700	388	381	9,67,84,558	9,43,31,700	...	24,52,858	

A. T. STOWELL,
Assistant Secretary, Railway Board.

Simla, the 2nd June 1915.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 7th June, 1915.

No. 568.—The services of Lieutenant Colonel P. St. C. More, M.B., I.M.S., are replaced temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th April 1915.

The 11th June, 1915.

No. 583.—The services of Major G. H. Stewart, M.B., I.M.S., are replaced temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 25th April 1915.

No. 586.—Rai Chuni Lal Basu Bahadur, I.S.O., 1st Assistant Chemical Examiner, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Chemical Examiner, Bengal, and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel F. N. Windsor, M.B., I.M.S., reverted temporarily to military duty, with effect from the 27th April 1915, until further orders.

POLITICAL.

The 10th June, 1915.

No. 1789.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (3), of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that sections 3 to 11 of the said Act shall come into force, with effect from the date of this notification in the Nadia district of the Presidency of Bengal.

POLICE.

The 2nd June, 1915.

No. 702.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following words shall be added after the words "poligars of the Madras Presidency" in entry (*a*) of clause (18) of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909 :—

"M. R. Ry. A. L. A. R. R. M. Arunachalam Chettiar Avargal, zamindar of Devakottai in the Ramnad district."

The 4th June, 1915.

No. 740.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to Clarence William St. Leonard Coffey of Bombay.

The 8th June, 1915.

No. 788.—In modification of entry (13) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), thereby made in favour of European or East Indian subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor shall cease to extend to William Hessing of Poona.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th June, 1915.

No. 1047-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), as applied to Berar, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the rules issued under the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 1196-Political, dated the 2nd April, 1915, shall apply to Berar, subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(1) All references in the said rules to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and

(2) All references to British India shall be read as including Berar.

No. 1050-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 517-I.B., dated the 17th March, 1913, as subsequently amended, applying enactments to certain railway lands in Native States in the Punjab, namely :—

In the first schedule, against entry No. 10-A., the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the following shall be inserted, namely—

"Section 18, sub-sections (1), (2), (3) and (4) shall be omitted".

No. 1055-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to the Administered Areas and the railway lands in Central India specified in the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2365-I.B., dated the 14th November, 1912, and No. 262-I.B., dated the 10th February, 1913, respectively, the enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed, in so far as the same may be applicable thereto and subject to any amendments to which the enactments are for the time being subject in British India.

Provided, first, that in the enactments as so applied references to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India: references to a High Court as referring to the Court of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India: and, except where the context and the modifications hereinafter referred to otherwise require, references to British India or to a province or to the territories under or subject to a Local Government as referring to the said Areas and lands.

Provided, secondly, that the further modifications and restrictions set forth in the said schedule shall be made in the said enactments as so applied.

Provided, thirdly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said enactments any Court in the said Areas and lands may construe the provisions thereof, and any notifications, orders, rules or forms thereunder with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

Provided, fourthly, that subject to the provisions of this notification the Agent to the Governor General in Central India may direct by what officer any authority or power under the said enactments shall be exercisable.

SCHEDULE.

Enactments applied.	Further modifications and restrictions.
1. The Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894).	
2. The Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900).	(1) After section 18 the following shall be inserted as section 18-A.:—
	" 18-A.—Where a Court or tribunal of a Native State in Central India, other than as described in section 18, sub-section (3), passes a sentence of death which cannot be executed without the concurrence of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, and the same has been duly confirmed, the Agent to the Governor General may, on the application of the State, authorize the warrant for the execution of the sentence to be addressed to the officer in charge of such prison as he may direct and thereupon such officer shall, on receipt of the warrant, cause the execution to be carried out as prescribed in section 18, sub-section (1)".
	(2) In sections 19, 29 and 30, the words "British India " shall remain unmodified.
	(3) In section 29, sub-section (1), the word " other " shall be omitted.
	(4) If, on the application of any State in Central India, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India considers it desirable in the interests of justice that any person confined in any prison under the provisions of this Act shall attend before any Criminal Court in that State to give evidence in any matter pending before it, he may direct that such person shall be produced before such Court subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

No. 1056-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900), as applied to certain Administered Areas and railway lands in Central India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Central India Agency Jail at Indore to be a place to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent.

No. 1255-Est.-B.—Captain J. W. G. Ouseley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 12th Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the 15th May, 1915, and during the absence on field service of Captain R. J. H. Baddeley, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), or until further orders.

No. 1259-Est.-B.—Captain R. J. MacBrayne, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Punjab States Imperial Service Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 28th May, 1915, and while Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Rose, 1st/1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment), officiates as Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, or until further orders.

The 9th June, 1915.

No. 900-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Monsieur D. van Wijngaarden as Honorary Consul for the Netherlands at Karachi.

No. 905-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to clause (11) of Schedule VI of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909 :—

(*v*) the Agents to the Lieutenant-Governor for Rampur, Benares and Tehri.	Native States or territory under their political charge.	Subject to the conditions (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) opposite clause (11) (*a*).

The notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 1182-G., dated the 19th June, 1913, is hereby cancelled.

The 10th June, 1915.

No. 1077-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 44 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made, under the head "Rewa Kantha" to the list of Courts published with the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2877-I. A., dated the 13th July, 1906, the decrees of which may be executed by Courts in British India, namely :—

The Huzur Court of the Chhota Udepur State.

The District Judge's Court, Chhota Udepur.

The Court of the Nayadhish, Chhota Udepur.

No. 1078-I. B.—To the list annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2053-I. B., dated the 22nd September, 1911, of Courts in Native States by which the decrees passed by Civil Courts in British India may be executed, the following shall be added under the head "Rewa Kantha", namely :—

Huzur Court of the Baria State.

Court of the Karbhari of the Baria State.

Court of the Naib Karbhari of the Baria State.

Court of the Nayadhish of the Baria State.

Court of the Administrator, Balasinor.

Court of the Nayadish, Balasinor.

Huzur Court of the Sunth State.

Court of the Karbhari of the Sunth State.

Court of the Nayadhish of the Sunth State.

Huzur Court of the Chhota Udepur State.

District Judge's Court, Chhota Udepur.

Court of the Nayadhish, Chhota Udepur.

The 11th June, 1915.

No. 1099 I.C.—*Corrigendum*.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 985 (*a*)-I. C., dated the 3rd June, 1915, announcing the award of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to certain persons, *for* the entry "Bai Sundrabai, wife of Mr. V. R. Sirur, Vakil of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay" *substitute* the following, *viz*:—

"Bai Sundrabai, wife of Mr. Dattatraya Narayan Sirur of Messrs. N. Sirur and Company, Bombay."

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 8th June, 1915.

No. 683 F.E.—Mr. F. V. Rushforth was posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, from the 8th May 1915 to the 25th May 1915.

The 11th June, 1915.

No. 669-Accts.—Mr. H. D. Gracias, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is temporarily promoted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade (supernumerary), with effect from the 1st April 1914, *vice* Mr. R. H. Rolfe, Assistant Military Accountant General, appointed Assistant Financial Adviser, Military Finance.

No. 670-Accts.—Mr. R. Stott has been appointed to the Military Accounts Department by the Secretary of State for India, as Military Accountant, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 28th May 1915.

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th June, 1915.

No. 24.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to Section 4 of the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878 (XVII of 1878), as applied to Berar by the Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification No. 3170-I.B., dated the 4th August 1908, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, under clause (*a*) of that section, the Sakur ferry on the Painganga river in the Darwha taluq of the Yeotmal District, which lies between Berar and His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, to be a public ferry.

No. 25.—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India Messrs. H. W. Milner and J. J. O'Reilly, temporary Engineers, Madras, are appointed to the Imperial Engineer Service as Assistant Engineers and are posted to the Madras Presidency.

R. P. RUSSELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND REVENUE.

Simla, the 11th June, 1915.

No. 671.—The services of Sir E. D. Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., President of the Committee on Co-operation in India, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th June 1915.

No. 674.—The services of Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Member of the Committee on Co-operation in India, are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign and Political Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th June 1915.

No. 677.—The services of Mr. A. E. English, C.I.E., I.C.S., Member of the Committee on Co-operation in India, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th June 1915.

No. 680.—The services of Mr. F. F. Lyall, C.I.E., I.C.S., Member of the Committee on Co-operation in India, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th June 1915.

No. 683.—The services of Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., Secretary to the Committee on Co-operation in India, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th June 1915.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Simla, the 7th June, 1915.

No. 8414-W.—It is announced for general information that the Admiralty have established a blockade on the Asia Minor Coast from noon of the 3rd June 1915.

The entrance to the Dardenelles and Samos Strait are included in the area which extends from latitude 37 degrees 35 minutes north to 40 degrees 5 minutes north.

CUSTOMS.

The 12th June, 1915.

No. 8256-W.—The following Order in Council is published for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 6th day of May, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited :

And whereas by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, the 18th day of March, 1915, the 15th day of April, 1915, the 21st day of April, 1915, and the 26th day of April, 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, as amended and added to by the Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, the 18th day of March, 1915, the 15th day of April, 1915, the 21st day of April, 1915, and the 26th day of April, 1915, should be further amended by making the following amendment in and addition to the same :—

(1) That on and after the 13th May, 1915, "Anthracite" should be deleted from the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal.

(2) That on and after the 13th May, 1915, the exportation of "Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household and all other kinds of coal) and coke" be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates and Allied Countries.

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

No. 8395-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Schedule appended to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 25-W., dated the 17th October 1914 :—

Delete the entry regarding Manganese and Wolfram, and *insert* the following :—

Column I. Prohibited goods.	Column 2. Exceptions.
Manganese ore	Except to the United Kingdom and France.
Wolfram and Tungsten or any Tungsten ore ...	Except to the United Kingdom.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 12th June, 1915.

No. 8683-46.—In modification of the notification in this Department No. 2770-45, dated the 18th April 1914, Mr. H. C. A. Goodall is appointed to hold combined charge in the Burma Circle of the appointments of Postmaster General, 2nd grade, officiating, and Director of Telegraphs, 3rd class, temporary, for the period from the 25th to the 31st March 1914, and to be in charge of the Burma Circle as Postmaster General, temporarily in the grade of Rs. 1,750 sanctioned in paragraph 9 of this Department's Resolution No. 3062-3066-101, dated the 24th April 1914, with effect from the 1st to the 17th April 1914.

C. E. LOW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPYGRAPHY.

Simla, the 8th June, 1915.

No. 209.—Pandit V. A. Natesa Aiyar, Excavation Assistant in the office of the Director General of Archæology in India, is appointed, during the absence on special duty of Sir Marc-Aurel Stein, K.C.I.E., Ph.D., D.Litt., D.Sc., or until further orders, to be Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, substantively *pro tempore*, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

This cancels the Department of Education Notification no. 67, dated the 18th February 1915.

GENERAL.

The 11th June, 1915.

No. 981.—The Department of Education Notification no. 517, dated the 24th March 1915, is hereby cancelled.

L. C. PORTER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th June 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 558.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers to be Second Lieutenants, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 18th May 1915:—

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.

Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Harry Bampton Walker.
Battery Quartermaster-Serjeant Thomas Albert Gittings.
Battery Serjeant-Major Phillip James Green.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 559.—The undermentioned officers of the retired list are re-employed during the period of the war with effect from the dates specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Elmsley Scott-Moncrieff, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.,—12th November 1914.
Lieutenant-Colonel Pulteney Charles Gabbett,—14th November 1914.
Major Thomas Edgar Watson, M.B.,—26th November 1914.
Major Charles Henry Leet Palk, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.,—8th December 1914.
Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Percy Kilkelly, M.B.,—1st January 1915.
Major Charles Thomson, M.B.,—19th December 1914.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Thomson, M.D.,—23rd January 1915.
Lieutenant-Colonel Clarence Forbes Fearnside, M.B.,—28th January 1915.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Ernest Fooks,—29th January 1915.
Lieutenant-Colonel Kanta Prasad, M.B.,—29th January 1915.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Vass Anderson, M.B.,—29th January 1915.
Major Narendra Prasanna Sinha,—30th January 1915.

Surgeon-Captain Gilbert Capel Hall,—30th January 1915.
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Shore, M.D.,—5th February 1915.
Lieutenant-Colonel Damodar Purshotum Warliker,—6th February 1915.
Colonel Herbert St. Clare Carruthers,—7th February 1915.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Charles Lamont, M.B.,—10th February 1915.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Norman Bensley,—19th February 1915.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 560.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant.

Infantry Branch.

Charles Benjamin Oakley. Dated 11th June 1915.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Cavalry Branch.

William Fred Sargisson. Dated 11th June 1915.

Infantry Branch.

David Tullis Dunn. Dated 2nd June 1915.

Ralph Lilley Turner.
Michael Oldfield Angelo.
John Alfred Goepel.
James Penderell Sulley.
Arthur Ridsdale Blake.
Fletcher Cecil Macdonald Cruickshank.
} Dated 11th June 1915.

No. 561.—The date of appointment of Frederick Wernham Gerrard as Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers is 14th April 1915, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 355, dated the 16th April 1915.

No. 562.—Lieutenant Pelham Stewart Corbould, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, is granted the temporary rank of Captain, whilst employed as Cantonment Magistrate, Deolali, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 11th June 1915.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 563.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 30th April 1915, pages 4175, 4176 and 4177.

* * * * * * * *

India Office,
April 30, 1915.

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The KING has approved the following appointment :—

Major-General Sir John Munro Sym, K.C.B., Unemployed Supernumerary List, Indian Army, to be Colonel of the 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

The KING has approved the promotion of the following Officers of the * * * Indian Medical Service * * * * :—

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INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Temporary Lieutenant to be Temporary Captain.

Thomas Henry Bishop. Dated 18th April 1915.

* * * * * * * *

The KING has approved the grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service to the undermentioned gentlemen :—

Ignatius James Oo Kek Khaw. Dated 26th November 1914.

William St. Clair Thwaites. Dated 7th December 1914.

Nariman Jamshedji Gai. Dated 20th December 1914.

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NOTE.—The notification in the *London Gazette* of the 16th April 1915, regarding the transfer to the temporary Half-pay List from the 8th April 1915, of Captain Edward Hornby Ovans, Indian Army (deceased 23rd March 1915) is hereby cancelled.

The KING has approved the retirement of the undermentioned Officers of the * * * * and Indian Civil Veterinary Department :—

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INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Major Frank Shelston Headon Baldrey, F.R C.V.S. Dated 22nd April 1915.

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Second Supplement dated the 3rd May 1915, to the "London Gazette" of the 30th April 1915, pages 4245 and 4252.

War Office,
3rd May 1915.

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MEMORANDA.

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Major James A. Longridge, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, Indian Army, to be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 4th May 1915.

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"London Gazette," dated the 4th May 1915, pages 4264, 4265 and 4266.

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War Office,
4th May 1915.

The following corrections are notified in the list of men recommended for gallant and distinguished service in the Field in the despatch from the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, British Forces in the Field, dated 14th January 1915, which was published in the *London Gazette* of Wednesday, 17th February 1915 :—

1st Battalion, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

For No. 9139 Corporal G. Timms *read* No. 9953 Corporal W. Timms (killed in action).

1st Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment.

For No. 8604 Lance-Corporal A. Brownley *read* No. 13904 Lance-Corporal A. Brownley.

War Office,
4th May 1915.

His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of the undermentioned Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the

Indian Army to the Indian Order of Merit, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Indian Army Corps, British Expeditionary Force :—

1st Class, Indian Order of Merit.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar Suhel Singh.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 27 Sepoy Zarif Khan.

2nd Class, Indian Order of Merit.

1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

No. 2192 Sapper Sheik Abdul Rahman, No. 3 Company.

30th Punjabis.

No. 4423 Sepoy Baliram, attached to 1-39th Garhwal Rifles.

34th Sikh Pioneers.

Subadar Natha Singh.

38th Dogras.

No. 1011 Havildar Gujar Singh, attached to 41st Dogras.

39th Garhwal Rifles.

1st Battalion—

Jemadar Prem Sing Negi.
No. 2285 Rifleman Jawahiru Negi
No. 2480 Rifleman Banchu Negi.

2nd Battalion—

No. 762 Havildar Butha Sing Negi.
No. 463 Naik Bakhtwar Sing Bisht.
No. 1283 Naik Jaman Sing Bisht.

47th Sikhs.

No. 514 Havildar Gajjan Singh.
No. 2270 Sepoy Rur Singh.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Muhammad Arabi.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

No 3705 Lance-Naik Buta Singh.

107th Pioneers.

No. 4050 Bugler Nathu Singh.

2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Dan Sing Lama.
No. 2515 Rifleman Hastobir Roka.
No. 3266 Rifleman Jagtea Pun.
No. 4024 Rifleman Manjit Gurung.
No. 2447 Rifleman Partiman Gurung.
No. 1599 Rifleman Ujir Sing Gurung.

2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1569 Havildar Bahadur Thapa.
No. 1805 Lance-Naik Hark Sing Gharti.
No. 1749 Rifleman Gane Gurung.

1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Gungbir Gurung.
No. 4015 Rifleman Khamba Sing Gurung.
No. 4578 Rifleman Wazir Sing Burathoki.

1st Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Mehar Sing Khat ri.
Jemadar Shibdhoj Mal.

Medical Services.

No. 1124 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Maula-Bakhsh (No. 128, Indian Field Ambulance).

No. 988 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Tek Chand (No. 111, Indian Field Ambulance).

No. 379 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon G K. R. Rane (attached 21st Company, Sappers and Miners).

His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Indian Distinguished Service Medal to the undermentioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Indian Army, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Indian Army Corps, British Expeditionary Force :—

1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Mehar Bakhsh.

Jemadar Niamatullah, No. 4 Company.

3rd Sappers and Miners.

No. 1983 Jemadar Ali Bahadur 20th Company.

Jemadar Data Din Badai, 21st Company.

Lahore Signal Company.

No. 44 Naik Khan Zaman.

No. 23 Lance-Naik Mushtak Hussain.

No. 45 Sapper Ghulam Ayud Din.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

No. 2960 Sepoy Ram Bhagat.

15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

No. 529 Sepoy Tilok Singh.

1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Subadar Kedar Sing Rawat
Jemadar Goman Sing Negi
No. 1321 Lance-Naik Dangwa Ramola.

2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

No. 1598 Rifleman Chandar Sing Negi.

No. 1465 Rifleman Gopal Sing Pharswan.

41st Dogras.

No. 409 Havildar Sodagar Singh
No. 1030 Lance-Naik Jamit Singh.

47th Sikhs.

No. 1189 Naik Mit Singh.
No 1308 Sepoy Kehr Singh.

58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 2198 Havildar Fazl Dad.
No. 3066 Naik Sardar.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Subadar-Major Muhammad Khan.
Jemadar Zaman Ali.
No. 3529 Naik Amir Ali.
No. 3681 Naik Ghammai Khan.
No. 2520 Lance-Naik Chur Khan.
No. 4845 Sepoy Akbar Khan.

62nd Punjabis.

No. 1209 Naik Imam Shah, attached Meerut Signal Company.

93rd Burma Infantry.

No. 2616 Sepoy Mihan Singh, attached Meerut Signal Company.

107th Pioneers.

No. 2980 Naik Achhar Singh.

No. 3991 Sepoy Phaga Singh.

113th Infantry.

Subadar Parsadi Singh, attached to 6th Jat Light Infantry.

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

No. 2268 Havildar Nur Khan.
No. 2012 Sepoy Aulyia Khan
No. 4267 Sepoy Mehrab Gul.

2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Baru Sing Thapa.
Jemadar Puran Sing Thapa
No. 1813 Havildar Motilal Gurung

11th Mule Corps.

Naik Hiam Bakhsh, attached to 4th Company, 1st Sappers and Miners.

Medical Services

1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Gaurie Shankar (112th Indian Field Ambulance)

No. 4009 Naik Wadhawa (112th Indian Field Ambulance).

No. 1171 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Zafar Husain (129th Indian Field Ambulance).

No 7017 Naik Khushali, Army Bearer Corps, No. 19, British Field Ambulance.

No 1118 Naik Sunjoo, Army Bearer Corps, No. 20, British Field Ambulance.

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PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 564.—In Army Department Notification No. 501, dated the 28th May 1915, against the name of Captain O H. C. Molony, *for* "94th Punjabis" *read* "94th Russell's Infantry."

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 565.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

5th June 1915.

Frederick William Hughes Forteath, Supply and Transport Corps.
Frederick Copeland, 69th Punjabis.
John Arthur Hannyngton, C.M.G., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 566.—The following promotions are made :—

7th Hariana Lancers.

Ressaidar Balwant Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Chet Ram to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Dost Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mumtaz Khan, dismissed from the service ; with effect from the 1st April 1915.

Kot-Dafadar Lajje Ram to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 14th April 1915.

10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

Lance-Dafadar Sohan Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 25th January 1915.

36th Jacob's Horse.

Ressaidar Bagga Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Sadiq Muhammad Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot Dafadar Sham Singh and Dafadar Malik Yar Muhammad Khan, to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 30th August 1914

24th Hazara Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).

Havildar Ghulam Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Jahandad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st June 1915.

43rd Erinpura Regiment.

Jemadar Jalal Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Bagh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Darji Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st February 1915

Jemadar Raghunath Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Ram Singh to be Jemadar *vice* Asman Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st March 1915.

87th Punjabis

Jemadar Dhuman Khan to be Subadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 29th April 1915.

109th Infantry

Colour-Havildar Jamal Din to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment; with effect from the 13th March 1915

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Havildars Santa Singh, Sher Baz and Bichant Singh to be Jemadars, to complete the establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1915

RETIREMENTS

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

No. 567.—Major Clarence Barrymore Harrison, M B, has been transferred by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to the Temporary Half-pay List, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 7th June 1915.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers

Artillery Companies

No. 568.—Second Lieutenant Douglas Hamlyn James to be Lieutenant, *vice* C. D. Donald, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 13th December 1911

Second Lieutenant Stuart MacDonald to be Lieutenant, *vice* E H. Keeling, transferred to the Supernumerary List Dated the 7th January 1915.

Electrical Engineer Company

Second Lieutenant Robert Hamilton Trench to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. M Thorburn, transferred to the Supernumerary List Dated the 1st April 1915

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No 569 - Major John Wicks Molyneux Hawes, V D, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* A. H Trevor, employed under the War Office. Dated the 11th August 1914

Captain Ernest Tom Lambert to be Major, *vice* J. W. M. Hawes, promoted. Dated the 11th August 1914

Lieutenant Percy Hamilton Retallack to be Captain, *vice* E T. Lambert, promoted. Dated the 11th August 1914

Second Lieutenant Francis Woodman Wilson to be Lieutenant, *vice* P. H. Retallack, promoted Dated the 11th August 1914.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 570.- Major Hulbert Shorrock Ashton, Supernumerary List, resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated the 26th September 1912.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 571.—Captain Norman William Laith is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated the 12th May 1915.

Lieutenant Henry James Dibbs to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy Dated the 12th May 1915.

Second Lieutenant Alec Walter Puttick to be Lieutenant, *vice* H J. Dibbs, promoted. Dated the 12th May 1915.

Second Lieutenant Norman Boyd Kinnear to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th May 1915

Surgeon-Captain Samuel Arthur Powell, M D., to be Surgeon-Major. Dated the 12th May 1915.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No 572.—The Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel George Cooper Stawell resigns his appointment as Commandant, but continues on the establishment of Lieutenant-Colonels of the Corps. Dated the 4th May 1915

Stephen Lushington Aplin (Lieutenant Colonel, I A), to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* B. S Carey, transferred to the Supernumerary List, and Commandant, *vice* The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Stawell who has resigned that appointment Dated the 4th May 1915.

Lieutenant Alastair Mircel Macnab to be Captain, *vice* T. D. H Hackett, transferred to the Supernumerary List Dated the 8th February 1915

Lieutenant Edward Nevins n Bell to be Captain, *vice* C. L. A Rouillard, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 26th April 1915

Second Lieutenant Lawrence Kirk to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. M. Macnab, promoted. Dated the 8 h February 1915

Second Lieutenant William John Lakland to be Lieutenant, *vice* E. N. Bell, promoted. Dated the 26th April 1915

Second Lieutenant Hugh Basil Holme to be Lieutenant, *vice* J. M B Stuart, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 26th April 1915.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Simla the 11th June 1915

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 3rd and 9th June 1915 :—

Corps.	Rank and name	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease	REMARKS.
32nd Lancers	Major John Gwynne Griffith.	24th May 1915	France ..	Killed in action. Was Brigade-Major, 9th Indian Cavalry Brigade.
74th Punjabis, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).	Major Andrew Galbraith Cowan	1st June 1915	Egypt	
Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force)	2nd Lieutenant David Rain	2nd June 1915	Bannu	
Supply and Transport Corps ...	Sub-Conductor Edgar Seaman Galway	8th May 1915 ..	Mediterranean	Killed in action.
Supply and Transport Corps ...	Sub-Conductor Samuel Henry Fowler	5th February 1915	Trimulgherry.	

Errata.

1. In Army Department notification dated the 23rd April 1915, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 24th April 1915, under column "Remarks" against Captain Charles Pierson Browne, *for* "Killed in action" *read* "Died of wounds."

2. In Army Department notification, dated the 28th May 1915, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 29th May 1915, under column "Date of decease" against Captain John Theodore Cumberland Wilcox, *for* "13th May 1915" *read* "12th May 1915."

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th June 1915.

APPOINTMENTS.

No 21.—Commander A St C Bowden, Royal Indian Marine Port Officer, Bassein, is granted an extension in that appointment; with effect from 30th May 1915, and until further orders

No. 22—Engineer J W M Godden, Royal Indian Marine, Engineer-in-Charge of the Factory, Bombay Dockyard, is granted an extension of tenure in that appointment; with effect from the 1st May 1915, and until further orders.

B. HOLLOWAY, *Brigadier-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th June, 1915

No. 151—Mr A J Rayner, Probationary Assistant Electrical Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, is permitted to resign the service of Government.

The 8th June, 1915

No. 152.—The services of Colonel C A. R. Browne, Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 19th June 1915.

No. 153.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 152, dated the 8th June 1915, Mr. E. A S. Bell, Superintending Engineer, State Railways, is appointed Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway

The 9th June, 1915

No. 154—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No 127, dated the 13th May 1915, Mr. W D Pickett, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Traffic Inspector on that railway, with effect from the 1st April 1915.

No. 155—Mr. H. Jackson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. E. Hunt, District Locomotive Superintendent, on privilege leave.

No. 156.—Mr J C. Gibson, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, Shahjahanpur District, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. is appointed to hold charge of the Moradabad District, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. D. Cardew, District Locomotive Superintendent, Moradabad, on privilege leave.

No 157—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 131, dated the 14th May 1915, Mr. W. M. Mcgregor, Officiating Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal Railway, on relief by Mr. Muirhead, reverts to his substantive appointment of Assistant Storekeeper in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Stores Establishment, State Railways.

Railway Board's Notification No. 133, dated the 14th May 1915, is hereby cancelled.

No. 158.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 131, dated the 14th May 1915, Mr. L. C. Simpson, Assistant Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal Railway, is transferred to the North-Western Railway.

The 10th June, 1915.

No. 159.—Mr. M. S. S. O'Connor, Deputy Traffic Manager, temporarily on military duty, is transferred from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the North Western Railway, with effect from the 5th May 1915.

No. 160.—Mr. A. T. Stowell, Officiating Deputy Traffic Manager (supernumerary), is confirmed in the rank of Deputy Traffic Manager (supernumerary) in class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st April 1915.

No. 161.—The following permanent promotions in and to classes II and III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, are ordered with effect from the 1st April 1915 :—

Names.	From	To
Bocquet, G. S.	Class II, grade 3	Class II, grade 2.
Chase, J. H.	Class II, grade 3 and officiating Deputy Traffic Manager in class I.	Class II, grade 2 and officiating Deputy Traffic Manager in class I.
Hince, F. A.	Class II, grade 4	Class II, grade 3.
Jai Narain, Rai Bahadur ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Freeman, W. P.	Ditto	Ditto.
Collett-White, R. J.	Ditto	Ditto.
Green, A. D.	Class II, grade 5	Class II, grade 4.
Hawkins, A. V.	Ditto	Ditto.
Baxter, R. H. N.	Class III, grade 1 and class II, grade 5, temporary.	Class II, grade 5.
Jackson, F.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ritchie, C. S.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Manson, S. D.	Ditto ..	Ditto.
West, S. E. L.	Class III, grade 2 and class II, officiating.	Class III, grade 1 and class II, grade 5, temporary.
Vining, A. C.	Class III, grade 2	Class III, grade 1.
Budden, Captain F. H., R.E. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Walton, Captain G., R.E. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Burbridge, F. W. M.	Class III, grade 2 and class III, grade 1, *s. p. t.*	Ditto.
Williams, H. E.	Class III, grade 2	Ditto.
Synnott, N. W.	Class III, grade 2	Class III, grade 1.
Syed Ghulam Hussain Shah ...	Class III, grade 2 and class II, officiating.	Class III, grade 1 and class II grade 5, temporary.
Gatmell, R. F.	Class III, grade 2	Class III, grade 1.
Guest Williams, W. K. ...	Class III, grade 3	Class III, grade 2.
Moody, B.	Ditto	Ditto.
Pringle, I. T. St. C.	Ditto	Ditto.
Goulding, H. P. R.	Ditto	Ditto.
Biscoe, W. T.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mathra Das	Ditto	Ditto.
Heymerdinguer, C. A.	Ditto	Ditto.

No. 162.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 881, dated the 1st December 1914, Mr. J. D. Green, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 4, sub. *pro tem*, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 27th November 1914.

No. 163.—Mr. R H N. Baxter District Traffic Superintendent, temporarily on military duty, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with effect from the 1st April 1915

No. 164.—Mr. C. S. Ritchie, District Traffic Superintendent, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal Railway to the North Western Railway, with effect from the 1st April 1915. He will continue to be temporarily employed on the Eastern Bengal Railway till further orders.

No. 165.—Pundit Raj Nath, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to class III, grade 1 of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1915.

The 11th June, 1915.

No. 166.—Railway Board's Notification No 106, dated the 23rd April 1915, transferring Mr. C. L. Taylor, Officiating Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, to the Eastern Bengal Railway, is cancelled

No. 167—Mr A Watson, Officiating Deputy Traffic Manager, is confirmed in that rank and transferred from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the Eastern Bengal Railway, with effect from the 5th May 1915 He will continue to be temporarily employed on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, until further orders

No 168—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for a line of railway on the 2′ 6″ gauge to connect the towns of Bassein and Agashi with Bassein Road and Virar stations on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway with a branch to Bassein Bunder, a distance of about 16 miles

The survey will be known as the Bassein-Agashi-Virar Railway Survey.

No. 169.—Mr. R J. Oates, Sub-Storekeeper, North Western Railway, officiated as an Assistant Storekeeper on that Railway in class III of the Superior Stores Establishment from the 5th March to the 16th May 1915.

Railway Board's Notification No 73, dated the 25th March 1915, is hereby cancelled.

No 170.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Jessore-Jhenidah Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the Schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in the second column thereof.

SCHEDULE

Local Authority	Tax.
1	2
Jessore Municipality	Water Rate.

No. 171.—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, Mr Thomas Reginald Pelham Lane, temporary Engineer, is appointed to the Imperial Engineer service as an Assistant Engineer and is posted to the North Western Railway

P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 10th June, 1915.

The following preliminary statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 5th June 1915 is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
DELHI	...	Delhi City	...	...
		Delhi-Rural area	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Northern	Bombay City	17	15
		Kaira District	...	...
		Ahmedabad District	...	...
		Panch Mahals „	...	...
		Ahmedabad „	...	...
		Broach „	...	...
		Broach Port	...	...
		Bulsar Port	...	...
		Surat Town and Port	5	4
		Surat District	...	...
		Bhiwndi Port	...	...
		Bandra	1	1
		Bassein „	...	...
		Thana „	...	...
		Kalyan „	...	...
		Kurla „	...	...
		Versava „	...	...
		Agashi „	...	...
		Thana District	11	11
	Central	Nasik District	20	16
		Ahmednagar District	...	...
		East Khandesh „	...	...
		Poona Town	...	...
		Poona District	...	...
		Chinchni Port	...	...
		Satara District	2	2
		Sholapur Town	1	...
		Sholapur District	1	1

In the return for the week ending 29th May 1915, against Surat Town and Port *read* 2 deaths *for nil*.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND	Southern	Panvel Port	...	...
		Kolaba District	...	...
		Ratnagiri „	...	...
		Belgaum „	27	17
		Dharwar „	45	45
		Hubli Town	...	...
		Bijapur District	...	...
	Sind	Hyderabad Town	...	...
		Hyderabad District	...	...
		Karachi Town and Port	101	85
		Karachi District	2	3
		Sukkur „	...	...
		Larkana „	...	...
		Nawabshah „	...	...
		Thar and Parkar District	...	...
	Political Charges	Baroda State	...	...
		Cutch „	1	1
		Mandvi Port	6	6
		Porbandar „	...	...
		Bhavnagar „	...	...
		Rewa Kantha Agency	...	...
		Kathiawar Agency	...	...
		Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	12	8
		Akalkot State	...	...
		Khairpur „	...	...
		Surat Agency	...	...
		Satara „	...	...
		TOTAL	252	215
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Anantapur District	...	...
		Bellary Town	...	...
		Bellary District	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment	...	...
		North Arcot District	...	...
		Mangalore Town and Port	...	...
		South Canara District	...	...
		Salem District	3	1
		Coimbatore Town	...	...

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	...	Trichinopoly District	...	...
		Chingleput "	...	...
		Nilgiris "	...	...
		Ramnad "	1*	...
		Tuticorin Town	...	...
		Vizagapatam Port	...	...
		TOTAL	4	1
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan District	...	...
		Birbhum	...	...
		Bankura	...	...
		Howrah Town	...	...
		Howrah District	...	...
	Presidency	24-Parganahs	...	...
		Calcutta	4	3
	Dacca	Dacca Town	...	...
		Dacca District	...	...
		Mymensingh District	...	...
		Faridpur "	...	...
	Chittagong	Noakhali District	...	...
	Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri District	...	...
		Pabna "	...	...
		TOTAL	4	3
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Patna	Patna Town	2	2
		Patna District	11	10
		Gaya Town	...	...
		Gaya District	...	...
		Shahabad "	...	3
	Tirhut	Saran District	7	11
		Champaran District	...	...
		Muzaffarpur "	4	4
		Darbhanga Town	...	...
		Darbhanga District	2	3

* Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BIHAR AND ORISSA	Bhagalpur	Monghyr Town	...	...
		Monghyr District	...	...
		Purnea "	...	...
		Bhagalpur Town	...	...
		Bhagalpur District	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas District	...	...
	Orissa	Cuttack	...	...
	Chota Nagpur	Palamau District	...	...
		Hazaribagh "	...	...
		TOTAL	26	32
UNITED PROVINCES	Meerut	Dehra Dun District	...	...
		Saharanpur City	2	1
		Saharanpur District	26	12
		Muzaffarnagar "	...	...
		Meerut City	...	...
		Meerut District	4	4
		Bulandshahr "	...	...
	Agra	Aligarh City	...	...
		Aligarh District	1	1
		Muttra City	...	...
		Muttra District	2	1
		Agra City	...	...
		Agra District	...	...
		Mainpuri "	...	...
		Etah "	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	...	...
		Bareilly District	...	...
		Bijnor "	3	3
		Budaun "	...	...
		Moradabad City	...	...
		Moradabad District	4	4
		Shahjahanpur City	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	...	...
		Pilibhit "	...	...
	Allahabad	Farrukhabad City	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	...	...
		Etawah "	...	...
		Cawnpore City	...	...
		Cawnpore District	...	...
		Fatehpur "	...	...
		Allahabad City	...	...
		Allahabad District	4	4

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES	Jhansi	Jhansi District	...	...
		Jalaun "	...	...
	Benares	Benares City	...	...
		Benares District	...	...
		Mirzapur "	...	...
		Jaunpur "	...	...
		Ghazipur "	3	3
		Ballia "	23	23
	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur District	17	16
		Basti "	...	...
		Azamgarh "	...	...
	Kumaun...	Naini Tal "	...	...
	Lucknow	Lucknow City	...	...
		Lucknow District	...	...
		Unao "	5	4
		Rae Bareli "	7	7
		Sitapur "	...	...
		Hardoi "	1	1
		Kheri "	...	...
	Fyzabad	Fyzabad City	...	...
		Fyzabad District	...	...
		Gonda "	...	...
		Bahraich "	...	...
		Sultanpur "	...	...
		Partabgarh "	...	...
		Bara Banki "	4	4
		TOTAL	106	88
PUNJAB	Ambala	Hissar District	11	11
		Gurgaon "	1	1
		Rohtak "	6	7
		Karnal "	22	22
		Ambala "	...	...
	Jullundur	Kangra District	...	...
		Hoshiarpur "	41	41
		Jullundur City	1	1
		Jullundur District	1,380	1,032
		Ludhiana "	10	7
		Ferozepore "	26	8
	Lahore	Lahore City	6	6
		Lahore District	1,291	966
		Amritsar City	...	...
		Amritsar District	365	365
		Gurdaspur "	211	201
		Sialkot "	685	684
		Gujranwala "	64	64

In the return for the week ending 29th May 1915 the number of seizures for the United Provinces should be 200 *for* 120.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
PUNJAB	Rawalpindi	Shahpur District	41	36
		Gujrat "	198	187
		Jhelum "	154	155
		Rawalpindi "	256	239
		Attock "	180	161
	Multan	Montgomery District	3	...
		Lyallpur "	80	40
		Jhang "	100	110
		Multan "	4	2
		Muzaffargarh "	...	...
	NATIVE STATES	Nabha State	6	3
		Patiala City	...	...
		Patiala State	411	392
		Kapurthala State	...	...
		Nalagarh "	1	1
		Jind "	4	...
		Kalsia "	1	...
		TOTAL	5,518	4,692
BURMA	Pegu ...	Rangoon Town	32	32
		Hanthawaddy District	5	5
		Tharrawaddy "	3	3
		Pegu District	3	2
	Irrawaddy	Bassein Town	19	17
		Bassein District	16	16
		Henzada "	...	...
		Myaungmya "	4	4
		Maubin "	26	25
		Pyapon "	4	4
	Tenasserim	Toungoo District	4	4
		Thaton "	...	...
		Moulmein Town	3	4
	Magwe	Thayetmyo District	...	...
		Magwe "	3	3

The following corrections should be made in the return for the week ending 29th May 1915:—
Jhang district, *read* 281 cases, 281 deaths *for nil*.
Nabha State " 1 case, 3 " " "

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BURMA	Mandalay	Mandalay Town	1	1
		Bhamo District	...	...
		Katha "	...	...
	Meiktila	Myingyan District	...	...
	Shan States	Northern Shan States	1	1
		TOTAL	*129	*121
ASSAM	Cachar	Goalpara Town	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Nagpur	Nagpur District	...	...
		Kamptee Cantonment	...	...
		Bhandara Town	...	...
		Bhandara District	...	...
		Wardha Town	...	...
		Wardha District	...	...
		Balaghat Town	...	...
		Balaghat District	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	...	...
		Saugor District	...	...
		Damoh Town	...	...
		Damoh District	...	...
		Seoni Town	...	...
		Seoni District	...	...
		Mandla Town	...	...
	Nerbudda	Hoshangabad District	...	...
		Nimar "	...	...
		Narsinghpur "	...	...
		Chhindwara "	...	...
	Berar ...	Amraoti Town	...	...
		Amraoti District	...	...
		Akola Town	...	...
		Akola District	...	...
		Buldana "	3	3
		TOTAL	3	3
COORG	...	Coorg	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...

* Figures for two weeks *i. e.*, 67 cases, 69 deaths for the week ending 29th May and 62 cases, 52 deaths for the week ending 5th June.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts, States, Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and Ports.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MYSORE STATE	...	Bangalore Civil and Military Station	1	...
		Bangalore City	...	...
		Bangalore District	1	1
		Mysore City	1	1
		Mysore District	30	23
		Hassan "	1	1
		Kadur "	...	...
		Kolar "	...	...
		Kolar Gold Fields	...	...
		Tumkur District	...	...
		Shimoga "	...	...
		Chitaldroog "	...	...
		TOTAL	34	26
HYDERABAD STATE	...	Raichur District	4	3
		Bidar "	...	...
		Medak "	4	3
		Parbhani "	...	...
		Gulbarga "	7	6
		Atrafibaldah Sarf-i-Khas	...	...
		Hyderabad City and Suburbs	...	...
		Bir District	...	...
		Adilabad District	...	...
		Usmanabad "	...	...
		Aurangabad "	...	...
		TOTAL	15 (a)	12 (a)
CENTRAL INDIA	...	Bhopal City	...	...
		Bhopal State	...	...
		Gwalior "	...	...
		Indore City	...	...
		Sehore Cantonment	...	...
		TOTAL	...	...
RAJPUTANA	...	Marwar (Jodhpur State)	1*	...
		Alwar State	...	...
		Jaipur "	...	...
		Bharatpur State	...	...
		Serohi "	...	...
		TOTAL	1	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE	...	Peshawar City	1	1
		Peshawar District	40	15
		Abbottabad "	...	...
		Hazara District	...	...
		Dera Ismail Khan City	...	...
		Kohat City	...	...
		TOTAL	41	16
KASHMIR	...	Jammu Province	46	67
		TOTAL	46	67
BALUCHISTAN	...	Kalat State	...	...
		Hirok	...	...
		Total	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	6,179	5,275

* Imported.

(a) From the 24th to the 30th May 1915.

In the return for the week ending 29th May 1915, the total number of seizures for India should be 8,000 *instead of* 7,920.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 625-43 I.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.
Irrigation.

Simla, the 9th June 1915.

Review of Irrigation in India in 1913-14.

Classification of Irrigation Works.

Irrigation Works in India are divided into two main classes, *viz.*, major and minor works. Major Works are sub-divided into :—

(*a*) Productive public works, the capital of which is usually provided from borrowed money.

(*b*) Protective works, designed as a protection against famine, the capital of which is provided from current revenues, and is usually met from the annual grant under Famine Relief and Insurance.

Capital and revenue accounts are kept for all major works.

Minor works are constructed from funds provided from the current revenues of India, and, broadly speaking, consist of irrigation systems which are not sufficiently important to treat as major works. Some of them are old works constructed by the former rulers of this country, and extended or restored by the British Government; some are works which have been constructed by the British Government; others again, are village works originally provided by private or communal effort, the control of which the State has been obliged to assume owing to disputes between the parties interested or their inability to maintain the efficiency of the works.

Capital and revenue accounts are maintained for the more important minor works, but for those on which the capital outlay has not exceeded half a lakh of rupees, revenue accounts only are, as a rule, maintained. There is a third class of minor works, consisting for the most part of small tanks, for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept. These exist principally in the Madras Presidency.

Productive Public Works.

2. Productive public works are expected within 10 years after the probable date of their completion to yield sufficient revenue to pay their working expenses and the annual interest calculated at 4 per cent on the capital invested. No project is now sanctioned as a productive public work unless it can be shown beyond reasonable doubt that when fully developed it will fulfil these conditions. This standard was not attained in the case of the earlier irrigation projects, and thus it has happened that several large irrigation works which were financed from borrowed capital, are not remunerative. There are 14 such works, *viz.*, two in Bihar and Orissa and two in Bengal, seven in the Deccan and Gujarat, two in Madras and one in the North-West Frontier Province. They are still retained on the list of productive works, but expenditure against their capital account is now charged against the current revenues of India. The total accumulated losses on these 14 works have exceeded the sum of 11¼ crores. But though they have proved financial failures in the ordinary commercial sense, they have been indirectly of great value in securing large areas of cultivation against the vicissitudes of the seasons.

3. The remaining works in operation, 43* in number, satisfy productive conditions. These works collectively paid during the year 11·92 per cent on their capital outlay; while after paying interest charges, the surplus revenue, which they had contributed to the general revenues of the country up to the end of 1913-14, amounted to over 47¾ crores of rupees against 37·69 crores, the capital invested on them. The financial results, the area irrigated, and the mileage in operation for all productive public works in operation, are shown separately by provinces in Statement I.

* NOTE.—Except where otherwise stated, this review relates to works actually in operation. The figures in the appended Financial Results of Irrigation Operations deal both with works in operation and with those under construction. Hence the figures in the review do not at first sight agree with those contained in the statements referred to.

Areas irrigated and return realised by productive works.

4. During the year under review the total area irrigated by all the productive public works, excluding branches in Native States of the Punjab, amounted to 16,320,500 acres*. Towards this total the Punjab canals contributed nearly 7 million acres, Madras 3½, the United Provinces 3 and Sind 1½ million acres. In Bihar and Orissa an area of 810,000 acres was attained. The return on capital is highest in the Punjab, where the canals yielded 15·45 per cent. The next province in this respect is Madras, where a return of 13·26 per cent was realised, excluding the Kurnool and Barur systems referred to in paragraph 2, expenditure on which is charged to Revenue. In the United Provinces and Sind the returns realised were 8·10 per cent and 5·39 per cent respectively. Details regarding other provinces and administrations will be found in Statement I. The return on productive works as a whole excluding those under construction and not earning revenue, was 9·74 per cent on the capital outlay.

Protective Works.

5. There were in operation in the year under review 30 protective works which together irrigated a total of 553,200 acres. The most important works are the Ramtek reservoir in the Central Provinces, the Betwa and Ken canals in the United Provinces, the Rushikulya in Madras, and the Nira and Godavari systems in the Bombay Presidency. A number of small but interesting tank works are to be found in the Central Provinces. They were sanctioned as experimental works, in accordance with the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission, in order to test how far the people were willing to resort to irrigation for the maturing of their crops and what water rates they were prepared to pay. The results obtained are gratifying and show that the people are beginning to realise the great advantage of irrigation.

Minor Works. Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept

6. There were 119 works so classed in 1913-14, the majority of which are in Bombay and Madras. Nine are purely navigation works. The net revenue paid by works of this category amounted to Rs. 30,91,790 (excluding navigation canals) or a return of 7·66 per cent on the capital outlay, against 7·61 per cent in the previous year. Nearly all the minor works in Sind return exceptionally high percentages; but as some large projects with which it is intended to amalgamate many existing works are under consideration, their transfer to the major works class has been postponed for the present. The total area served by works of this class was 2,250,700 acres. This figure includes the area shown under Burma, *viz.*, 489,570 acres, which is not under actual irrigation, but represents the area of cultivation on lands reclaimed by river flood embankments.

Works for which only revenue accounts are kept

7. There are numerous works which maintain only revenue accounts. They are credited with a share of the land revenue depending on their maintenance and are debited with all expenditure incurred on construction, extension, improvements and maintenance. During the year reviewed these works irrigated an area of 2½ million acres and returned a net revenue of Rs. 33,27,097.

Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.

8. As explained in the opening paragraph of this review, practically all the works of the class which have neither capital nor revenue accounts are situated in the Madras Presidency. They consist of some 37,000 tanks and irrigation channels mainly the former, the improvements and repairs of which are executed by the Public Works Department, or, in the case of the smaller works, by civil officers. The areas irrigated by works of this class in 1913-14 aggregated to 3,275,200 acres. The area irrigated in 1912-13 was 3,421,917 acres.

9. In the Punjab the conditions were very favourable for *kharif* sowing owing to the rains of March 1913; the months of April and May were unusually dry, but the commencement of the monsoon early in June assured a good harvest, the total rainfall was somewhat in excess of the normal during *kharif*. The *rabi* season began well as the late rain had helped extensive sowing, but it proved extremely disappointing. The months of October and November were entirely rainless and the slight showers which were received between December and March, though beneficial so far as they went, were as a rule, insufficient.

The demand during both crops was keen and during the *rabi* was met with difficulty. In spite of this, the area irrigated by canals of all classes was 8,323,464 acres of which 8,000,947 acres matured, as against 8,065,720 and 7,495,559

*NOTE.—This includes the area of old irrigation shown separately in paragraph 19 of this review.

acres, respectively, the average of the triennium ending 1912-13: the increase is due mainly to the extra area brought under irrigation by the Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canals and to sufficient volumes being available in the rivers for the inundation canals during the hot weather.

The Lower Chenab Canal continues to show a record of remarkable progress. It served 2,245,598 acres and earned a gross revenue of more than Rs. 154¾ lakhs. The net revenue realized from this canal was equivalent to 42·15 per cent on capital outlay.

The Lower Jhelum Canal also continues to show improvement, the net revenue having gone up to 20·82 per cent. The large increase in net revenue on the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals (21·75 on capital outlay against 5·65 per cent in the previous year) is attributable to the better condition of the river and the canals during 1912-13: this increased the *rabi* area on those canals, and so affected the collections of the year under report.

Rapid progress was made during the year on the Triple project. On the Upper Chenab Canal the area irrigated showed a falling off of 35,890 acres as compared with the project forecast, but the figures of the two years (1912-13 and 1913-14, the years of its working) taken together were well in excess of the forecast for those years *viz.*, 280,272 acres against 240,000 acres.

The Lower Bari Doab Canal was formally opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 12th April 1913; and irrigation was begun in July 1913. The result of the first year's working was highly satisfactory, the actual area irrigated being considerably more than was expected.

As stated last year neither the Upper Chenab Canal nor the Lower Bari Doab Canal can work to full advantage until the Upper Jhelum Canal has been completed, as they cannot get a cold weather supply until the surplus water of the Jhelum river can be made available to augment the supplies in the Chenab and Ravi on which the Upper Chenab and Lower Bari systems are at present dependent.

Very satisfactory progress was made during the year on the Upper Jhelum Canal. It was expected that the canal would be opened in the autumn of 1914, but in April the river bund breached, and the foundation pit and deep cutting beyond were flooded. This accident caused a set back but it is hoped that the canal will be opened in the autumn of the current year.

Investigations are proceeding in connection with the Sutlej valley project for the utilization of the surplus water of the Sutlej river.

10. In the United Provinces the year was marked by intense drought in both seasons. The whole of the tracts commanded by the canals were affected by drought, and famine was declared in the districts of Hamirpur, Jalaun and Banda and in a portion of Etawah; and scarcity in Jhansi, Muttra, portions of Agra and Allahabad, and in the Badaun, Moradabad, Bareilly, Shahjehanpur and Fatehpur districts.

The *kharif* season was most abnormal. Rain fell in May and the monsoon which set in in June ceased at the end of August. The rainfall was fitful and very deficient being from 30 to 50 per cent below the normal. Owing to these conditions demand for canal irrigation never entirely ceased and the canals could not be closed. The winter rains also failed and the resources of the canals were taxed to the utmost. The sowings of the *rabi* crops within the area commanded by the canals was entirely dependent on irrigation and the supplies were everywhere insufficient to meet this intense demand.

The experience of the year has shown the urgent necessity for additional storage for the Betwa, Dhasan, and Ken canals in Bundhelkhand, for the fuller protection of the tracts commanded by them on the recurrence of a season like that of the year under review when not only did the cold weather supplies of these rains fail at an unusually early date but the winter rains also. On the Betwa canal, for example, the available supplies were sufficient to give little more

than a *paleo* watering whereas under the severe drought conditions that prevailed one and in some cases two more waterings were required to bring the crop to maturity.

The total area irrigated was 751,631 acres more than that of last year, and 980,158 acres in excess of the average area irrigated during the triennium ending 1912-13. The increase was due to the drought.

There was unavoidable delay in the erection of the temporary *bunds* across the Ganges which divert the river supply into the Ganges canal. Had there been a permanent weir not only would a very considerable area of *kharif* crops on the Ganges canal have escaped the effects of the early cessation of the monsoon but the additional supply that could have been secured would have permitted a very much larger area of *rabi* crops being sown on the Ganges, Lower Ganges, and Agra canal systems.

The total assessments of the year amounted to 125 lakhs of rupees or 12 lakhs more than in 1912-13.

11. In Madras the rainfall of both monsoons was below the average and the net cropped area in the Presidency during the year under review was 38 million acres which was less than the previous year's figures by 1 million. As the seasons were not so favourable as in the previous year, the area irrigated under all classes of works showed a decrease of about 178,000 acres.

12. In Sind the rainfall is usually negligible and cultivators are therefore obliged to depend almost entirely upon canal irrigation. The canals being of the inundation class are in turn dependent upon the height and duration of the floods in the Indus during the irrigating season. The inundation of 1913-14 was not particularly good. It is generally considered that the river has not reached a fair irrigating level until the reading on the gauge at Sukkur is 13 ft. and that on the gauge at Kotri is 17 ft. During the year under review these levels were reached for only 16 days and 66 days, respectively, as compared with the averages of 43 days and 66 days for the previous 10 years. The rainfall for the year, however, was both abnormally heavy and opportune. This heavy rainfall largely made up for the deficiency of canal water, though in some parts, especially in the south of Sind, it did considerable damage to the crops.

Taking Sind as a whole, the area under irrigation and gross revenue during the year show an increase of 168,937 acres and 2,03,326 rupees, respectively, as compared with the average of the last 3 years. The present area under irrigation is only about a quarter of the culturable area of the province. A considerable extension of irrigation is looked forward to when the great Rohri Canal and the Sukkur Barrage are constructed, as this project will provide reliable perennial supplies of water in Sind in the place of the present fluctuating supplies dependent upon the floods in the Indus and upon the vagaries of the river which is constantly changing its course.

13. In Bombay (Deccan and Gujarat) the irrigation works in operation are limited in scope compared with those of other provinces. In Gujarat the rainfall during the year was favourable and the supply of the Hathmati was good. As a consequence the area irrigated was larger than any previous record. The four new tanks in the Kaira Collectorate which were so successful last year yielded very little irrigation this year. In the Central Division the total area of irrigation both under major and minor works was a little under the average. It was generally much less in Khandesh because of favourable rainfall though rather above the average in Sholapur due to a brisk demand consequent on the failure of the later rains. The revenue was, however, considerably higher than before due to the enhanced rates now charged. In the Southern Division there was a considerable increase in the area of irrigation due to the irregularity of the rainfall in the *kharif* season and a deficiency of rain in the *rabi* season.

All the important protective irrigation works in the Bombay Presidency are situated in the Deccan Irrigation Division. Of the works in being, the Nira Left Bank Canal is the largest in the Deccan and lies in the south of the Poona District. The area irrigated on this canal has steadily increased during recent

years and yielded an increasing gross revenue which in this year reached the satisfactory figure of 9 per cent on the total cost of the work. Of the new protective works, the Godavari Canals project is approaching completion. The storage work called Lake Beale is on the Darna River. The lake filled well and supplied far more water than is yet required for the canals. On the whole, the year was very favourable in the Deccan where an increase of 55,000 acres above the average was recorded.

The two large protective works under construction in the Deccan are (1) the Pravara River Works project and (2) the Nira Right Bank Canal project. The storage for the former is at Bhandardara and is termed Lake Arthur Hill. It will be three or four years before an appreciable quantity of stored water can be let down from Lake Arthur Hill for irrigation under the Pravara Canals. Although work on the Nira Right Bank Canal was somewhat hampered by scarcity of labour, on the whole good progress was made on this project, the total expenditure of the year amounting to over Rs. 26¾ lakhs. This work, on completion, will be the largest protective irrigation work in India.

14. The canal systems in Bengal, the most important of which are the Midnapur, the Hijili Tidal canal, the Circular and Eastern and the Madaripur Bhil systems are used principally for navigation purposes. The Midnapore canal is also utilised for irrigation.

The total area irrigated by the latter was 80,179 acres, a result which is practically the same as that attained during the previous year. The financial results of this work do not fulfil productive conditions, the revenues being just sufficient to meet the working expenses. The estimated value of crops raised on the area irrigated by it amounted to Rs. 34¾ lakhs.

15. In Bihar and Orissa the Sone and Orissa canals of the productive class are used both for irrigation and navigation. The area irrigated during the year was 809,533 acres showing a decrease of 120,481 acres compared with the area irrigated during the preceding year. The decrease occurred on the Sone canals and was due to the small demand for canal water during the *rabi* season, the fields having already retained a sufficient amount of moisture for the *rabi* crops from the plentiful rainfall during the *kharif* season. The financial results of these works do not fulfil productive conditions, but the estimated value of crops raised on the area irrigated by them amounted to over 3¼ crores of rupees, a sum which is a little less than two-thirds of the total capital cost of the works.

The whole length (62 miles) of the Tribeni canal was practically completed 50 miles of which were in operation during the year under review. The prospects of demand for canal water are very favourable, the area irrigated during the year under report being 41,435 acres against 30,600 anticipated in the project forecast.

The construction estimate of the canal was closed on 31st March 1914.

16. In Burma the rainfall was generally sufficient and well distributed, the districts of Meiktila and Yamethin being the only exceptions. Abnormal floods occurred in the Mandalay District in October 1913, and very serious damage occurred to the Shwetachaung and Mandalay Canals, the head-works of the latter project being practically totally destroyed. The area irrigated by productive works amounted to 279,488 acres as compared with 257,749 acres in the previous year. The value of the crops grown on lands irrigated from major works amounted to 88.6 lakhs against the estimated value of the previous year of Rs. 94.5 lakhs, a clear indication that the price of paddy had fallen during the year.

17. In the Central Provinces the rainfall was short and badly distributed especially in the Chhattisgarh Division and in the northern parts of the Province. The result was a much greater demand for irrigation than there had ever been before. The area irrigated during the year was 75,240 acres, while in the previous year it had only been 49,174 acres. Several tanks in the northern districts failed owing to the scanty rainfall. The development of irrigation is on the whole, fairly satisfactory. The gross assessed revenue for the year, was Rs. 1,90,862.

18. The rainfall in the North-West Frontier Province though only about 75 per cent of the normal, exceeded that of the previous year. During *kharif* the rainfall was good and timely. There was practically no rain in October and November but that of December was generally sufficient and well distributed; and was followed by copious falls in February. The agricultural and other conditions were favourable and the supplies in the rivers were sufficient. The area irrigated, though slightly less than the previous year, was in excess of the average of the previous triennium. The area matured however, compares favourably with both the previous year and the previous triennium.

Summary of irrigation results.

19. The following table summarises the results of irrigation works for all India during 1913-14 in comparison with those of the two previous years:—

Results of irrigation works in operation in India.

Class of work.	Capital outlay to end of the year on works in operation.	Gross revenue during the year.	Net revenue during the year.	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay to end of year.	Net profit during the year, *i.e.*, net revenue less interest charges.	Area irrigated.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Acres.
I.—Productive ...	47,90,13,006	6,57,56,302	4,66,7[illegible],323	9·74	3,12,57,188	16,320,500
II.—Protective ...	6,71,62,146	17,30,548	7,30,160	1·09	—13,57,731	553,200
III.—Minor works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept (including works under construction).	6,59,46,330	51,70,137	28,93,531	4·39	14,83,767	2,250,700
IV.—Minor works for which only revenue accounts are kept.	...	68,28,516	33,2[illegible],097	...	...	2,513,800
V.—Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.	...	1,51,86,347	97,44,262	...	...	3,275,200
Total 1913-14 ...	61,21,21,482	9,46,71,350	6,33,70,373	(a) 8·22	...	24,913,400
Total 1912-13 ...	59,56,13,099	8,83,43,533	5,76,98,032	(a) 8·08	...	24,515,185
Total 1911-12 ...	55,84,69,511	7,97,09,658	5,05,11,524	(a) 7·53	...	23,287,054

(a) Percentage calculated on works of classes I, II and III.

The figures in the last column of the foregoing statement include irrigation performed by certain old irrigation works in Bombay and Madras of which the capital cost is not known. The acreage under irrigation and the revenue derived from these works are shown below.

		Area irrigated by old works.	Gross Revenue.	Net Revenue.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	Productive	145,380	3,05,506	2,09,987
	Minor	294,742	5,82,676	3,80,941
Madras	Productive	1,346,319	45,48,834	39,83,697
	Protective	58,856	71,580	71,580
	Minor	218,879	4,52,138	4,25,593
Total ...	... ...	2,064,176	59,60,734	50,71,801

The total area irrigated was nearly 25 million acres, while the value of the crops raised is roughly estimated at Rs. 81¼ crores.

Outlay in 1913-14.

20. The sub-joined table exhibits the outlay incurred by the State during the year 1913-14 on all classes of irrigation works :—

—	Capital outlay (direct charges).	Minor additions, maintenance, and working expenses (direct charges).
Works under construction.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive	1,23,29,821	...
Protective	29,21,752	...
Minor	6,54,883	...
Total ...	1,59,06,456	...
Works in operation.		
Productive	71,32,010	1,80,43,360*
Protective	53,98,518	9,52,144*
Minor	7,05,051	22,06,724
Total ...	1,32,35,579	2,12,02,228
Works under classes IV and V	...	91,05,323
Grand Total ...	2,91,42,035	3,03,07,551

* Inclusive of share of collection charges in the Civil Department in Madras, Bombay and Burma.

Comparison of total cropped area with area irrigated.

21. A comparison of the acreage of crops matured by means of the Government irrigation systems, with the total area under cultivation in the several provinces, is given below :—

Province.	Net area cropped. Acres.	Area irrigated by Government irrigation works. Acres.	Percentage of irrigated area to total cropped area. Per cent.	Capital cost of Government irrigation works to end of 1913-14 in lakhs of rupees	Estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State irrigation, in lakhs of rupees.
Burma	14,147,000	157,000	8·9	210	478
Bengal	24,269,000	104,000	0·4	229	59
Bihar and Orissa	7,810,000	856,000	11·0	669	364
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh...	32,633,000	3,450,000	10·5	1,203	1,590
Ajmer-Merwara	284,000	14,000	4·9	35	4
Punjab	22,873,000	7,812,000	34·1	1,684	2,645
North-West Frontier	2,838,000	243,000	8·6	63	133
Sind	4,644,000	3,584,000	77·2	317	790
Bombay Deccan	28,616,000	369,000	1·3	495	205
Central Provinces (excluding Berar) ...	17,489,000	75,000	0·4	94	41
Madras	38,344,000	7,143,000	18·6	1,087	1,831
Baluchistan	21,000	7,000	33·3	35	2
Total ...	193,968,000	24,914,000	12·8	61,21	8,142

Irrigation works completed since 1900-01.

22. The statement below contains a list of the irrigation systems in the several provinces and administrations in India which were completed in or since the year 1900-01.

Province.	Name and class of work.		Total direct cost to end of 1913-14.	Irrigable area.	Principal crops that can be produced.
			Rs.	Acres.	
Bombay ...	Kadwa river works ...	Productive ...	9,71,741	32,723	Wheat, sugarcane and ground nuts.
	Mhaswad Tank ...	Protective ...	20,05,553	24,800	Jowar, Bajri and ground nuts.
	Chankapur tank project	Do. ...	17,09,987	15,109	Wheat and gram.
	Pathri tank project ...	Minor ...	6,27,825	2,500	Millets.
	4 small tank projects ...	Do. ...	8,67,127	10,025	Wheat, rice and gram.
Sind ...	Jamrao canal ...	Productive ...	81,71,804	300,000	Cotton, millets and wheat.
	Nasrat canal ...	Do. ...	18,24,773	104,100	Cotton, millets and oil seeds.
	Dad canal	Do. ...	24,65,738	145,400	Ditto.
	2 small canals ...	Minor ...	4,63,957	53,757	Rice and millets.
Bihar and Orissa	Dhaka canal ...	Protective ...	5,69,594	12,000	Rice.
United Provinces.	Ken canal	Do. ...	52,72,624	120,000	Rice, wheat and gram.
	Dhassan canal ...	Do. ...	45,63,379	57,000	Wheat and gram.
	Pahuj and Garhmau canals.	Do. ...	7,99,731	17,200	Wheat, gram and rice.
Burma ...	Mandalay canal ...	Productive ...	55,40,984	59,115	Rice.
	Shwebo canal ...	Do. ...	57,08,357	1,70,387	Do.
	Môn canals... ...	Do. ...	52,94,603	68,000	Do.
Central Provinces.	Ramtek Reservoir ...	Protective ...	27,36,543	48,000	Do.
	13 small tank projects ...	Do. ...	28,50,058	5,634	Do.
North-West Frontier Province.	Paharpur canal ...	Productive ...	9,05,444	41,588	Wheat and millets.
		Total ...	5,33,49,822	1,334,338	

Works sanctioned or under construction.

23. In the two succeeding statements particulars are given of the more important projects which are in course of construction or under investigation.

Sanctioned works.

Province	Name and class of work.		Estimated cost direct and indirect.	Expenditure to end of the year 1913-14 direct and indirect.	Irrigable area in acres.	Districts benefited.	Principal crops that will be produced.
			Rs.	Rs.			
Punjab	* Lower Jhelum canal...	Productive	1,89,63,988	1,59,66,086	766,182	Gujrat, Jhang and Shahpur.	Wheat, cotton and oil seeds.
	* Upper Chenab canal...	Do.	3,73,57,024	3,15,31,502	648,368	Sialkot, Gujranwala, Lahore and Montgomery.	Wheat, maize, millets, cotton and oil seeds.
	Upper Jhelum canal	Do.	4,39,96,559	3,66,30,354	344,960	Gujrat ...	Wheat, cotton and seeds.
	*Lower Bari Doab canal	Do.	2,23,28,402	1,87,01,306	877,908	Montgomery and Multan.	Wheat, maize, cotton and grain.
N.-W. F. Province.	§Upper Swat River canal	Do.	1,99,24,287	1,51,46,357	381,562	Peshawar ...	Wheat, barley a[illegible]

* In operation.
§ Opened in April 1914.

Province.	Name and class of work.		Estimated cost direct and indirect.	Expenditure to end of the year 1913-14, direct and indirect.	Irrigable area in acres	Districts benefited.	Principal crops that will be produced.
United Provinces.	Permanent Head Works, Upper Ganges canal.	Productive	33,78,324	14,72,172	86,166	Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muttra, Agra, Etah and Mainpuri	Sugarcane, wheat and cotton.
	Ghaggar canal ...	Protective	35,04,454	8,75 981	66,000	Central up-lands of Mirzapur	Rice and wheat.
Central Provinces.	Wainganga canal ..	Productive	38,03,204	12 40,007	78,965	Balaghat and Bhandara	Rice
	†Mahanadi , .	Do	99,30 217	21 00 946	360 000	Raipur	Do
	Tandula " .	Protective	99 98,807	37 47,585	263 412	Drug	Do.
	Chorkhamara tank project.	Do.	8 65 464	72 159	20 000	Bhandara .	Do.
	Badalkhassa tank project	Do.	6 57,288	42 830	18 376	Bhandara ..	Do
	Naleshwar tank project	Do	6 32,542	1,49 383	12 000	Chanda	Do.
	* Asola Mendha Tank	Productive	17 97,578	14,93 981	60 000	Chanda .	Rice and wheat.
Madras	Mopad reservoir	Protective	21,51,000	8 55 135	12 500	Nellore .	Rice.
	*Divi pumping system	Productive	19,98,000	18 70 602	50 000	Kistna	Do
	* Nagavalli River system.	Do	18 10 300	16 04 242	23 814	Vizagapatam	Do
Bombay Deccan	Nira Right Bank canal .	Protective	2,57 72 499	33 31 361	283 0[illegible]	Poona Satara, Phaltan State and Sholapur	Jowar, bajri, groundnut, wheat, gram and sugarcane
	* Pravara River canal	Do	76 10,826	42 82 216	6[illegible]088	Ahmednagar	Wheat gram, bajri and jowar
	* Godavari canal	Do.	95 61 044	90 74 236	79 440	Nasik and Ahmednagar	Wheat, fodder, gram, bajri and sugarcane.
	Budhihal tank	Protective	14,54 011	[illegible] 08 745	5 718	Sholapur	Jowari and wheat.
Bombay (Sind).	* Mahiwah canal ..	Productive	15 1[illegible] 356	14 37 324	65 950	Shikarpur ..	Wheat and millets.
Bihar and Orissa.	* Tribeni canal	Protective	78 49 661	72 75 637	106 0[illegible]	Champaran	Rice
Burma	Ye-u canal	Productive	50 54 752	21 3436	108 294	Shwebo	Do
	Twante canal	Do	68 00 073	19,09 915‡		Hanthawaddy	A navigation work.
		Total	24,87 25 180	16 34 56 498	4 783 703		...

* In operation.
† Opened in February 1915
‡ This represents outlay on the Canal Improvement Scheme exclusive of expenditure on the Dredging plant which to end of 1913-14, cost Rs. 31,21,213.

Projects under investigation.

Province.	Name and probable classification of work		Estimated or approximate direct cost in lakhs of rupees	Irrigable area in acres.	Districts benefited	Principal crops that will be produced.
Madras ...	Cauvery reservoir project.	Productive	370	473,000	Tanjore	
	Kistna reservoir project.	Ditto ..	600	735,000	Kistna and Guntur ...	
	Lower Bhavani	Ditto .	109	109,200	Coimbatore ...	Rice
	Velgode project ...	Ditto ..	28	61,000	Kurnool	
	12 smaller schemes ...	Mainly protective.	344	355,000	Ganjam, Nellore, Kurnool, Coimbatore, Anantapur and Salem.	

Province	Name and probable classification of work.		Estimated or approximate direct cost in lakhs of rupees.	Irrigable area in acres.	Districts benefited.	Principal crops that will be produced.
Bombay ...	Gokak canal extension project.*	Protective ...	183	132,000	Belgaum, Bijapur and the Native States of Kolhapur, Mudhol, Jamkhindi, Sangli and Kurandwad	Wheat, bajri, jowari and oil seeds.
	Mutha Right Bank canal extension.	Productive ...	175	340,000	Poona	Sugarcane, groundnut, bajri, jowari, wheat rice, gram, etc.
	Right Bank canal from the tail water of the Bombay Hydro-Electric scheme.	Minor ...	27	13,500	Thana and Kolaba ..	Sugarcane, garden crops rice and hot weather crops.
Sind ...	Rohri canal, Sukkur Barrage and widening Eastern Nara Supply channel	Productive ...	762	2,324,000	The whole Left Bank Division comprising three Revenue districts, *viz*, Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar.	Cotton, wheat and rice.
	Sultanwah, Begari canal	Productive ..	16	177,700	Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier	Rice, jowari, bajri, wheat and oil seeds.
Bengal ...	Damodar canal ...	Do	39	150,000	Burdwan	Rice.
Bihar and Orissa.	Extension of the Tribeni canal	Protective .	16	50 000	Champaran .	Do.
	Karamnasa project ...	Do	7	30,000	Shahabad ...	Do.
United Provinces	Belan canal	Do	15	30,500	Khairagarh Pargana, Allahabad district.	Rice and wheat.
United Provinces and Punjab.	Sarda-Ganges, Jumna-feeders project.	Productive	646	1,524,000	*In the United Provinces*— Rampur State, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi Bareilly Moradabad, Budaun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh Muthra, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Farukhabad, Etawah Cawnpore, Fatehpore and Allahabad *In the Punjab*— Gurgaon Karnal, Delhi, Rohtak, Hissar, Patiala, and Jhind States.	All the principal *rabi* and *kharif* crops grown in the United Provinces.
Alternative						
United Provinces.	Sarda-Kicha Feeder and Sarda canal for Oudh.	Do	330	745,300	Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Kheri, Bareilly Hardoi Lucknow and Unao.	All the principal *rabi* and *kharif* crops grown in the United Provinces.
Punjab ...	Satlej Valley project	Do	875	3,000,000	Lahore Ferozepore Montgomery Multan, Bikaneer and Bahawalpur States	Wheat, gram, jowar and cotton.
Burma ...	Remodelling the Kinda canal.	Do	15	85 000	Kyaukse ...	Rice.
Central Provinces.	Pangoli Nalla tank project	Protective ..	16	33,000	Bhandara	Do
	Deena Nadi tank project	Do.	14 to 25	45,260	Chanda	Do.
Baluchistan ...	Anamber reservoir project	Productive	32	80,000	Loralai	Wheat and barley.
	Torwal reservoir project	Do	18	44,000	Do.	Wheat, barley and jowari.
	Gamboli reservoir project.	Do	60	218,000	Sibi	Wheat and barley.
	Zhob project ...	Do	63	209,964	Zhob	Wheat, barley and jowari.
	Barshore reservoir project.	Do	16	Supplement to Khushdil-khan	Quetta-Peshin ...	Wheat and barley.
		Total ...	4,330 to 4,637	9,441,424 to 10,220,124		

* Sanctioned by Secretary of State in February 192[illegible].

Capital Outlay in decade 1904-14.

24. In the following statement is shown the capital outlay incurred on irrigation works during the decade 1904-05—1913-14.

Province or Administration.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10.	1910-11	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ...	8 80 398	7,73,029	7,05 986	15,23 692	20 16 804	27 72 383	24,79,153	27,00,526	28,37 327	44,05,285	2,10,94,583
Madras .	16,32,794	18,68,586	24 69 512	15 43 792	13 53 243	11 50 966	9,34 252	5,82,289	7 59,593	9,47,103	1,32,42,130
Bengal .	7,46,197	10,75 643	11,61 814	12 13 985	11 97 681	17 84 404	12 00 685	10 44 717	1,00,960	2,07,238	97,33,324
Bihar and Orissa*			..		...				7,13 504	6 20,301	13,33,805
Punjab ..	18,73,413	45 46 918	72 88 678	86 64 531	1 02 57 971	1 1[illegible] 56 057	1,26 63,781	1 60 44 967	1,28 26 643	99,17,267	9,51,40,226
United Provinces ..	22,12,043	30 61 0[illegible]7	36 4[illegible],342	33 12 516	2[illegible] 75 562	10 84 273	21 21 137	2[illegible] 61 315	22 1[illegible] 210	28 78,986	2,59,67,471
Burma	11,72,887	13 07 632	12 76 074	11 75 858	16 18 944	12 24 280	12 15 875	20 01 044	26 54,375	19 35 321	1,55,82,[illegible]
Baluchistan ...	21,261	10 828	20 019	28 991	2 3[illegible] 162	2 44,874	3 [illegible] 315	2 44 621	2 83 950	3,20,108	17,35,129
Rajputana	27,432	74 824	80 725	50 038	7 289	6 03[illegible]	25 118	841	7 909	− 7 163	2,82,354
North-West Frontier Province ...	1,21 027	4 93 [illegible]11	4 73 378	[illegible] 20 233	13 13 93[illegible]	16 81 198	21 45 656	30 38 842	30 58 256	34 63,326	1,64,09,057
Central Provinces	6,22,638	5,50,426	7 55,606	10 18 187	14 34 997	14 18 129	10 06 [illegible]24	18 62,690	26 82,287	44 54 263	1,58,05,637
Total	93,10,090	1,37,62 184	1 78 75 234	1 91,6[illegible] 823	2 19 10 5[illegible]3	2 33 22 595	2 41 18 596	2 9[illegible] 81 852	2 81,42,014	2 91,42,035	21 63,26,006

*Figures for Bihar and Orissa included under Bengal up to the year 1911-12

Projects recommended by Irrigation Commission

25. In the succeeding paragraphs a brief reference is made to the action taken by the Government of India with regard to the projects recommended by the Irrigation Commission of 1901-03 for execution or investigation

Punjab.

Triple project

26. In the year 1901 a project was submitted to the Government of India for the irrigation of the lower Bari *doab* by means of a canal taking out of the Sutlej river. It was suggested to the Irrigation Commission which had just begun its labours that it would be more advantageous to carry out this work as an adjunct of a more comprehensive scheme for the irrigation of the Jech and Rechna and lower Bari *doabs*. This scheme relied on the possibility of utilising the ample surplus waters of the Jhelum river to serve these vast areas, thus leaving the Sutlej and Beas waters free for utilization in the Sutlej valley. Subsequent investigations showed that this idea was feasible and the project consisting of three distinct systems, the Upper Jhelum, the Upper Chenab, and the Lower Bari Doab canals was sanctioned in 1904 It has now been practically completed, the only important work which still remains to finish being the head-works of the Upper Jhelum canal at Mangla. The Upper Chenab canal was opened for irrigation by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 12th April 1912, and a year later Sir L. Dane opened the Lower Bari Doab canal and it is hoped that the Upper Jhelum canal, the remaining link in the chain, will be opened in October next. The total estimated cost of the combined system is 10½ crores of rupees of which 868½ lakhs were expended to the end of 1913-14.

27. The Irrigation Commission expressed a hope that it would be possible in the future to undertake the construction of a canal drawing its waters from the Indus for the irrigation of the wide expanse of desert in the Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts known as the Sind Sagar *doab*. Such a work promised to be more costly and less remunerative than other existing works in the Punjab, but the Irrigation Commission recommended the construction as an experimental work of an inundation canal for the irrigation of the Muzaffargarh *thal* as a means of testing the capacity of the *doab* for irrigation. The Government of the Punjab, however, recommended that the investigation of the project should be deferred until other far more promising schemes then under consideration had advanced sufficiently to set free the necessary establishments and funds. To this the Government of India agreed.

Sind Sagar canal.

28. It was suggested to the Commission that the Woolar lake in Kashmir should be converted into a storage reservoir for the purpose of augmenting the water supply of the Triple project. This proposal was however dropped in 1905 because the Government of India were advised that the areas to be served by the Triple Canal system would not require more water than was already available in the rivers from which the canals derived their supplies. It has since been found, however, that the dredging operations, by lowering the bed of the lake, have diminished the flow of the Jhelum river at certain periods It will consequently become necessary to construct a dam across the Jhelum in order to give an adequate supply of water to the several systems dependent on the cold weather supply of the river and the Government of India have recently ordered the preparation of a project for this purpose.

The Woolar Lake Storage scheme.

29. The Commission drew attention to the possibility of increasing irrigation in the Sutlej valley by the construction of weirs on the river so as to give a more assured and regular supply of water in all seasons to the existing British inundation canals in that tract Subsequent investigations have shown that a more extended system of irrigation is possible by which the Native States of Bahawalpur and Bikanir would also benefit. A preliminary project is now under investigation.

Sutlej Valley project.

30. The question of converting the net-work of inundation canals in Sind into perennial channels by means of weirs across the river Indus, has been considered at various intervals during the past 50 years. The Irrigation Commission recommended that sufficient data and information should be collected to enable a judgment to be formed as to the feasibility of the project and its cost As a result of the investigations that were made a scheme was drawn up for the construction, at a cost of some 7¾ crores, of a barrage at Sukkur with a canal on the left bank which would have been the largest irrigating channel in India. It was contemplated eventually to extend the scope of the work by the construction of a large canal on the right bank and by effecting a considerable extension of the existing Eastern Nara system but it was proposed in the first instance to confine attention to the barrage and the left bank (or Rohri) canal and the widening of the Eastern Nara supply channel only. The project as drawn up, however, did not meet with the approval of the technical advisers of the Secretary of State and it is being further investigated by the Bombay Engineers.

Sind.

31. When the Commission visited the Deccan a special officer had investigated for their information about half a dozen projects for canals with ghat-fed storage works. On their recommendation a hydrological and hydrographical survey of the tract was undertaken which has resulted in the preparation of a number of projects for the protection of this precarious tract. The Chankapur project has been finished, the Godavari canals are approaching completion, while work on the Pravara project is in progress. The Nira Right Bank canal project was sanctioned and commenced in 1912 In respect of size and cost it is the most important irrigation work of the protective class undertaken in India. The work involves the enlargement of the reservoir on Lake Whiting, which feeds the existing left bank canal, so that the capacity of the reservoir will be increased from 5,300 to 24,300 million cubic feet. A canal 109 miles long will be constructed and the waters will be distributed by 4 branches and 63 distributaries. The work, which is estimated to cost 257 lakhs of rupees and to occupy eleven years in construction, will afford protection to a tract in the Sholapore district which has the reputation of being one of the most liable to famine in the whole of India. Another important protective scheme the Gokak canal has recently been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. It contemplates the protection of some 493,000 acres in the Bijapur and Belgaum districts in British territory and in the Native States of Kolhapur, Mudhol, Jamkhandi, Sangli and Kurundwad at a cost of Rs. 197 lakhs.

Bombay Deccan

Gujarat.

32. The Commission suggested an examination of Gujarat with a view to utilising the waters of its principal rivers for irrigation purposes. In view, however, of the limited funds available for protective irrigation works the Government of India decided that the inception of any comprehensive scheme for Gujarat should be deferred until the more important and promising works in other parts of the Deccan were completed or at least far advanced.

Madras.

33. The Commission recommended the investigation of three very important works for this presidency; *viz.*, the Tungabhadra project, and the Kistna and the Cauvery Reservoir projects. Detailed investigations have shewn that the first could not be carried out except at prohibitive cost and the project has accordingly been abandoned. The other two promise to prove productive. The plans and estimates of the Cauvery project, which will involve the construction of the largest dam of its kind in the world, have been approved by the technical advisers of the Government of India. The consideration of the project cannot, however, be further proceeded with until a settlement has been arrived at in respect of the claims of the Mysore Durbar in the waters of the Cauvery River. Plans and estimates for the Kistna Reservoir project have also been prepared and are being revised in the light of certain suggestions made by the Inspector General of Irrigation in India. A project to reclaim Divi Island, a fertile deltaic tract at the mouth of the Kistna, by means of flood banks and to irrigate this area by a pumping installation, which was approved by the Irrigation Commission, has been carried out. The work is now in operation.

United Provinces.

34. The Irrigation Commission delineated in rough outline a project for the utilization of the waters of the Sarda river in Oudh for supplementing the supplies of canal systems which derive their water from the Ganges and Jumna rivers. The scheme aimed at improving not only irrigation from the main canal systems in the United Provinces but also at increasing the supplies at the head of the Western Jumna canal in the Punjab, and so relieving precarious tracts under the command of that system. The proposals were thoroughly investigated, and a project estimated to cost some 6½ crores was prepared on the lines suggested by the Commission. In view of certain difficulties inherent in this scheme the Government of the United Provinces has drawn up an alternative project, estimated to cost Rs. 330 lakhs, which is now engaging the consideration of the Government of India.

Besides this project, the Commission recommended the investigation of canals from the rivers flowing through Bundelkhand, and the Mirzapore and Allahabad Districts. The investigations which were carried out with commendable energy have resulted in the execution of the Ken and Dhassan canals, the Dhukwan Reservoir project, and many other smaller schemes. The result is that the trans-Jumna Districts of these Provinces which were previously so liable to famine, are now fairly well protected.

Central Provinces.

35. The Commission recommended a thorough and scientific examination of the Central Provinces with a view to prospecting for canal and tank projects from the rivers and streams then running uselessly to the sea. A number of small but very useful tanks designed to protect precarious tracts from famine have come into existence as a result of the measures taken on the Commission's recommendation. In addition, three large canal systems known as the Tendula, the Wein-ganga and the Mahanadi canals, which will derive their supplies from the rivers after which they have been named, have been sanctioned. The last named system has already come into operation.

Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.

36. The Commission did not see much scope for extension of irrigation in these Provinces and did not make any recommendations beyond suggesting the investigation of a few small projects in Tirhoot and Chota Nagpur.

Subsequent experience has, however, shewn that the execution of these schemes cannot be justified.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Review with a copy of the Financial Results of Irrigation operations, be distributed as shown on the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa
The Honourable the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam.
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agents to the Governor-General for Central India and Rajputana.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan
The Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province.
The Chief Commissioner, Delhi.
The Comptroller and Auditor-General.
The Finance Department.
The Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Ordered, also, that the Review be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

Ordered, further, that a copy of the Review be forwarded to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

R. P. RUSSELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.